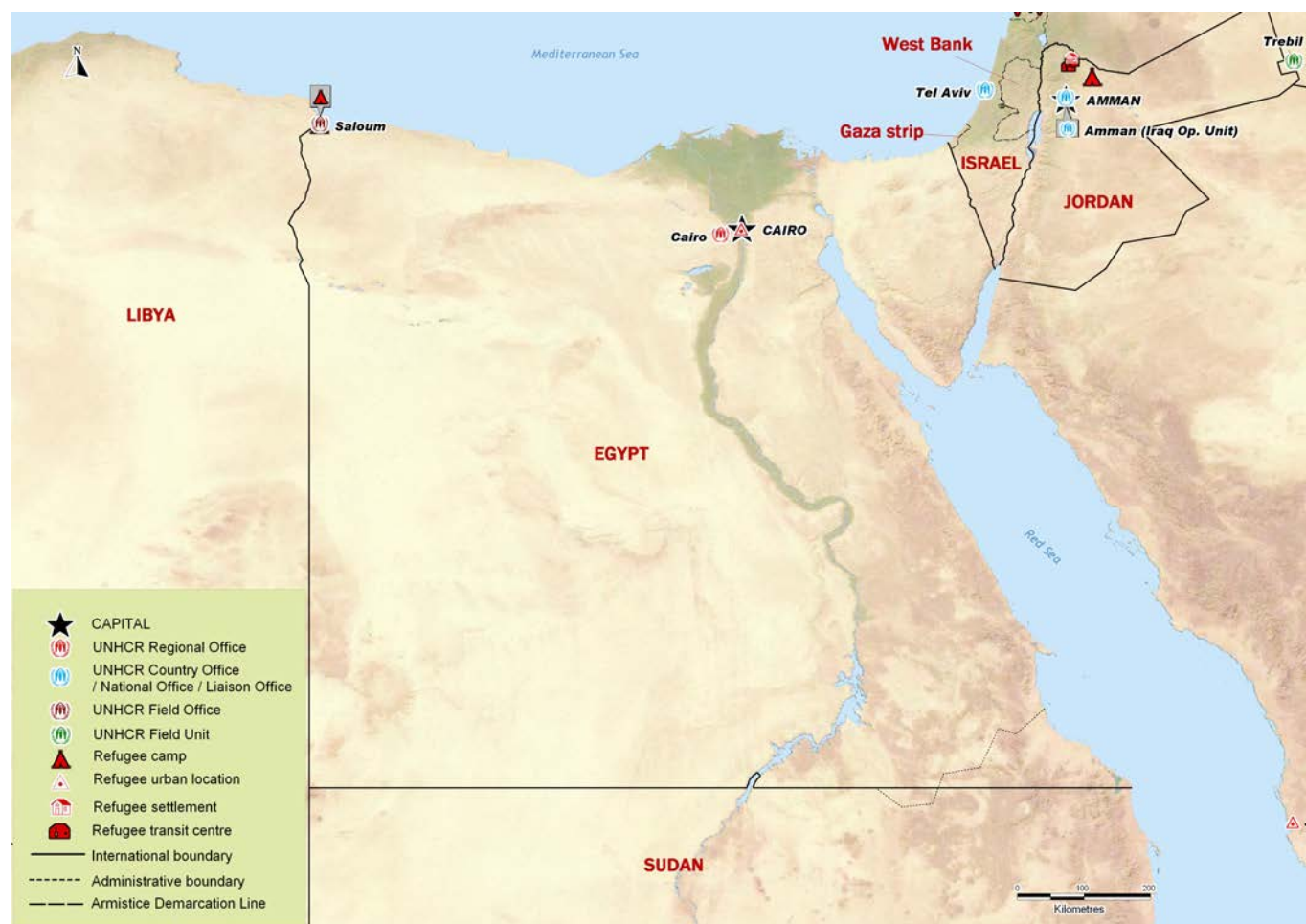


# EGYPT



## Working environment

### The context

Egypt continues to be both a transit country, as well as one that receives refugees. While it is signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, domestic asylum procedures have yet to be developed. Meanwhile, UNHCR continues to carry out registration and refugee status determination processes (RSD).

In 2011-2012, UNHCR saw an increase in the registration of new asylum-seekers in Egypt, especially from Sudan and South Sudan. Accelerated RSD procedures were put in place for

Sudanese asylum-seekers from Darfur, and the Office began individual RSD interviews for asylum-seekers from South Kordofan and Blue Nile State.

The deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic also increased the number of Syrians approaching UNHCR for registration. To date, close to 5,000 Syrians have been registered, although many more are reported to have arrived in Egypt.

