# Cash for Work in Zaatari Camp

**Basic Needs and Livelihoods Working Group** 

As a result of the lack of livlihoods opportunities in Zaatari camp, UNHCR and partners have focused their efforts on providing a significant number of services through Cash for Work (CfW); an initiative in which refugees are renumerated for supporting partner programming in the camp. CfW activities are coordinated by the Basic Needs and Livelihoods Working Group (BNLWG) and partner members, who during 2015 developed CfW guidelines that aim to promote equal CfW opportunities to all refugees in the camp, and improve information management about the active cash for workers by harmonizing the CfW approach of humanitarian actors. To facilitate the continuous development of the CfW guidelines and increase the transparency of CfW activities in the camp, the BNLWG has developed a CfW factsheet. This factsheet is based on the information that humanitarian actors in the camp provide to the BNWG about their CfW activities at the end of each month.

## **Key Figures for September 2017**

Total camp population (18+): 32,663

Total camp cases: 16,944

Total number of cash for workers:	6,129
Percentage of cash for workers:	19%
Total number of cases engaged in CfW:	5,998
Percentage of cases engaged in CfW:	35%
Total amount spent on CfW activities:	438.672 JOD***

Total number of cases with more than one cash for worker: \*\* 131

Total number of vulnerable cash for workers: 918

Total number of cash for workers who have vulnerable family member: 1049

Number of duplications identified\*:

Number of duplications resolved\*:

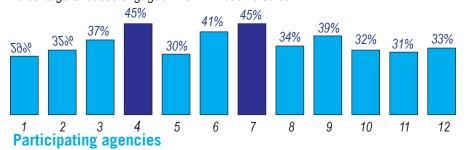
\*Duplications indicate that an individual was selected to be engaged in CfW activities by two different organisations during the same period

\* A total of 22 cases had more than one cash for worker during the same time period (Duplication) while 109 cases had more than one cash for worker during the same month but on different dates.

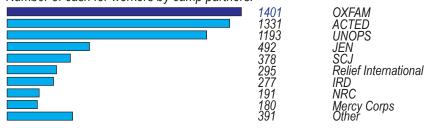
\*\*\* UNOPS, Mercy Corps, IRC, Quest Scope, NHF and NRC have not shared their spent amount.

# **District of residence**

Percentage of cases engaged in CfW in each district:



Number of cash for workers by camp partners:



#### BNLWG response to community feedback:

#### In September, CfW was discussed at 2 community gathering\* held across the camp:

- Participants suggested that stipends should be distributed separately in each district's WASH partner
- Participants added that the volunteers need to be informed about the distribution date a week ahead since some of the CfW volunteers are not available or on leave the day of the distribution.
- Refugees suggested that elderly people, widows and divorces should be able to participate in CfW opportunities street cleaners.
- \* Community gathering are a two-way communication forum between Syrian refugees and camp partners to find solutions to community problems in Zaatari camp. Each gathering hones in on one primary topic.

### **Gender of cash for workers**

Proportion of cash for workers by gender:



## **Position type**

Proportion of fixed or rotational positions:



#### Skill level

22

22

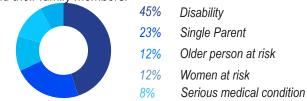
Proportion of cash for work position skill level:



#### **Vulnerabilities**

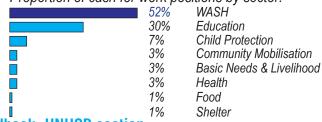
Proportion of vulnerabilities identified for cash for workers

and their family members:



# **Cash for Work Sectors**

Proportion of cash for work positions by sector:



# Feedback: UNHCR section:

In September, UNHCR CfW data management team provided the following feedback regarding CfW activities:

- Agencies should share the list of volunteers with UNHCR to check their eligibility before engaging them in any activity.
- Agencies must adhere to the rotation mechanism that outlined in the SOPs.
- UNHCR should be informed immediately when fixed or rotational cash for workers cease to be employed by agencies.
- Monthly spent amount should be submitted during the first week of the following month.

\*All reported figures and analysis on this factsheet are based on the cash for work data submitted by huminitarian actors in Zaatari camp for September, and are therefor not representative of the cash for workers who were employed by agencies who did not submit their data or have submitted incomplete data. Further, the analysis covers the total idividual cash for workers reported as active during September, rathar than the number of positions filled



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