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Beyond Aid:

The Transformative Power of Cash and Voucher Assistance. Azraq Camp, Jordan Solid Waste Management Project.

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We extend our sincere appreciation to the participating families for generously sharing their experiences, and to our colleagues from the MEER team for their valuable contributions to data collection, analysis, and review.

Contents.

Acronyms.

CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
HH	Household
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CCF	Child Cash Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IBV	Intensive-Based volunteer
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CWB	Children Well-Being
LLH	Livelihoods
WVSR	World Vision Syria Response

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HH	Household

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Context

Photo of volunteers in Azraq Camp, Jordan picking litter.

Azraq Refugee Camp, located in northeastern Jordan, is one of the largest refugee camps in the country, housing a significant population of Syrian refugees (10%). Established in April 2014 by the Jordanian government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Azraq was initially designed as a temporary shelter but has since become a long-term residence for many displaced Syrians. The camp, which spans over 5 square kilometers, currently houses over 40,000 refugees, many of whom have fled the conflict in Syria.

In response to the economic hardships faced by refugees, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programs have been introduced to provide direct financial support. In Azraq, the UNHCR , Child Cash Fund (CCF) and various humanitarian organizations use CVA to distribute monthly cash transfers or vouchers, allowing refugees to purchase essential items such as food, clothing, and hygiene products. These financial transfers not only address immediate needs but also offer refugees greater control over their spending, fostering a sense of dignity and choice.

The successful implementation of CVA in Azraq has been enabled by Jordan's well-developed financial infrastructure, which supports smooth cash transfers and voucher systems. This aid model has proven effective in easing some of the burdens on refugees, helping them cover basic living expenses and reducing their reliance on in-kind assistance.

However, despite its effectiveness, CVA in Azraq faces challenges. Rising inflation and the increasing cost of goods in Jordan have diminished the purchasing power of refugees, meaning the cash assistance no longer goes as far as it once did. Costs for food and housing have surged, leaving many refugees struggling to meet their fundamental needs, even with regular financial support. Furthermore, there are concerns about the long-term viability of cash assistance, as refugees in Azraq and other camps are in a prolonged displacement situation.

Program Overview

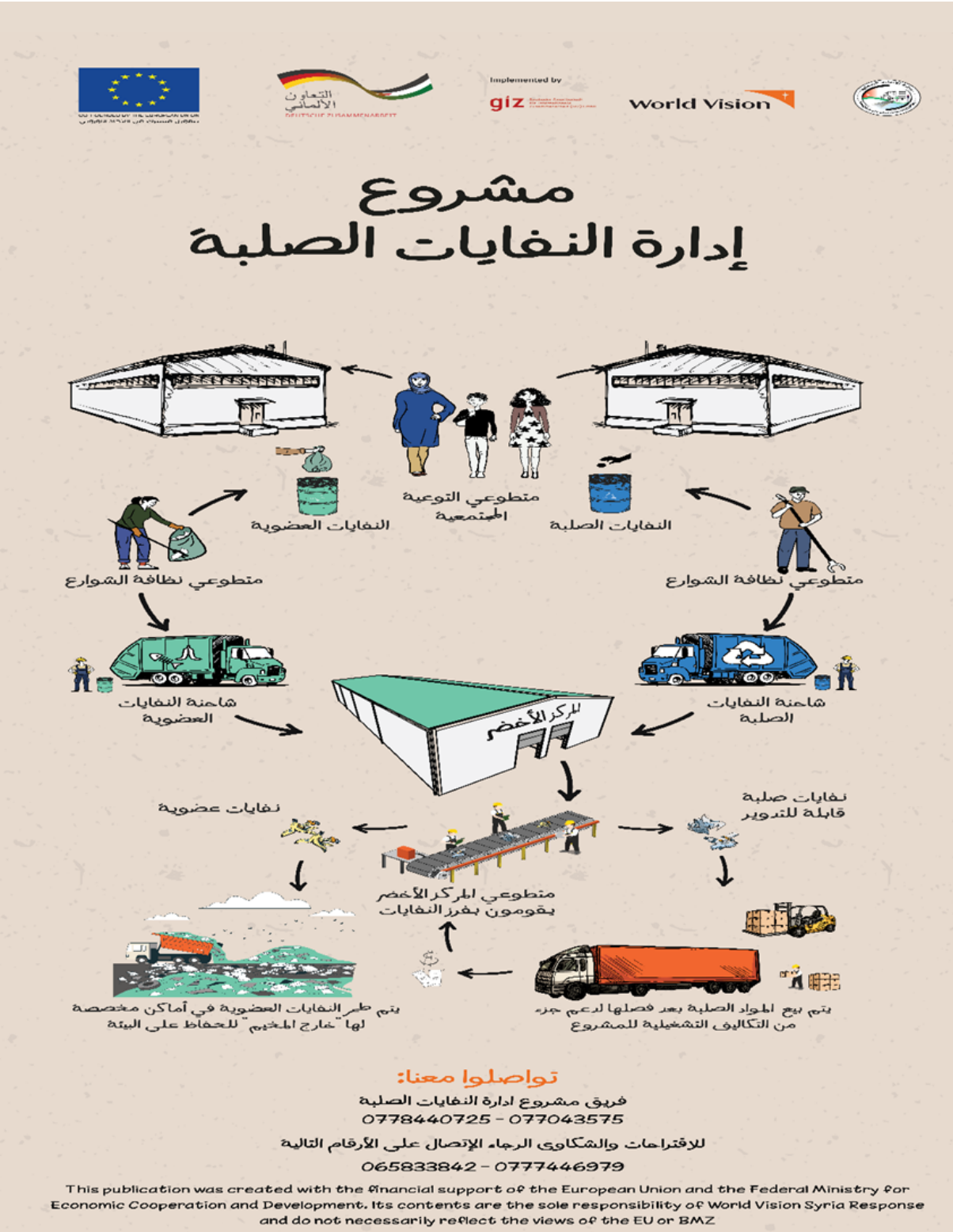
Incentive-Based Volunteer picking litter in the green centre

