



More than 5,200,000 USD injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2015

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

- UNHCR and Caritas work together to assist vulnerable Syrian refugees meet their basic needs by providing them with cash grants on a monthly basis. In June, 31,570 vulnerable Syrian refugees were assisted in Egypt representing 24% of the total registered population. The value of cash assistance varies between EGP 400 (US\$ 57) and EGP 1,300 (US\$ 185) based on the level of vulnerability and household size.
- The Egyptian Red Crescent took over the joint WFP / UNHCR socio-economic assessment from Save the Children in Greater Cairo, while Caritas continues the assessment in Alexandria and Damietta. Interviews will be conducted both during home visits and in UNHCR premises until the end of the 2015.
- A positive development in the month was UNHCR was authorized to resume home-based interviews for the vulnerability assessment in Greater Cairo. As a result interviews were conducted at UNHCR premises compromised the desired quality of the interviews.
- An additional 400 Households were identified from the vulnerability assessment for inclusion in the cash assistance program for August. This households were selected based on results of the vulnerability assessment and were identified from the most vulnerable refugees from the assessed caseload. As of the end of August, a total of 1,000 households will have been added to this unconditional cash intervention.
- Exhibitions were carried out in Alexandria during the month. The first bazaar at the Engineers' Club from 27-28 July where 12 persons of concern grant recipients participated at this event and displayed their products comprising Syrian food, accessories, clothes and foot wear. The second exhibition, Arkan Bazaar "Art without walls" for artistic works at the Evangelical Church at El Manshia where seven refugees who are part of the graduation approach participated at this event and displayed their products.

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:



120,000
Refugees

Status:



131,409
110%



91,960
Direct beneficiaries



33,038
35%

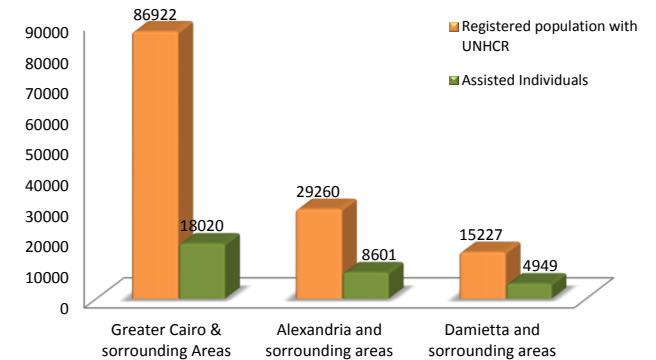


Sector Funding
49,83M USD



3,036,809
6%

Breakdown by Governorate



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2015

