

EGYPT



- ★ CAPITAL
- 🏠 UNHCR Regional Office
- 🏢 UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office
- 🏠 UNHCR Field Office
- 🏠 UNHCR Field Unit
- 🏠 Refugee camp
- 🏠 Refugee urban location
- 🏠 Refugee settlement
- 🏠 Refugee transit centre
- International boundary
- Administrative boundary
- Armistice Demarcation Line

UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	2
Total staff	148
International staff	13
National staff	84
JPO staff	1
UNVs	34
Others	16

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- The flow of Syrians into Egypt accelerated in 2012. At the end of the year there were some 12,800 registered Syrian refugees in the country.
- Resettlement continued to be the most viable durable solution for many members of the long-standing Sudanese and Iraqi refugee groups.
- The population of Saloum Camp, on the border between Libya and Egypt, was significantly reduced through resettlement.

People of concern

Refugees and asylum-seekers

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were: Syrian refugees who fled their homes after 2011; and Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers who have been in Egypt since they fled conflict in the 1980s.

Partners

- | | |
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| <p>Implementing partners</p> <p>NGOs:
CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, Danish Refugee Council, Egyptian Federation for Scouts and Girl Guides, Egyptian Red Crescent Society, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refugee Egypt, Refugee Ministry of St. Andrew's, <i>Terre des Hommes</i>, The Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights</p> <p>Others:
IOM</p> | <p>Operational partners</p> <p>Government agencies:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>NGOs:
AMERA, Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo, Tadamon</p> <p>Others:
ICMC, IOM, Irish Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Refuge Point, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP</p> |
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Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Palestinian	70,000	30	47	59
	Syrian Arab Rep.	12,800	12,800	49	44
	Sudan	12,100	12,100	38	31
	Somalia	6,300	6,300	51	22
	Iraq	5,700	5,700	50	31
	Eritrea	1,200	1,200	51	18
	Ethiopia	900	900	60	15
	Others	900	900	43	25
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	10,700	10,700	45	40
	Ethiopia	1,300	1,300	80	9
	Somalia	1,200	1,200	57	33
	Iraq	1,100	1,100	48	36
	Eritrea	1,100	1,100	66	19
	Various	1,650	1,650	44	24
Stateless	Stateless	60	60	-	-
Total		127,010	57,040		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Fair protection processes and documentation

- In 2012, UNHCR worked to ensure that international standards of protection were met for all people of concern in Egypt through registration, documentation, refugee status determination (RSD) and the identification of people with specific needs, as well as by responding to the challenges posed by irregular movements.

Basic needs and essential services

- In addressing basic needs, UNHCR gave priority to strengthening access to health care and education, including subsidized primary schooling and emergency care.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR facilitated the safe and dignified voluntary repatriation of people of concern, in particular Sudanese, South Sudanese and Iraqis.
- Resettlement was used as a tool to address specific protection and other needs which could not be addressed in Egypt, in close cooperation with countries of resettlement.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Individual and family support was provided for people with specific needs, such as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and unaccompanied and/or separated children.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

- The strengthening of community participation and partnerships for protection and durable solutions was emphasized. Activities were conducted through community outreach, including by supporting local outreach workers, training and capacity-building support for partners, and advocacy via media outlets.

Assessment of results

As part of its regular public outreach activities, UNHCR's multi-functional team in Cairo held regular community meetings with refugees and people of concern of different profiles, including nationality, age and gender. Special information sessions, some conducted with partners, offered Syrian asylum-seekers information about asylum and services in Egypt. UNHCR continuously adjusted its protection and assistance interventions and boosted information campaigns in response to numerous meetings with the community. The views of people of concern were taken into account in project planning for 2013.

UNHCR maintained its presence at the Egypt-Libya border, attending to refugees and asylum-seekers at Saloum Camp. In 2012 the Office facilitated voluntary repatriation for some 500 individuals on a needs basis, while some 1,500 individuals were submitted for resettlement.

The total number of refugees resettled from Saloum in 2012 stood at some 460. The accepting countries included the United States of America, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

In the urban context, UNHCR in Egypt protected and assisted refugees and asylum-seekers of some 40 different nationalities. The number of people of concern in urban areas who were registered in 2012 totaled nearly 19,000, including Syrian nationals. The total number of refugees and asylum-seekers assisted by UNHCR in Egypt was some 56,000 (of whom some 26,000 were refugees and some 30,000 were asylum-seekers). Some 35 per cent of the population was below the age of 18. The number of Syrian asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR also increased significantly in 2012, with more than 13,000 individuals registered through mobile registration in Cairo and Alexandria.

Constraints

Despite concerted advocacy with the Egyptian authorities, significant obstacles need to be overcome to optimize protection space for people of concern, including access to individuals in detention who may be in need of international protection.

UNHCR has registered some 170 victims of trafficking since January 2012 and provided them with specialized protection

Working with others

UNHCR continued to work closely with its main governmental counterpart in Egypt, the Refugee Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the Ministry of the Interior (in particular the Immigration Department and National Security authorities) on all matters pertaining to registration, documentation and RSD. Equally important were engagements related to the issuance of residence permits and the detention of asylum-seekers. UNHCR also pursued discussions with the authorities on matters related to irregular movements and access to people of concern in detention.