More than 1,700 people of concern who fled the conflict in Libya in 2011 and are awaiting durable solutions remain at Saloum, at the Egypt-Libya border. UNHCR is providing them with food and essential services, as well as carrying out registration, conducting RSD and making referrals for

## Planning figures for Egypt

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Iraq	8,000	8,000	8,170	8,170
	Somalia	7,500	7,500	8,080	8,080
	Sudan	11,500	11,500	14,000	14,000
	Various	2,400	2,400	3,140	3,140
Asylum-seekers	Somalia	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,700
	Sudan	12,500	12,500	10,500	10,500
	Syrian Arab Rep.	10,000	10,000	28,000	28,000
	Various	3,300	3,300	4,300	4,300
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,700</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>77,890</b>	<b>77,890</b>

resettlement. In early 2012, UNHCR was authorized by the Egyptian Government to set up a camp within the port area of Saloum where adequate shelter and basic services could be provided.

### ● *The needs*

The detention of those moving irregularly, including asylum-seekers, has increased, with access to unregistered asylum-seekers remaining very limited. This increase is adding to the workload of UNHCR staff conducting protection assessment interviews, and putting a strain on financial resources for the provision of legal aid.

The irregular movement of people into Israel continued in 2012, with a new pattern of victims escaping traffickers, reaching Cairo and seeking asylum. Since January 2012, UNHCR has registered some 70 victims of trafficking and provided them

with specialized protection and assistance. Should this trend continue, additional human and financial resources will be needed to address the problem.

In 2013, UNHCR will reduce the number of people receiving financial assistance due to budgetary limitations. This may add to the protection risks of people of concern who have to resort to other means of providing for their families.

## | Strategy and activities |

Advocacy for more protection space and access to basic social services for refugees remain priorities, along with the search for durable solutions. As Cairo is a pilot city for UNHCR's policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas, refugees will benefit from new strategies for health care and education. In 2013, UNHCR will focus on self-reliance, social services, psychosocial support for vulnerable refugees and community

## Main objectives and targets for 2013

### Favourable protection environment

- Access to legal assistance and remedies is improved.
  - ☞ Some 200 people of concern receive legal assistance.
  - ☞ Around 400 government officials are trained to raise awareness on legal issues.
- The public attitude towards persons of concern is improved.
  - ☞ Some 20 interviews with the media are conducted to raise awareness of the plight of the displaced.
  - ☞ A training session on UNHCR's work in Egypt and refugee issues is provided for media representatives.

### Fair protection processes and documentation

- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
  - ☞ Some 6,000 individuals are registered with a minimum set of required data.
- Access to and quality of RSD procedures is improved.
  - ☞ UNHCR RSD procedure is implemented smoothly; staffing capacity is strengthened to process the increase in cases.
- Civil registration and civil-status documentation programmes are strengthened.
  - ☞ Some 550 children are registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedures.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
  - ☞ Victim/survivor referral mechanisms are established and sustained.
  - ☞ Some 30 survivors or victims' families receive legal assistance.
  - ☞ Safe houses are arranged.
  - ☞ Around 120 people are counselled.
- The protection of children is strengthened.

- ☞ Some 300 unaccompanied and separated minors benefit from alternate-care arrangements.
- ☞ Around 200 adolescents participate in targeted programmes.
- ☞ Some 120 Best Interest Determination interviews are conducted.
- ☞ A UNHCR child-protection focal point is appointed.

### Basic needs and essential services

- The population of concern has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services.
  - ☞ Voluntary counselling and testing are provided free of charge.
  - ☞ Access to free maternal and new-born services is assured.
  - ☞ Some 100 persons receive treatment for opportunistic infections and 25 receive anti-retroviral therapy.
- The health of the population of concern improves or remains stable.
  - ☞ Access to primary health care facilities is ensured.
  - ☞ Some 1,200 people are referred to specialist medical services.
  - ☞ Access to essential drugs is provided.
- Optimal access to education is provided for the population of concern.
  - ☞ Some 5,000 children are enrolled in primary education.
  - ☞ Around 3,000 students are enrolled in secondary education.
  - ☞ Some 350 teachers are trained.
  - ☞ Around 880 children attend pre-school day care.

### Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
  - ☞ Some 1,200 people receive cash grants to assist with return.
  - ☞ Near 1,200 people are provided with safe and dignified returnee transport.
- The potential for resettlement is realized.
  - ☞ Some 200 cases, including women and girls at risk, are identified for resettlement.
  - ☞ Near 2,000 resettlement submissions are made.

## UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	125
International	13
National	58
JPOs	1
UNVs	47
Others (UNOPS)	6

mobilization. It will also deploy mobile registration teams in Alexandria. In addition, UNHCR will work on voluntary repatriation and resettlement to maximize opportunities for durable solutions.

In collaboration with its partners, UNHCR will continue its work to reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of its response. In 2011 and 2012, inter-agency coordination was strengthened and the intake and assessment form was revised. The referral network that provides SGBV survivors and victims of trafficking with safe houses, health and legal services, livelihoods and psychosocial and financial support, was expanded.

UNHCR expects to remain in Saloum to assist those of concern pending their resettlement or the implementation of other durable solutions in 2013.

### ● Constraints

The protection space in Egypt remains limited. Prospects for voluntary repatriation remain uncertain for most refugees, while resettlement opportunities are a durable solution for only a minority. For most people of concern in Saloum, however, resettlement continues to be the only solution. UNHCR will work with IOM on voluntary return programmes for rejected asylum-seekers.

