

# Cash for Work in Zaatari Camp<sup>1</sup>

## Basic Needs Working Group

January 2016

Total camp population\*: 79,357

\*Source: UNHCR data portal (10<sup>th</sup> February 2016)

As a result of the lack of livelihoods 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 remunerated for supporting partner programming in the camp. CfW activities are coordinated by the Basic Needs Working Group (BNWG) 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 BNWG 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.

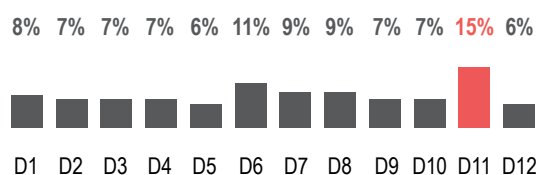
## Key Figures for January 2016

Total number of cash for workers:	3,154
Total amount spent on CfW activities:	N/A
Percentage of households with <b>at least one</b> cash for worker:	16%
Percentage of households with <b>more than one</b> cash for worker:	0.4%
Number of duplications <b>identified</b> *:	33
Number of duplications <b>resolved</b> *:	13

\*Figure provided by UNHCR Data Management team. Duplications identified by UNHCR during the selection process indicate that an individual was selected to engage in CfW activities by two different organisations during the same period; once identified, UNHCR informs one of these organisations of the individuals' ineligibility for recruitment.

## District of residence

Proportion of cash for workers by district (D) of residence\*:



\*Cash for workers' districts were not self reported, but obtained from UNHCR's RAIS database through individual ID numbers.

## Participating agencies

Number of cash for workers by camp partner:

1,437	ACTED
746	OXFAM
475	JEN
346	Save the Children
342	IRD
167	NRC
64	Other

## Feedback: Refugee community

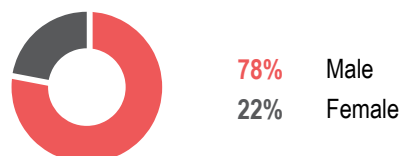
In January, CfW was discussed at one of 16 community gatherings\* held across the camp. The following feedback was provided:

- Refugees suggested that cleaners and guards positions change from fixed to rotational so that more individuals can engage in these opportunities.
- Refugees expressed concern that individuals from outside of their district of residence were hired to work in their districts.
- Refugees highlighted a need for increased opportunities for disabled individuals to engage in CfW activities.

\*Community gatherings 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.

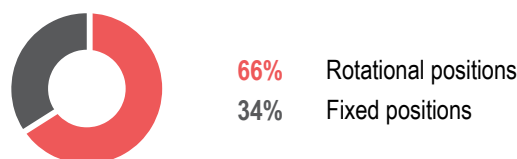
## Gender of cash for workers

Proportion of cash for workers by gender:



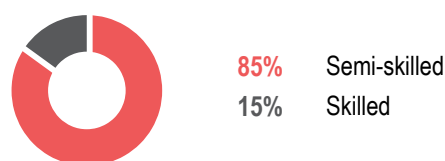
## Position type

Proportion of cash for workers in fixed or rotational positions:



## Skill level

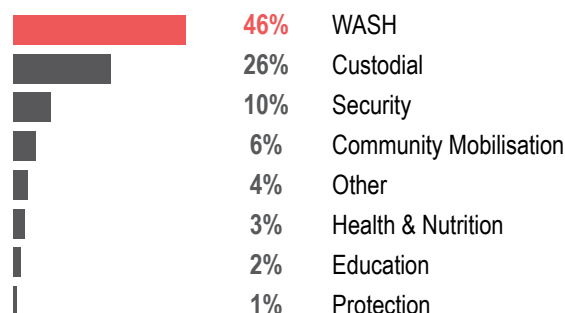
Proportion of cash for workers by skill level\*:



\*The skill level of cash for workers is reported by the employing agency, who vary the remuneration based on skill level. In the camp, there are no set skill levels for different position types.

## Cash for work sectors

Proportion of cash for workers by sector:



## Feedback: UNHCR section

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

- Agencies should remember to submit their cash for workers lists prior to engaging them in CfW activities.
- More quality control was requested as submitted CfW data may contain inaccurate and missing information.
- UNHCR should be informed when fixed cash for workers cease to be employed by agencies.

<sup>1</sup>All reported figures and analysis in this factsheet are based on the CfW data submitted by humanitarian actors in Zaatari camp for January, and are therefore not representative of the cash for workers who were employed by agencies that did not submit their data or submitted incomplete data. Further, the analysis covers the total individual cash for workers reported as active during January, rather than the number of positions filled during January.