The Cash Waves study in Azraq Camp, Jordan, focused on the Solid Waste Management (SWM) project, funded by the European Union through GIZ. This project adopts an integrated approach to support Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVs), enabling refugees to achieve economic self-sufficiency by creating supplementary income opportunities and strengthening the SWM value chain in collaboration with the private sector.

The IBV program empowers refugees to actively participate in maintaining camp sanitation while earning income that supplements their Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). This approach provides refugees with meaningful employment opportunities, fosters community engagement, and supports improved waste management practices throughout the camp. The work involves different types of activities, including litter picking, behavior change and community sensitization campaigns, as well as semi-skilled work at the Green Centre. On average, each participant earns approximately 195 EUR per work cycle, with the cycle typically lasting around two months. These earnings align with a volunteering scheme introduced by the Jordanian government in coordination with UNHCR, designed to regulate refugee labor participation while balancing livelihood support with broader economic considerations.

In WVSR-Jordan, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) demonstrated significant positive impacts across multiple areas of Syrians well-being where CVA contributed **to increased women's participation in income-generating activities**, reflecting a meaningful shift in traditional gender dynamics. Among children CVA support **enhanced access to education and fostered emotional well-being**, enabling families to prioritize their children's needs more consistently.

Additionally, CVA **strengthened household stability and resilience**, helping families navigate financial challenges and reduce their reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Collectively, these outcomes highlight CVA's role not only as a form of financial relief, but as a strategic tool for promoting dignity, inclusion, and long-term resilience among vulnerable populations in Jordan.



Study Scope and Objectives

The Cash Waves research aims to assess the broader impact of CVA programs on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), child well-being, and livelihood-resilience among Syrian refugees in Azraq Camp, Jordan.

Three key research questions guided this study:

1. How does CVA affect GESI, and what adjustments can be made to strengthen its positive outcomes?

2. How does CVA influence child well-being, and what are the recommended practices for maximizing its impact?

3. How does CVA influence livelihood resilience, and what practices are recommended for enhancing its impact?

Methodology

The Cash Waves study used a sequential mixed-method approach to assess the broader impact of CVA programs on several outcome areas.

In Azraq Camp, Jordan data was collected with Syrian refugee households between July and September 2024

Qualitative data collection included a total of 4 focus group discussions (FGDs) with 31 mothers (n=8), fathers (n=8), girls (n=7), and boys (n=8), capturing Syrian refugee participants' experiences and perceptions of CVA impact on GESI, CWB, and LLH.

Quantitative data was collected through structured household surveys with 147 Syrian refugee mothers and fathers. The sample included a diverse cross-section of the camp population to ensure representativeness and inclusivity where the Solid Waste Management Project was selected as it targets the whole camp.

-Participants were selected based on the following inclusion criteria:

-Mothers or fathers with at least one child (0-17 years old)

-Heads of households

-Recipients of WVSR CVA programs

-Residing in locations covered by qualitative data collection for triangulation

-Gender ratio of approximately 70:30 (women to men)

Demographics

Demographic Profile	% of Respondents
Refugees	%100
Households with Disability /Chronic Disease	%54
Education (Primary or Less)	%65
Education (Secondary or Higher)	%35
Age <30	%22
Age 40-30	%45
Age 50-41	%29
Age +50	%5
Employed (Formal/Informal)	%65
Unemployed	%35

Table 1-Dempgraphics

Almost a quarter of surveyed Syrian refugee mothers were married under 18 years of age (23%) and more than half of surveyed households (54%) reported living with at least one member with a disability or chronic illness.

Gender and displacement status

Behaviour-change volunteers during house visits

Surveyed CVA participants were 31% (46) **refugee fathers** and 69% (101) **refugee mothers**. All (100%) of the interviewees were **Syrian refugees** in Azraq Camp.

