



More than 7,985,640 USD injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2015

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 31,425 vulnerable Syrian refugees were assisted in Egypt through the provision of monthly cash grants.
- In October UNHCR Geneva and UNHCR Cairo launched the midterm evaluation of Graduation Approach implemented in Egypt since 2013. The mid-term evaluation will measure impact of the Graduation Programme in Egypt to date, thereby providing insight as to its effectiveness in the context of refugees in Egypt. It is expected to highlight reasons for success and non-success of the programme and inform any potential programme design and implementation improvements.
- The evaluation will also provide feedback on the monitoring and evaluation processes for the Graduation Programme, which may be applied to any and all UNHCR Graduation pilots. The mid-term evaluation is not a final evaluation or an audit. It is taking place in order to leave time for course correction if required, and to provide important learning for UNHCR and partners.
- The objectives of the evaluation are: 1) Assess existing monitoring and evaluation systems and data; 2) Complete process evaluation to assess implementation, institutional capacity, and performance of programme and partners, including any factors that may positively or negatively affect the success, sustainability, and cost effectiveness; 3) Complete impact evaluation to measure social and economic impact of programme on beneficiaries and communities, with special focus on protection concerns and SGBV.
- In celebration of UN@70 day, Egypt's UN agencies marked the 70th anniversary with an all-day fair on Saturday 24th October. The UN fair took place at the Gezira Youth Club in Zamalek, where a number of UNHCR community based organizations participated by selling a large variety of products including hand-made jewelry, clothes, accessories, food and art.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt have been facing challenges in responding to their households' basic needs. Savings have been considered the main source of income for Syrians arriving to Egypt in 2012, but these savings have since significantly depleted. Many Syrians arriving in Egypt as of the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets.

Agencies participating in the basic needs and livelihoods sector will work together to achieve two objectives: 1) the refugee population has sufficient basic and domestic items; 2) their self-reliance and livelihoods are improved.

In order to protect Syrian vulnerable households from negative coping mechanisms, unconditional cash-based interventions will continue to be implemented. Those interventions will target only vulnerable households with either one-off payments (emergency) or monthly payments that last between three and six months. Due to increased vulnerabilities, protection risks, and destitution, it is estimated that 21% of the registered population will benefit from cash based interventions in 2015.

The self-reliance programme will be expanded during 2015 to achieve either self-employment or wage-employment. These programmes will include members of host communities as well. Beneficiaries may receive training, business advice, job placement, and seed grants to start up micro businesses. Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria will be targeted with self-reliance activities in 2015.



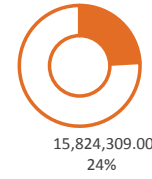
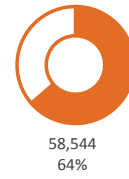
Syrian women displaying their food under livelihood projects, Cairo, Egypt UNHCR

Key Figures:

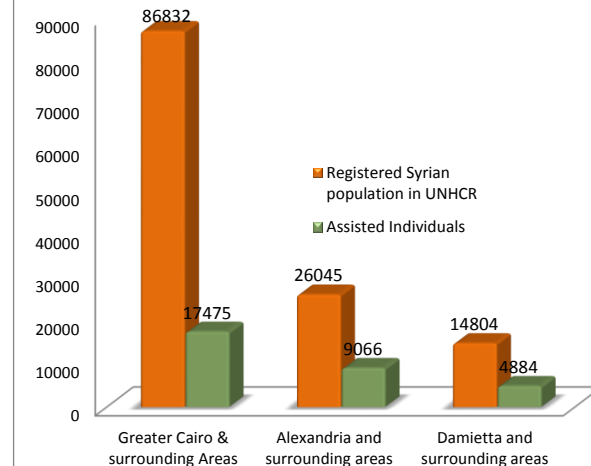
Planned Sector Response:



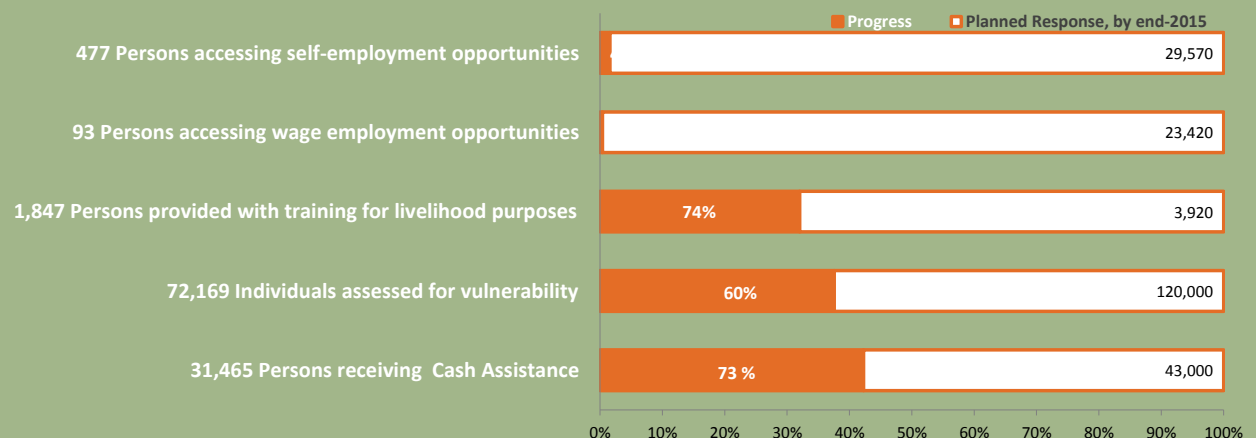
Status:



Breakdown by Governorate



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2015



Foot note: During 2014, more than 45,000 Syrian refugees were assessed for vulnerability. The vulnerability assessment is continuing in 2015