Regular meetings took place with the Ministries of the Interior, Defense and Justice to discuss and coordinate capacity-building activities and to advocate for protection-sensitive policies. Also taken up in these discussions, were individual protection cases, with UNHCR's interventions stopping some deportations.

Several meetings took place with the Ministries of Health and Education to support refugees who needed access to governmental services, including public hospitals and public and community schools.

UNHCR continued to cooperate with its main partners, Caritas, Refugee Egypt and Catholic Relief Services, and began projects with new partners for the provision of legal aid, safe accommodation for survivors of SGBV, community outreach and psychosocial support.

and assistance. In coordination with IOM and implementing partners, UNHCR developed standard operating procedures to identify and assist victims of trafficking in need of international protection.

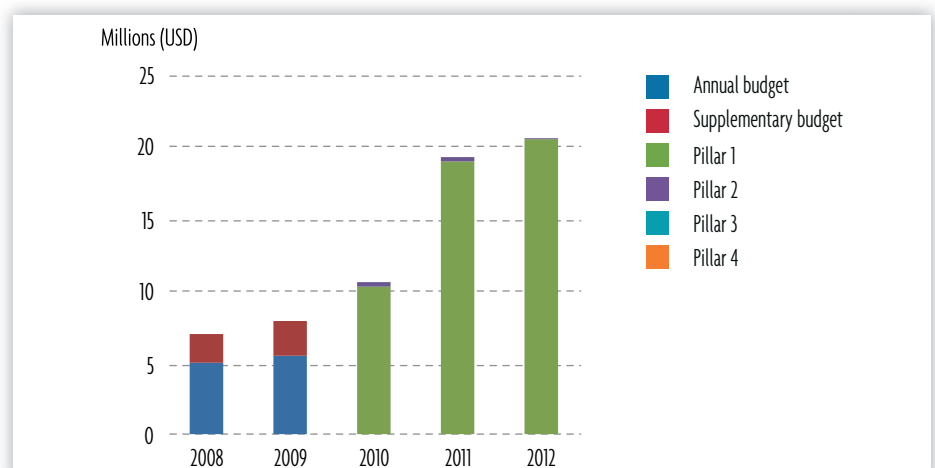
Unmet needs

- The registration waiting time for asylum-seekers and others of concern approaching UNHCR was more than 12 weeks, while for RSD it was over 16 months, exacerbating an already large backlog.
- Only some 25 per cent of vulnerable people of concern could be provided with monthly financial assistance.
- Inflation in the cost of housing and basic commodities meant that the financial assistance provided to UNHCR's population of concern in 2012 was insufficient to cover the same basic needs as the year before.
- UNHCR had to limit surgical assistance to emergency cases, and provide only limited support for tertiary health care.

| Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Egypt amounted to USD 24.7 million in 2012, and the level of funding available allowed the operation to expend USD 20.7 million. Certain costs were raised owing to the need to take measures to strengthen the security of staff and office premises. Additional administrative support was added to accommodate the increase in the number of regular and extra staff. Workspace and technological support were also provided to enable individual interviews to be conducted safely. Through prioritization, UNHCR was able to address some of the most immediate needs of people of concern at the points of entry and cope with the increased workload.

Expenditures in Egypt | 2008 to 2012



Budget, income and expenditure in Egypt | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	24,594,557	68,890	24,663,447
Income from contributions ¹	8,171,488	0	8,171,488
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	12,426,760	65,446	12,492,206
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	20,598,248	65,446	20,663,694
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>			
Access to legal assistance and remedies	214,871	0	214,871
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	84,477	0	84,477
Public attitude towards persons of concern	245,669	0	245,669
Subtotal	545,017	0	545,017
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	397,055	0	397,055
Status determination procedures	727,047	0	727,047
Subtotal	1,124,103	0	1,124,103
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	403,519	0	403,519
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	115,792	0	115,792
Protection of children	208,031	0	208,031
Subtotal	727,341	0	727,341
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	1,653,878	21,335	1,675,213
Reproductive health and HIV services	402,444	0	402,444
Food security	179,114	0	179,114
Water	190,892	0	190,892
Sanitation and hygiene	351,663	0	351,663
Shelter and infrastructure	1,138,788	0	1,138,788
Basic and domestic items	5,315,793	33,924	5,349,717
Services for people with specific needs	247,794	0	247,794
Education	1,815,327	0	1,815,327
Subtotal	11,295,692	55,259	11,350,951
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	433,711	0	433,711
Self-reliance and livelihoods	281,462	0	281,462
Subtotal	715,174	0	715,174
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	429,025	0	429,025
Resettlement	317,016	0	317,016
Subtotal	746,041	0	746,041
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	94,596	0	94,596
Operations management, coordination and support	335,920	0	335,920
Subtotal	430,515	0	430,515
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Protection advice and support	96,308	0	96,308
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	96,703	0	96,703
Subtotal	193,011	0	193,011
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	4,821,354	10,187	4,831,541
Total	20,598,248	65,446	20,663,694

¹Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.