Marital Status

89.8% (132) of the respondents were **married or living with a partner**, 9.52% (14) were **separated or divorced** and 0.6% (1) were **widowed**,

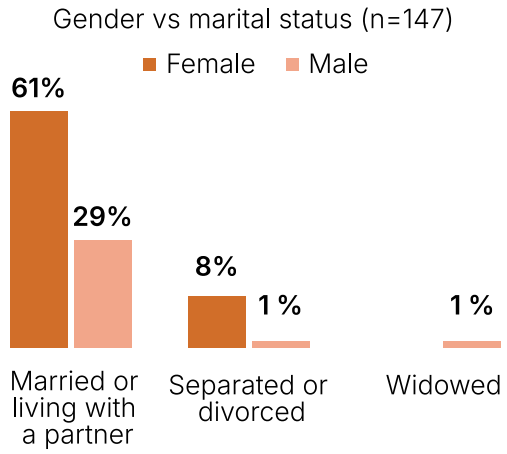


Figure 2: Gender vs Marital Status

Household Size

Out of the total surveyed population an average of **4 children** were under 18 years old in each household (HH).

Education

Over 60% (88) of the respondents completed **primary education**, 32% (47) **secondary education**, 5% with no formal education, 2% (3) had **Vocational/technical education**, and 1% (1) had a **university degree.**

Employment and Sources of Income

Category	Details	
Top 3 Employment Statuses	Informal employment	(95) %65
	Unemployed	(28) 19%
	Homemakers	(23) %16
Top 3 Sources of Income	NGO cash support: %57 84)) Informal employment: %54 80)) Government assistance: 19) %13)	
Household Employment	No one working: 47) %32) Sole earners: 84) %57) Others (adults/elderly/ mixed): 16) %11)	
Debt Status	Households in debt: %94 138)) Debt-free: 9) %6)	

Top 3 Employment Statuses

Among the surveyed CVA heads of households, the majority (65%, **95 respondents**) reported being engaged in informal employment, which includes daily wage labor, small businesses, and incentive-based volunteer work. Unemployment remains a significant concern, with 19% (**28 respondents**) not engaged in any form of work. Additionally, 16% (**23 respondents**) identified as homemakers, indicating a reliance on other household members or external support for income generation.

Top 3 Sources of Income

The most common source of household income reported was cash support from NGOs, cited by 57% (**84 respondents**). This was closely followed by income from informal employment (54%, **80 respondents**), demonstrating a heavy reliance on precarious and non-salaried work. Government assistance or social benefits were identified as a source of income by 13% (**19 respondents**), suggesting limited reach or availability of formal social safety nets within this population.

Household Employment

When asked about employment within their households, 57% (**84 respondents**) stated they were the sole earners, highlighting a high level of individual financial burden. In a third of households (32%, **47 respondents**), no one was currently working, which raises significant concerns about livelihood security. The remaining 11% (**16 respondents**) reported varying situations, including contributions from other adult family members, elderly individuals, or mixed arrangements, pointing to diverse and complex household employment dynamics.

Household Debt Status by Gender

Debt is a widespread issue among the surveyed population, with 94% (**147 respondents**) of households reporting that they are currently in debt. Only 6% (**9 respondents**) indicated they were debt-free. This overwhelming debt burden reflects the economic vulnerability of these households and likely correlates with limited income opportunities, high dependency on external support, and insufficient access to sustainable livelihoods.

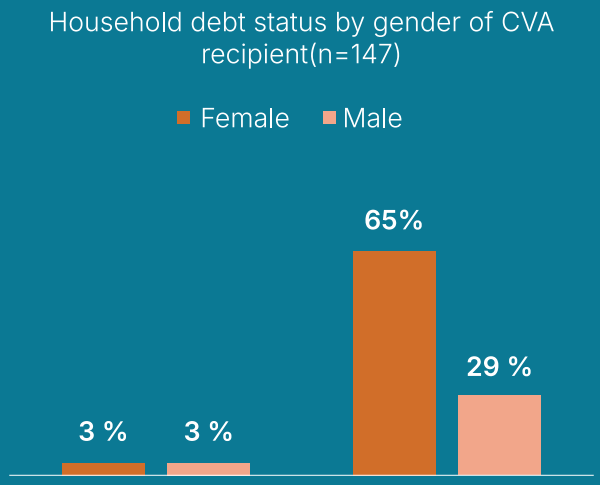


Figure 3: Household debt status by gender of CVA recipient

Key Findings

Gender Equality and Social Cohesion (GESI)

- Women's economic participation nearly doubled with CVA .- Before receiving CVA, only 8% of households reported women engaged in income-generating activities. After receiving CVA, this became 14%, reflecting a 74% relative increase in women's reported participation in business or paid community service.
- The majority of respondents 98.64% (145) reported no psychological pressure or violence related to CVA.

Child Well-being (CWB)

- Among refugee households reporting improved access to education (82), 54% (44) stated that CVA showed a strong positive impact on children's regular school attendance.
- CVA positively impacted children's well-being for 72% of Syrian refugee households.
- More than half of household (58%) observed improvement in children's emotional well-being and 66% saw a better sense of security.

Livelihoods and Resilience (LLHR)

- CVA improved economic stability for 93% of households.
- CVA helped 91% of households overcome economic difficulties.