The promotion of self-reliance in Egypt's urban refugee situation is hampered by the lack of a legal asylum framework, high unemployment and limited opportunities for refugees in the informal sector.

## Organization and implementation

### ● Coordination

In 2013, UNHCR will work closely with the Refugee Affairs Department of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior. Partnerships with international and national NGOs will continue alongside efforts to diversify the range of local partners, especially with respect to the livelihoods/self-reliance sector. UNHCR will expand cooperation with the main universities in Cairo, other UN agencies, the League of Arab States and the Arab Parliament.

## Financial information

The budget for Egypt has gone down from USD 24.7 million in 2012 to USD 23.4 million in 2013.

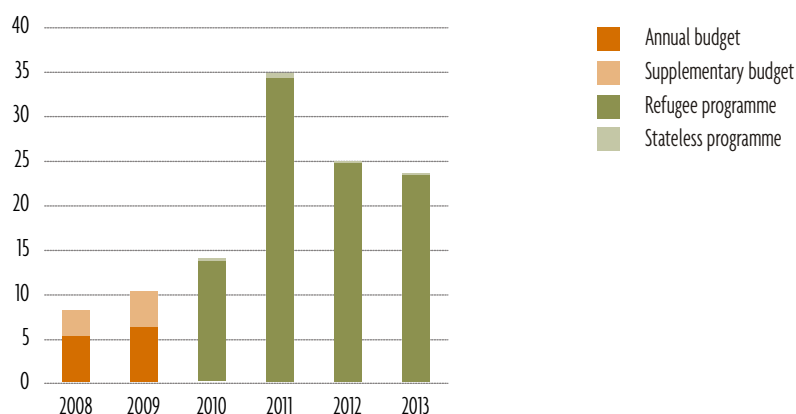
## Consequences of a funding shortfall

- RSD for 11,000 Sudanese asylum-seekers (including the backlog from 2004-2011) would be significantly restricted.
- Primary and secondary health care costs for people of concern would be subsidized at the rate of 60 per cent instead of 75 per cent.
- Assistance for tertiary health care would end.
- Some 500 students would not receive education grants, while grants for 8,000 students would be reduced by 10 per cent.
- The number of refugees benefiting from vocational training would be reduced by 20 per cent.
- Livelihood activities would be reduced by 50 per cent.
- Financial assistance would not be available for some 500 vulnerable cases.
- Only life-saving assistance would be maintained in Saloum; activities in other areas, such as education, would be discontinued.



## UNHCR's budget in Egypt 2008 – 2013

Millions (USD)



## 2013 UNHCR's budget in Egypt (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Access to legal assistance and remedies	317,801	0	317,801
Public attitude towards persons of concern	270,041	0	270,041
Subtotal	<b>587,842</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>587,842</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Registration and profiling	392,236	0	392,236
Refugee status determination	673,328	0	673,328
Civil registration and civil status documentation	46,503	0	46,503
Subtotal	<b>1,112,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,112,067</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from crime	160,582	0	160,582
Prevention and response to SGBV	474,292	0	474,292
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	155,000	0	155,000
Protection of children	444,592	0	444,592
Subtotal	<b>1,234,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,234,467</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	2,813,662	48,392	2,862,055
Reproductive health and HIV services	541,285	0	541,285
Nutrition	446,503	0	446,503
Food security	274,632	0	274,632
Water	248,098	0	248,098
Sanitation and hygiene	488,241	0	488,241
Shelter and infrastructure	136,987	0	136,987
Basic domestic items	6,964,645	54,080	7,018,725
Education	4,362,910	0	4,362,910
Subtotal	<b>16,276,965</b>	<b>102,472</b>	<b>16,379,437</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	843,645	0	843,645
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,032,994	0	1,032,994
Subtotal	<b>1,876,638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,876,638</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Voluntary return	818,473	0	818,473
Resettlement	496,464	0	496,464
Subtotal	<b>1,314,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,314,938</b>

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies

Ministry of Health and Population

#### NGOs

Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial  
Caritas  
Catholic Relief Services  
Egyptian Red Crescent  
Islamic Relief Worldwide  
Refuge Egypt  
Terre des Hommes

#### Others

IOM  
Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo  
TADAMON

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Refugee Affairs Department)  
Ministry of the Interior  
Social Solidarity

#### NGOs

AMERA

#### Others

Community-Based Organizations  
Sacred Heart Church  
St. Andrew's Church  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
WHO

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	116,857	0	116,857
Operations management, coordination and support	321,882	0	321,882
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>438,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,740</b>
<b>Headquarters and regional support</b>			
Protection advice and support	234,941	0	234,941
Development of capacity and skills	234,941	0	234,941
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>469,881</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469,881</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,311,538</b>	<b>102,472</b>	<b>23,414,010</b>
<b>2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)</b>	<b>24,634,092</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>24,702,982</b>