

# EGYPT

UNHCR  
2014 - 2015  
GLOBAL APPEAL



## UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>281</b>
International staff	38
National staff	93
UN Volunteers	60
Others	90

## Overview

### Working environment

- The Arab Republic of Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention. As the country has, however, not yet developed national asylum procedures and institutions, the functional responsibilities for all aspects of registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) are carried out by UNHCR under the 1954 Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Egypt.

- Egypt remains a transit and destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular Eritrean, Ethiopian, Iraqi, Somali, Sudanese and Syrian refugees, as well as Palestinians fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria).

- The crisis in Syria that has been ongoing since 2011 has resulted in the arrival of large numbers of Syrians in Egypt. By the end of September 2013, UNHCR had

registered more than 120,000 Syrians hosted mainly in urban areas throughout Egypt. It is anticipated that the number of Syrians in need of assistance will reach 180,000 by the end of 2013.

- The situation of refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt is affected by difficult socio-economic conditions, including dramatic price rises and inflation, scarce employment opportunities, negative perceptions of certain nationalities and a general deterioration of the security environment due to political instability. In addition, the trafficking and smuggling of refugees and asylum-seekers from and through Egypt remains a serious protection challenge.

- Syrian and Sudanese refugees have access to Egyptian public health and education facilities and services.

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern planned for in 2014 under the Egypt operation are: Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria; Sudanese refugees who escaped fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the Sudanese Armed Forces in Blue Nile State, South Kordofan and Abyei (Sudan) or generalized violence in Darfur (Sudan); South Sudanese refugees who have been in Egypt for decades and do not deem the situation in South Sudan conducive to their repatriation; Somali refugees who fled the security situation in their country; Eritrean refugees who sought asylum due to human rights abuses or forced conscription; and Iraqi refugees fleeing generalized violence in Iraq.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000
	Sudan	18,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	23,000
	Syrian Arab Rep.	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000
	Various	12,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	1,700	1,700	2,700	2,700	3,700	3,700
	Somalia	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
	Sudan	11,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	8,000	8,000
	Various	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>157,700</b>	<b>157,700</b>	<b>217,700</b>	<b>217,700</b>	<b>229,700</b>	<b>229,700</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

The current instability in Egypt is likely to continue to affect the protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers. In 2014, UNHCR will mainly focus on providing protection by conducting registration on an individual basis and refugee status determination; and will pursue durable solutions where feasible. Protecting refugees from violence and exploitation, especially sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in collaboration with its legal partners, will remain a priority. UNHCR will intervene with the Government and concerned authorities to prevent *refoulement*, challenge arbitrary detention and ensure due process of law for refugee victims of crime. UNHCR will also maintain its capacity building programme with the Government with a focus on policy discussions.

Although Syrian and Sudanese refugees have access to public health and education, the quality of public health care and the cost of secondary and tertiary health care remain a challenge. Moreover, the absorption capacity in government schools, particularly in urban areas, is stretched given the already overcrowded classrooms and lack of teachers. In 2014, UNHCR will therefore continue to work with existing and potential new partners to address the minimum protection and assistance needs of the increasing refugee population. The Office will support the Ministries of Health and Education and together with its partners, focus on assisting the most vulnerable individuals with financial assistance, education and health support. UNHCR and its partners will further focus on livelihood activities and microfinance schemes targeting the most vulnerable cases.

## Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
<b>Fair protection process and documentation</b>			
<b>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</b>			
In 2014, UNHCR will continue to register all people of concern who approach the office and to issue documentation to all those above the age of 12. Those registered will be able to receive six-month renewable legal residence permits. The possession of formal documentation will allow them to receive humanitarian assistance and travel within Egypt.			
<b>Number of people of concern registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>70,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved</b>			
In 2014, UNHCR will take on all functional responsibilities for all aspects of registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) in Egypt. Additional RSD staff will be recruited in 2014 to conduct RSD interviews in order to reduce the waiting period and expedite outstanding interviews.			
<b>Number of people of concern interviewed during the year</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>12,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
<b>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved</b>			
In 2014, UNHCR will continue working with its legal partners and government counterparts to provide legal support to people of concern who have been victims of violence and exploitation, and to have direct response measures for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases, including provision of safe housing. UNHCR also refers all detention cases for legal assistance.			
<b>Number of people of concern receiving legal assistance</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
<b>Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</b>			
UNHCR and its partners plan to increase the delivery of training, prevention and response measures and legal assistance related to SGBV in order to strengthen the organization's overall capacity to address SGBV situations. This will include increasing the extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support to 90 per cent in 2014.			
<b>Number of partner, government and UNHCR staff trained on SGBV prevention and response</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>50</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>150</b>	<b>priority area</b>
<b>Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive legal assistance</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>150</b>	<b>priority area</b>

## Basic needs and essential services

### Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

In 2014, UNHCR and its partners plan to assist vulnerable individuals with financial assistance, comprising some 50 per cent of the overall population of concern, in a country suffering at least 16 per cent inflation in most of the food commodities and an overall economic downturn.

<b>Number of households receiving cash grants</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>15,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

### Population has optimal access to education

In 2014, UNHCR, through its partner Catholic Relief Service, will support vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeker children in need of educational support to attend primary and secondary schooling.

<b>Number of children enrolled in primary education</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>6,800</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>20,000</b>	<b>priority area</b>

### Health status of the population improved

In 2014, UNHCR will assist refugees and asylum-seekers with primary health care through its health partners, Caritas, Refuge Egypt and the Mahmoud Mosque Association. People of concern suffering from chronic diseases will be assisted on a monthly basis with the required medication. Refugees who are in need of tertiary health care and exceed a certain budget ceiling will be referred to the Exceptional Care Committee for a review of their case and decision on the level of assistance.