How does CVA affect GESI, and what adjustments can be made to strengthen its positive outcomes?

CVA has shown promising impacts on gender dynamics and social inclusion among refugees in Azraq camp. When examining the gender of respondents, 78% of women reported improved collaboration in financial decision-making, compared to 82% of men. While both figures are high, the data suggests that CVA may have played a particularly significant role in empowering women by fostering greater participation in household financial discussions. This reflects a positive shift towards more inclusive and equitable decision-making within families.

Emotional or psychological pressure and violence related to the handing over of CVA) are rare within households in Azraq Camp. The vast majority of respondents, 98.64%, (145) reported that they or someone in their household had never experienced such pressure or violence. A very small percentage, 0.68% (1) refugee mother, indicated that it occurred occasionally, and an equally small portion (0.68%) (1) refugee mother reported experiencing it frequently. These results suggest that while most households have not faced gender-related protection risks regarding CVA, there are still isolated instances where such pressures or violence have occurred.

Out of 147 households, 67% (99 households) reported either improved household communication and collaboration or Shared household responsibilities following the receipt of CVA. In terms of shared household responsibilities, 17 out of 77 women (22%) observed an increase in shared duties, compared to 4 out of 22 men (18%). This shift may indicate that men have become more involved in domestic roles, contributing to a gradual rebalancing of traditional gender roles. Regarding better collaboration on financial decisions, 60 out of 77 women (78%) reported seeing this change, while 18 out of 22 men (82%) stated the same. Overall, these findings highlight CVA's potential not only to alleviate economic hardship but also to promote gender equality and enhance social cohesion by encouraging more balanced and inclusive household dynamics.

Improved houshold communication and collaboration by gender of CVA recipient (n=99) (F=77, M=22)

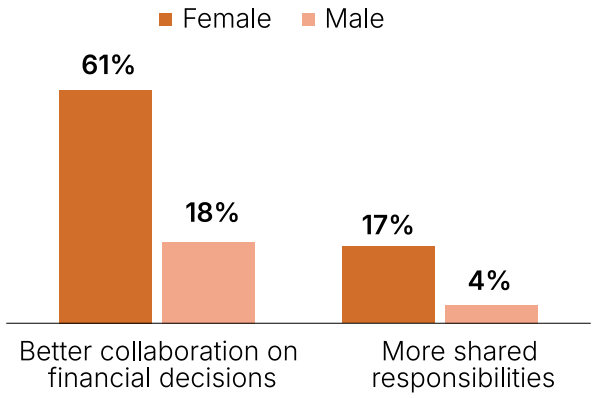


Figure 4 : Improved household communication and collaboration by gender of CVA recipient.

A total of 77% (113) of respondents reported improved communication and fewer disagreements, indicating that CVA may have alleviated financial stress or fostered better financial decision-making within households. On the other hand, 5% (8) observed improved communication, though disagreements persisted, while 2% (3) noted an increase in disagreements or tension within their households. Additionally, 16% (23) reported no noticeable change.

Of those who reported improved communication and fewer disagreements, 69% (78) reported better collaboration on financial decisions, suggesting that CVA has empowered household members to engage in more inclusive and cooperative financial planning, and 19% (21) noted more shared responsibilities.

Most refugee mothers reported gaining greater confidence and decision-making power within their families, as one Syrian Refugee Mother stated *"I have worked on strengthening my character in making decisions related to my family" Refugee mother, Azraq Camp* However, another Syrian refugee mother highlighted ongoing challenges, stating *"My husband wants me to work and to take my salary for him." Refugee mother, Azraq Camp.*

Another quote from a Syrian refugee mother and cash-for-work participant in Azraq Camp, Jordan, highlights the empowering impact of the cash assistance :*"Thanks to me being able to work in the community-awareness sessions – this [job] gave me and the other volunteers a sense of purpose and confidence, helping us to build social connections and engage with the wider community. We were shy at first, but now we feel proud to share knowledge and engage with the community. It's made a huge difference in how we see ourselves." Refugee Mother, Azraq Camp.*

She also shared the positive effect on her child: ***" My son was happy when he went out to play with the kids and got an allowance like them." Refugee Mother, Azraq Camp.*** The cash-for-work CVA project empowered mothers in Azraq Camp by reducing the financial burden while boosting their confidence and community involvement.

How does CVA influence child well-being, and what are the recommended practices for maximizing its impact?

Child participant during the SWM awareness sessions

CVA significantly influenced Syrian refugee children's well-being by improving access to nutritious food, clothing, education, and healthcare. In a context like Azraq Camp where families often face restricted livelihood opportunities and rely heavily on external aid—CVA helps reduce the financial pressure that can lead to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labor or early marriage. When households are empowered to make spending decisions, they are more likely to prioritize their children's needs, contributing to healthier development and improved educational outcomes.

