



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS

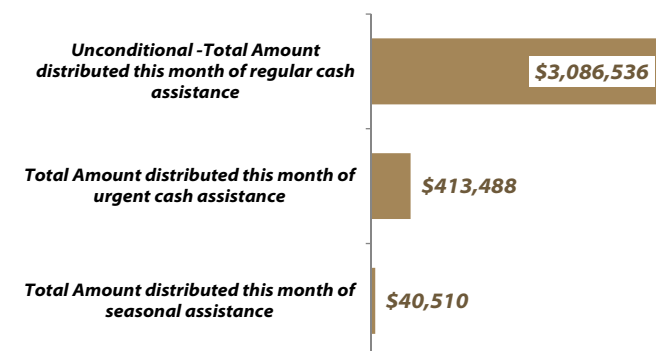
The Cash WG Internal Operational Strategy 2014 has been circulated for comments and amendments by partners and the strategic workplan has been endorsed. The Strategy focuses on the development of common monitoring and evaluating tools, coordination of needs assessments, common vulnerability criteria, joint advocacy messages, and good practices in the targeting of assistance for Jordanians.

Oxfam assessment on cash impact on Syrian households in host communities and Informal Tented Settlements (ITS):

1) Positive impact of cash assistance: cash assistance was used for rent (including previous months' rent), debt repayment, utilities, large household appliances, medical care for children, clothing, school fees and food beyond what was covered by the WFP vouchers. It also helped in improving social networks by allowing people to repay loans from family, neighbours, and landlords, and reduce household tensions.

2) Areas of improvement: Some duplication occurred. Cash has been used for medical expenses. Short-term assistance has a very limited impact. Humanitarian assistance is contributing to tension between Jordanians and Syrians and in increasing rent costs.

TOTAL AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED IN CASH SECTOR

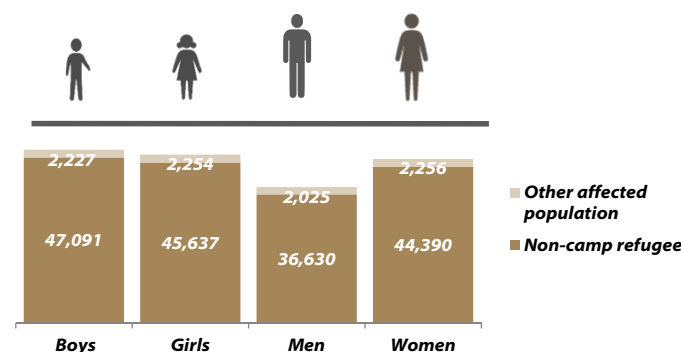


Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Volker Schimmel, Schimmel@unhcr.org; CARE - Kate Washington, kate.washington@jo.care.org

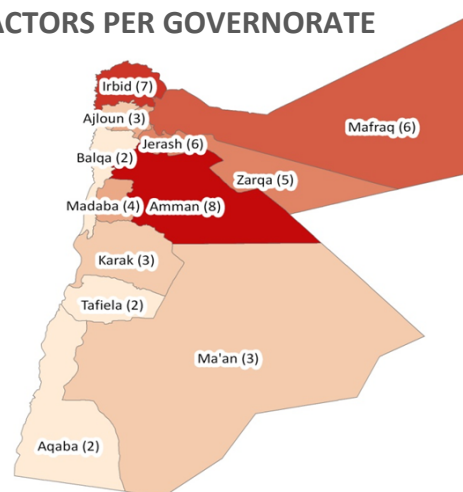
Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY CASH SECTOR IN JANUARY



CASH ACTORS PER GOVERNORATE



RRP6 OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrians, as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis, are covered across Jordan.
2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to women, men, girls and boys.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The humanitarian community in Jordan will continue to provide cash assistance only to families in non-camp settings. Continued assessment by the UN and partners provides evidence that the vulnerability profiles and thus needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men are very diverse depending on the area of operation within Jordan, the length of time in-country and the social and economic background of families.

The Cash Sector established a baseline at the beginning of October 2013, which differentiates the projected aggregate vulnerabilities by governorate. Applying a weighted average of these individual profiles, it can be assumed that given the current context there will be a vulnerability rate of at least 40 per cent of the refugee population nationwide applying the aforementioned baseline. Identified sub-groups will be exhibiting higher levels of vulnerability (as above female-headed households, households headed by people with disabilities and/or elderly people, etc.). This ratio is based on assessments using aligned criteria of over 60,000 families conducted by UNHCR and corroborated by partners where assessments have been conducted in the same governorate. This means that 40 per cent of registered Syrian refugees will be in need of cash transfer, which can range from one-time cash support to a transitional time-bound monthly cash transfer or even open-ended monthly cash support depending on the particular profile of the beneficiary family.

At the same time, in the absence of readily available livelihood opportunities for Syrians in Jordan, the resilience of each refugee household will continue to dwindle throughout 2014. Cash assistance is very important to reduce immediate risks of sexual and gender-based violence such as early marriage and transactional sex, particularly for women and girls.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