<b>Number of people referred to secondary and tertiary health care</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>30,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
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## Durable solutions

### Potential for voluntary return realized

In 2014, UNHCR Cairo estimates the number of refugees who are willing to return to Iraq and South Sudan at 720 individuals. UNHCR will assist refugees with counselling, liaison with the Egyptian authorities, cash assistance and booking of air-tickets to Khartoum, Juba and Iraq.

<b>Number of people of concern assisted with cash grants to return to their home countries</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>720</b>	<b>100</b>
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## Community empowerment and self-reliance

### Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

In 2014, UNHCR and its partners will continue to support some 15 community-based organizations with a modest grant in order to establish small projects that benefit the refugee community. The main focus will be on empowering women, building capacity, raising health awareness, and enhancing self-reliance, co-existence and peacebuilding. The Office will also support ten community centres in Greater Cairo and other governorates hosting refugees.

<b>Number of community groups supported</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Syria	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>

### Potential for resettlement realized

In 2014, some 2,000 individuals of various nationalities are estimated to be in need of resettlement in addition to 1,200 Syrians.

<b>Number of resettlement forms submitted</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	<b>2,000</b>	<b>200</b>
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# | Implementation |

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Population

#### NGOs:

Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial, Care International, CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, Egyptian Red Crescent, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Mahmoud Society, Refuge Egypt, Resala Association, Save the Children, *Terre des Hommes*

#### Others:

Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo, TADAMON

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

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

#### NGOs:

AMERA Legal Aid, Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights

#### Others:

IOM, Sacred Heart Church, St. Andrew's Refugee Services, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO

## Coordination

UNHCR will maintain a close working relationship with the Refugee Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior, as well as other ministries.

UNHCR will continue its partnership with international and national NGOs, and also pursue efforts to diversify its local partners.

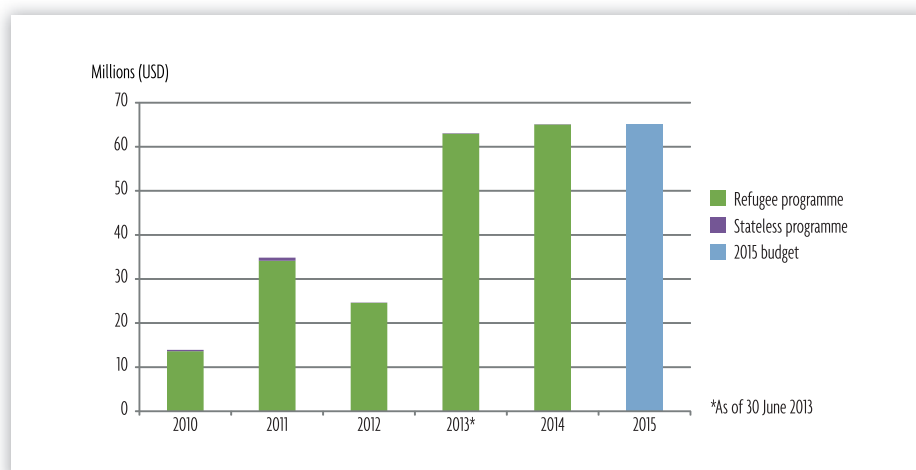
It will expand cooperation with the main universities in Cairo, and will continue cooperating closely with other UN agencies, IOM, the League of Arab States.

# | Financial information |

In recent years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Egypt have increased dramatically, from USD 13.9 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 63 million, following the influx of Syrian refugees since 2012.

The overall budget for Egypt in 2014 is set at USD 65.1 million, with the majority of the budget devoted to the emergency response for Syrian refugees. These financial requirements are based on the best estimates for 2014 using the information available as of mid-2013. In light of the evolving situation in Syria, any additional requirements will be presented in the Regional Response Plan for Syrian refugees (RRP6), with the situation undergoing further review in the course of 2014.

## Budgets for Egypt | 2010–2015



## 2014 budget for Egypt | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)</b>	<b>62,946,148</b>	<b>102,472</b>	<b>63,048,620</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Access to legal assistance and remedies	441,338	0	<b>441,338</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	385,966	0	<b>385,966</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>827,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>827,304</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Registration and profiling	1,263,503	0	<b>1,263,503</b>
Status determination procedures	2,225,383	0	<b>2,225,383</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	178,937	0	<b>178,937</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,667,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,667,823</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	741,620	0	<b>741,620</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	195,647	0	<b>195,647</b>
Protection of children	790,899	0	<b>790,899</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,728,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,728,166</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	6,661,307	29,879	<b>6,691,186</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,232,000	0	<b>1,232,000</b>
Nutrition	461,905	0	<b>461,905</b>
Food security	815,751	0	<b>815,751</b>
Water	180,642	0	<b>180,642</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	187,964	0	<b>187,964</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	290,450	0	<b>290,450</b>
Basic and domestic items	27,163,446	40,083	<b>27,203,529</b>
Services for people with specific needs	807,106	0	<b>807,106</b>
Education	17,584,933	0	<b>17,584,933</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55,385,505</b>	<b>69,962</b>	<b>55,455,468</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	452,198	0	<b>452,198</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,220,749	0	<b>1,220,749</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,672,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,672,947</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Voluntary return	682,480	0	<b>682,480</b>
Resettlement	296,913	0	<b>296,913</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>979,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>979,393</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Operations management, coordination and support	423,847	0	<b>423,847</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>423,847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>423,847</b>
<b>Headquarters and regional support</b>			
Protection advice and support	175,000	0	<b>175,000</b>
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	175,000	0	<b>175,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>2014 total budget</b>	<b>65,034,985</b>	<b>69,962</b>	<b>65,104,948</b>