Among Syrian refugee mothers and fathers participating in CVA 72% (106) reported a positive impact on their children's wellbeing post CVA. Less than a quarter (23% or 35 heads of refugee households) reported no significant impact, and less than 1% (1) stated the assistance negatively impacted children's wellbeing. Below in Figure5 some examples of the types of positive impact on children's wellbeing.

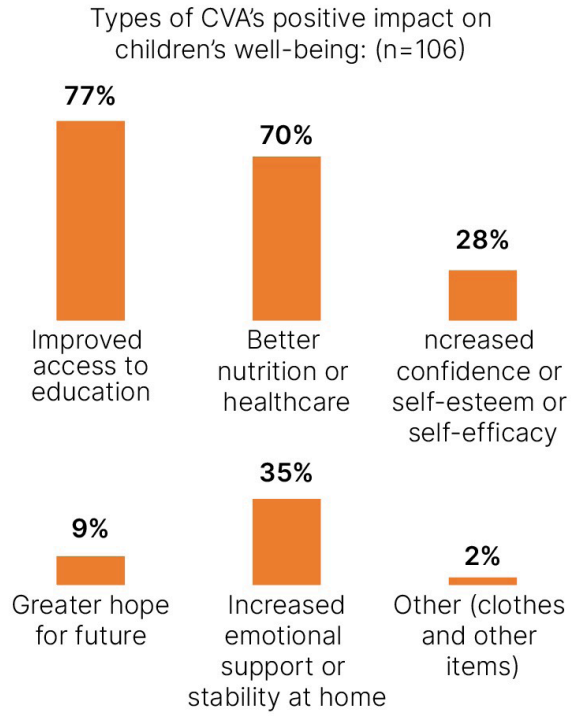


Figure 5: Types of CVA's positive impact

CVA has had a notably positive impact on children's school attendance for many families. Out of the total number of respondents who reported improved access to education, 54% stated that CVA allowed their children to attend school more regularly "to a large extent," while 24 reported a "moderate extent" of improvement. Four individuals felt the impact only "to a small extent." However, 7 respondents indicated that CVA had "not at all" helped in improving school attendance, and only 3 felt it had helped "completely." Overall, the data suggests that while CVA has significantly supported school attendance for many, some households still face barriers that CVA alone may not fully address.

The human stories behind the numbers further emphasize this point. A Syrian refugee mother shared: *"My daughter wanted the school uniform and didn't want to attend. Now I am able to provide her with the uniform "*.

The shared experiences of CVA participating parents' reinforced the survey results. One sp shared, *"My child does not go to school unless there is an allowance for him,"* highlighting the critical role of cash assistance in enabling school attendance. Another Syrian Refugee mother added, *"The children have started to love school more because I provided for their school needs," Refugee Mother, Azraq Camp*. emphasizing the importance of financial support in improving their children's engagement with education. Additionally, improved social interaction was noted, by a Syrian refugee mother mentioning, *they "have become more involved in playing with the kids."*

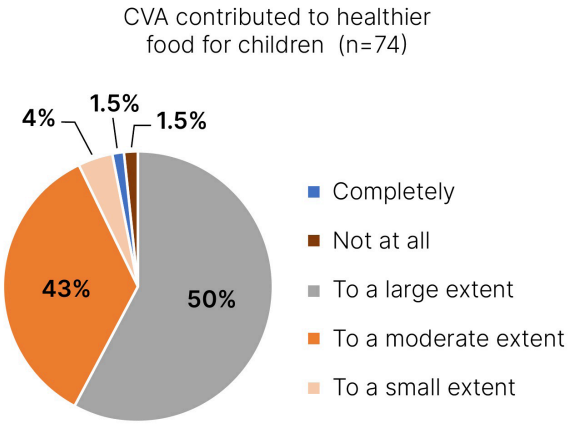


Figure 6: CVA contributed to healtheir food for children.

.Among heads of HHs that reported better nutrition and health for their children post CVA (n=74), 58%, further expressed that CVA contributed to healthier food choices to a large extent, highlighting its positive role in improving nutrition particularly among the most economically vulnerable. Additionally, 35% of respondents indicated that CVA contributed to a moderate extent, while a smaller percentage (4%) felt the contribution was only to a small extent. A minimal portion,

1.5%, believed CVA had no impact at all, and the same percentage felt it contributed completely. Overall, the results suggest that CVA has had a considerable positive effect on encouraging healthier food choices for children.

This impact is captured in the words of a Syrian refugee mother where she reflects how CVA support translates into tangible improvements in daily diets, fostering better health and wellbeing among vulnerable children stating:

"*I can now buy for them fruits and breads*". "***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.*** Another parent emphasized the impact of CVA on her children's improved dietary diversity saying:" *We only had thyme, and my daughter asked for cheese and yogurt. Now we have more dishes and fruits*" "***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.***

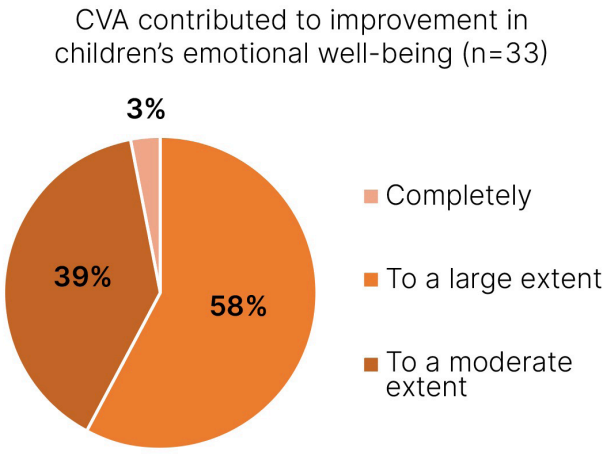


Figure 7: CVA contributed to improvement in children's emotional well being .

