EGYPT QUARTERLY UPDATE SEPTEMBER 2016

BASIC NEEDS

More than USD 9 Million injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2016

SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

- More than 40,000 Syrian refugees benefitted from cash assistance in September.
- Current livelihood support includes self-employment for start-ups and support existing Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) as well as wage employment. Both tracks are associated with necessary trainings and capacity building programs.
- 105 persons who are heads of household were provided with cash grants to start their businesses.; 440 were employed in several jobs after receiving the needed training; 752 were benefited from several types of trainings for the purpose of either wage or self-employment support since the beginning of the year. Those beneficiaries of training got benefited from more one type of training. During the third quarter, livelihood intervention has been extended to Damietta governorate with focusing on capacity building and self-employment support.
- UNHCR continues to assess Syrian refugees vulnerability. Since the April a total of 61,755 individuals were assessed in Cairo, Alexandria and

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The current unemployment rate in Egypt is 13.2%, with youth unemployment at 34.3%. Unemployment is almost triple among female young people of their male counterparts. 26.3% of the overall population live below the national poverty line. Refugees settle in communities affected by these conditions, and can both add to and disproportionally suffer from limited employment, service delivery and livelihood opportunities. Preliminary results of the Vulnerability Assessment by UNHCR and WFP have indicated that 60 per cent of those assessed (61,683 Syrian refugees) are in situations of severe vulnerability as they are living on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of EGP 592.4 (USD 75.6) per month per refugee. Often lacking appropriate levels of or access to quality education, and often finding themselves without technical skills or the necessary networks, vulnerable refugees and Egyptian households are drawn into situations of extreme poverty. Refugees lack formal access to employment and restore to informal labour while the Egyptian private sector has generally experienced a trend towards informality. This results in often insecure conditions for wage and self-employment and related protection risks.

In order to protect vulnerable refugee households from negative coping mechanisms, unconditional cash-based interventions continue to be implemented, while access to services is improved and sustained. Simultaneously, the basic needs and livelihood sector focusses on improving self-reliance and livelihoods for refugees and vulnerable Egyptians. Some business clusters and value chains show high potentials for employment and will be upgraded. Also, agencies address the demand for training, business advice, job placement, and seed grants to start up micro businesses. The need for short-to-medium-term jobs for unskilled host community and refugee workers is addressed through cash for work and public works programmes. This support also improves social services and infrastructure in impacted host communities of Syrian refugees.

Workshop on livelihoods activties , Photo/UNHCR David Degner

Sector Response Summary:

111,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016, 41,500 assisted in 2016.

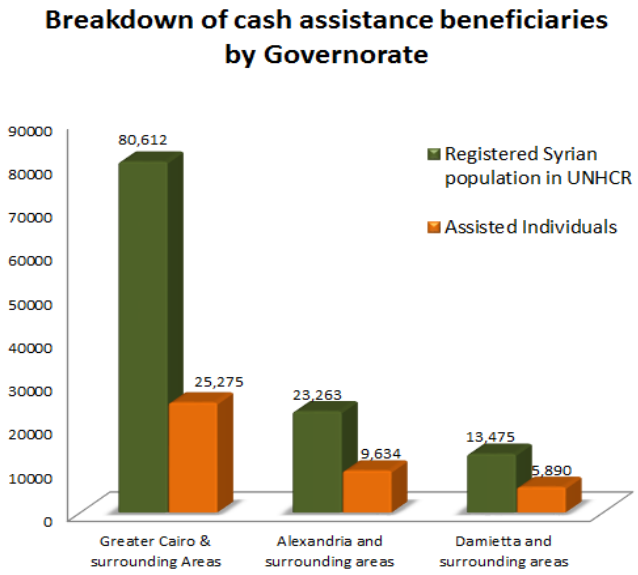
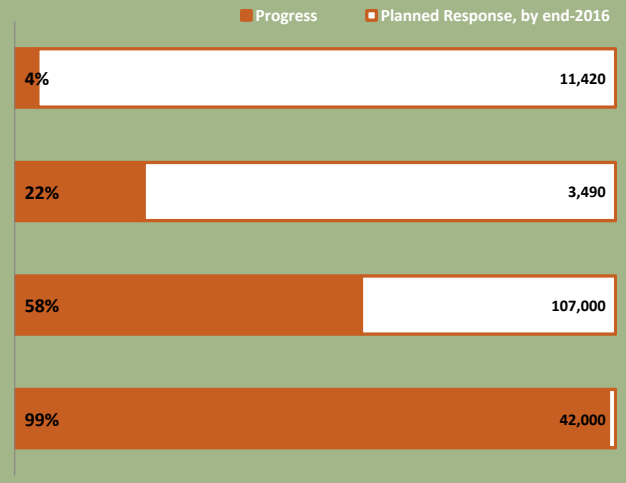
Syrian Refugees in EGYPT :

110,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016, 117,400 currently registered or awaiting registration.

Basic Needs Sector Funding status:

USD 46.2 million required in 2016, USD 14.2 million received in 2016.

HIGHLIGHTS



EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2016