

More than 2,800,000 USD injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2015

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

- UNHCR, Caritas and Resala work together to assist vulnerable Syrian refugees meet their basic needs by providing them with cash grants on a monthly basis. In April, 26,260 vulnerable Syrian refugees were assisted in Egypt representing 18 % of the 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 monthly cash assistance programme injected US\$ 730,229 into the local economy in April.
- A total of 100 individuals were provided with emergency cash grants.
- Egyptian Red Crescent in cooperation with UNHCR provided 1,000 Syrian families with cash assistance during the reporting period. Those 1,000 families scored as severely vulnerable through the on-going socio-economic assessment/vulnerability assessment framework. The prioritization was for cases that are not currently receiving food or cash assistance and are single headed households, large family size and households with a medical condition. UNHCR has participated in the monitoring of the distribution process.
- Basic Needs & Livelihood Working Group was held during the reporting period. During this meeting, the scoring results model that is going to be used for targeting Syrian refugees has been introduced. Additionally, cash assistance partners provided a brief on the progress status on the socioeconomic assessment and challenges faced in the



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

Key Figures:

Planned Sector Response:



120,000
Refugees

Status:



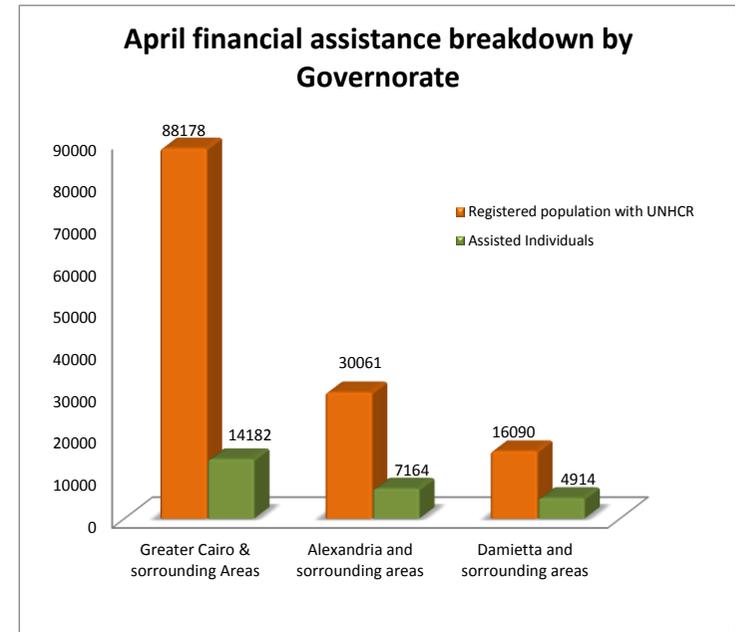
134,329
111%



91,960
Direct beneficiaries



31,587
34%



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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015