More than half (58%) reported that improvements in their children's emotional well-being "to a large extent" after receiving CVA, while 39% noted a "moderate" level of improvement. A smaller percentage, 3%, felt that the improvements were "complete." These results suggest that CVA has contributed to enhancing the emotional health of children in the camp for the majority of families, although there is still room for further support and intervention to achieve more significant improvements for all children.

One Syrian refugee mother stated: *"My son was happy when he went out to play with the kids and got an allowance like them,"* ***highlighting that*** CVA not only alleviates financial stress but also nurtures emotional resilience and social engagement among children, which are crucial factors for their overall well-being. Another mother observed: *"They have become more involved in playing with the kids"* ***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.*** In addition a Syrian Refugee Father emphasized on the improvement of his children mental health stating***:*** *"Their mental health improved and gave them motivation "****Syrian Refugee Father, Azraq Camp***

Among those who reported CVA's impact on positive child wellbeing (106 respondents or 72% of those surveyed), 37 participants reported that the CVA increased their emotional support and stability at home..

A majority, 66%, reported that CVA has contributed "to a large extent" in improving their children's sense of security, while 27% observed a "moderate" improvement. Additionally, 3% felt that CVA had "completely" alleviated anxiety. However, 6% of respondents mentioned that CVA had "not at all" helped in making their children feel more secure.. The results indicate that CVA has significantly helped children in Azraq Camp feel more secure and less anxious.

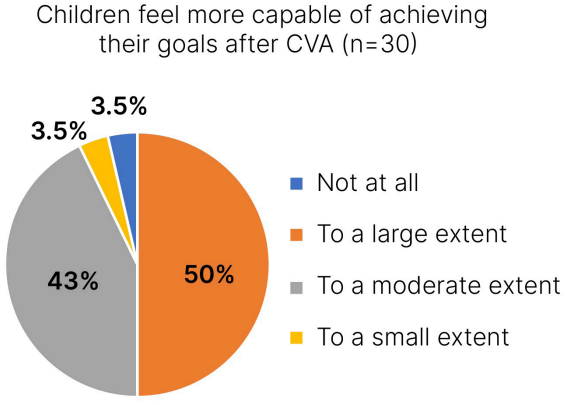


Figure 8: Children feel more capable of achiveing their goals after.

One parent stated "When I provide them with all their requests, they feel more secure. ***"Syrian Refugee Mother, Azraq Camp,*** reflecting the positive impact of the CVA on her children sense of safety.

The findings show that CVA positively contributed to a greater hope for the future among refugee children for 7% of surveyed HHs in Azraq Camp. Among 10 respondents, 8 reported that CVA has helped their children feel "to a large extent" more hopeful, while 2 observed a "moderate" improvement in hope. These results indicate that CVA has had a meaningful impact in boosting children's optimism about their future. In addition out of a total of 10 respondents 8 stated that CVA increased their children's confidence in pursuing their dreams and ambitions to a large extent.

This sense of renewed hope was reflected in the words of several Syrian refugee mothers where one said: *"They now have hope for the future that their parents will always work and provide for their need"* ***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.*** Another parent added: *"They want to study and earn high degrees"* ***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.***

Half of the respondents for these questions 50% (15) reported that CVA has helped their children feel more capable of achieving their goals" to a large extent", while 43 % (13) observed a "moderate" improvement. These results indicate that CVA has contributed to enhancing children's belief in their abilities, though there remains a small proportion of children who have not experienced this boost in self-confidence.

One parent reflected on this transformation, saying*: "They become more interested in life "* ***Syrian refugee mother, Azraq Camp.***

Participant in the community centre community initiatives

How does CVA influence livelihood resilience, and what practices are recommended for enhancing its impact?

Some families highlighted that before the project, serious challenges limited their livelihood resilience. As one Syrian mother shared about her husband, *"He cannot interact with the family and is unable to work,"* illustrating how health and social barriers affected both family life and the ability to earn a living. However, after receiving support through the project, participants reported significant improvements. A Syrian refugee mother described the positive change by saying, *"I can take my daughters on trips, buy them what they need, visit my friends, and participate in events,"* reflecting the enhanced financial stability and improved social participation made possible through CVA assistance.

CVA had a significant impact on household economic stability in Azraq Camp. A vast majority of respondents, 93.20% (137) reported experiencing improvements in their household's economic stability since receiving CVA, while only 6.80% (10) reported no change. These results highlight the positive role CVA has played in enhancing economic resilience for most households in the camp.

Data shows an increase in women's involvement in income-generating activities following the receipt of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Before receiving CVA, only 12 out of 147 respondents (8.2%) reported that a woman in their family was engaged in a business or community service. After receiving CVA, this number was almost doubled to 21 out of 147 respondents (14.3%), representing an approximate 74% relative increase in reported refugee mother's income generation.

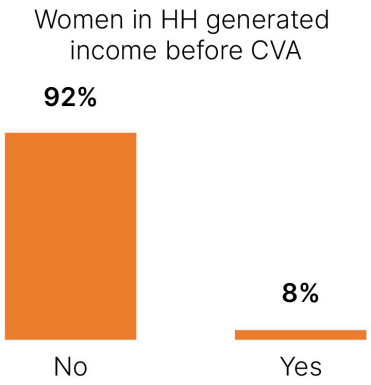


Figure 9: Women in HH generated income before CVA.

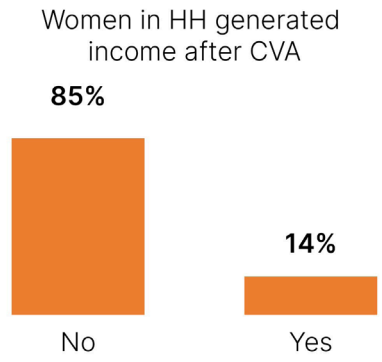


Figure 10: Women in HH generated income after CVA.

.CVA led to notable improvements in household economic stability in Azraq Camp. A majority of respondents, 57% (78), described the change as "somewhat improved," while 43% (59) felt that their household's economic stability had "greatly improved." These results indicate that CVA has made a meaningful difference in enhancing economic resilience for most households, with many reporting a significant positive shift in their financial situation.

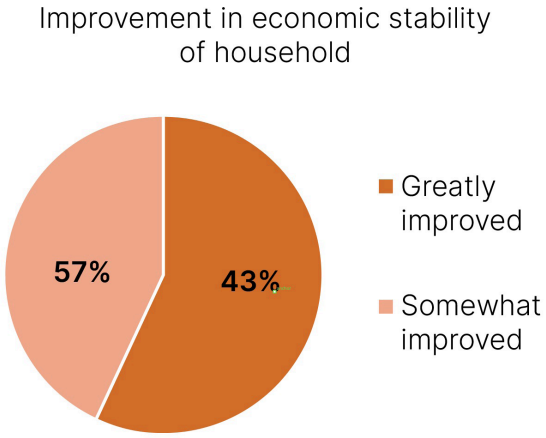


Figure 11: Improvement in economic stability of household

The majority of households in Azraq Camp did not have multiple sources of income before receiving CVA. Out of 147 respondents, 138 households reported having a single source of income, while only 9 households had multiple income streams. This suggests that a large proportion of households were likely relying on limited financial resources prior to receiving CVA, highlighting the importance of such assistance in supporting economic stability.

The data shows that high debt is the most commonly reported economic challenge, reported by 48% (70 households), including 30% (44 women) and 18% (26 men). Lack of employment was the second most reported issue, mentioned by 26% (38 households), 22% (32 women) and 4% (6 men). Healthcare costs were a concern for 12% (18 households) — 8% (12 women) and 4% (6 men). Food insecurity was reported by 5% (8 households), including 4% (6 women) and 1% (2 men).

A smaller number of respondents 5% (7 households) reported facing all listed challenges, made up of 3% (5 women) and 1% (2 men). Other challenges (such as educational costs) were identified by 2% (3 households) 1% (2 women) and 1% (1 man). Only 2% (3 households) reported no economic challenges, and notably, these were all men, as no women reported facing no challenges at all.

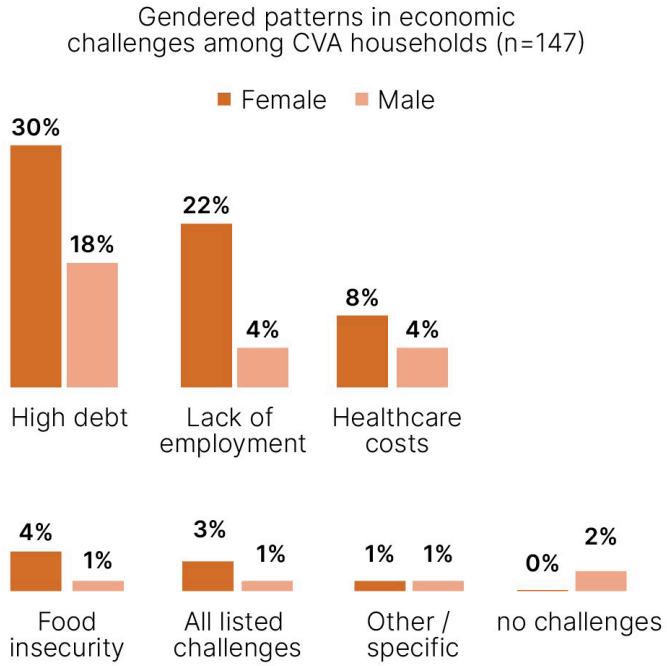


Figure 12: Gendered patterns in economic challenges among CVA households

The participants stated that they have faced similar economic challenges before receiving CVA. Out of 147 respondents, 106 households (72.1%) reported facing the same economic challenges before receiving CVA, while 41 households (27.9%) indicated that they did not face these challenges. This indicates that the economic difficulties experienced by most households were persistent, highlighting the ongoing need for support such as CVA to address these challenges.

When asked if the CVA assisted the participants In overcoming the economic challenges the majority, 58% (86), reported that CVA has helped them "somewhat" overcome these challenges, while 33% (48) felt that it has helped them "significantly." However, 9% (13) of respondents stated that CVA has not helped them overcome their economic difficulties at all. While CVA has provided considerable support for most households, there is still a segment of the population that has not experienced significant relief from their challenges.

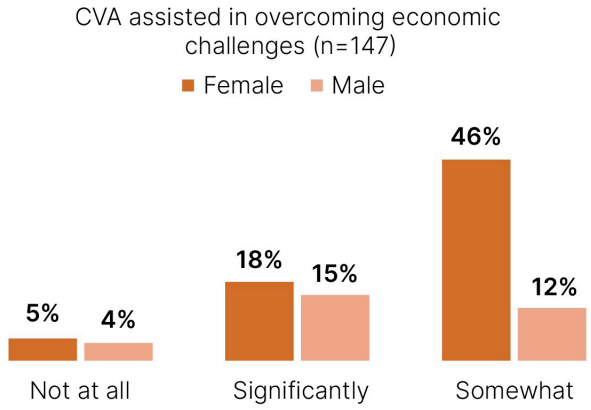


Figure 13: CVA assisted in overcoming economic challenges.

CVA had limited impact on encouraging women in Azraq Camp to contribute income through business or community services. A large majority of respondents, 85.71%, reported that no woman in their household has started bringing in income through these means since receiving CVA. In contrast, 14.29% of households indicated that a woman in the family has begun contributing financially through a business, community service, or other methods. While CVA may provide some opportunity for women's economic participation, the majority of households have not seen this shift.

The majority of households in Azraq Camp did not have women running businesses or providing services to the community. A significant 91.84% of respondents reported that no woman in their family was involved in such activities, while only 8.16% indicated that a woman in their household was running a business or offering community services. The data indicates that women's economic participation in business or community services was limited prior to receiving CVA, highlighting the potential for CVA to encourage greater economic engagement among women.

Conclusion

Group photo of the IBVs at the Green Centre

The CVA programs in Azraq Refugee Camp have significantly improved food security, basic needs, and financial autonomy, especially for women and children. However, challenges like high debt, and limited livelihood opportunities persist. While CVA has made a positive impact, its potential for long-term resilience is not fully realized.

To maximize its benefits, the program should focus on empowering women economically, addressing root causes of debt and unemployment, and enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods. CVA remains a crucial tool, but it must be part of a broader approach to support refugees' long-term recovery and self-sufficiency.

tRecommendations

Proposed Recommendations – Jordan CVA Context (Azraq Camp)

Debt and Financial Resilience

Given that 94% of households in Azraq are in debt, programs should differentiate between small, short-term debts (e.g., shop credit) and larger, long-term burdens, and tailor support accordingly.

Integrate **VSLA groups**, already successfully used in Syria, to promote savings, peer lending, and debt reduction, combined with financial literacy training.

Women's Economic Participation

CVA has improved women's decision-making power but has had limited impact on women's income generation. Introduce targeted **livelihood pathways** for women (small business grants, home-based enterprise kits, vocational training), ensuring that cultural sensitivities are respected.

Complement cash-for-work schemes with mentorship and skills coaching so women can transition from volunteer or incentive-based work into sustainable income opportunities.

Child Well-being and Education

Link CVA with interventions that directly reduce negative coping mechanisms (e.g., child labor, school dropout), such as **school material support**, transportation subsidies, and psychosocial services.

Prioritize case management for households reporting no improvement in their economic situation and where education has been deprioritized due to urgent needs.

Returnee and Transition Planning

Although Azraq houses protracted refugees, lessons from Syria suggest that **intention surveys** should be conducted to identify those planning to return or relocate.

For those returning, design **transition CVA packages** to help them settle sustainably in destination communities. This can include start-up grants, livelihood linkages, and initial rent or basic needs coverage.

Targeting and Tailored Support

Prioritize households with high vulnerability scores, high dependency ratios, or members with chronic illnesses or disabilities.

Adjust transfer values to account for **household size**, recognizing that larger families face proportionately higher living costs.

Sustainability and Livelihood Integration

Introduce Technical Vocational Training (TVT) and small grants for participants with low return intentions, as these can be stepping-stones to long-term self-reliance.

Strengthen private-sector linkages within and beyond the camp to create market-driven employment pathways

References

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