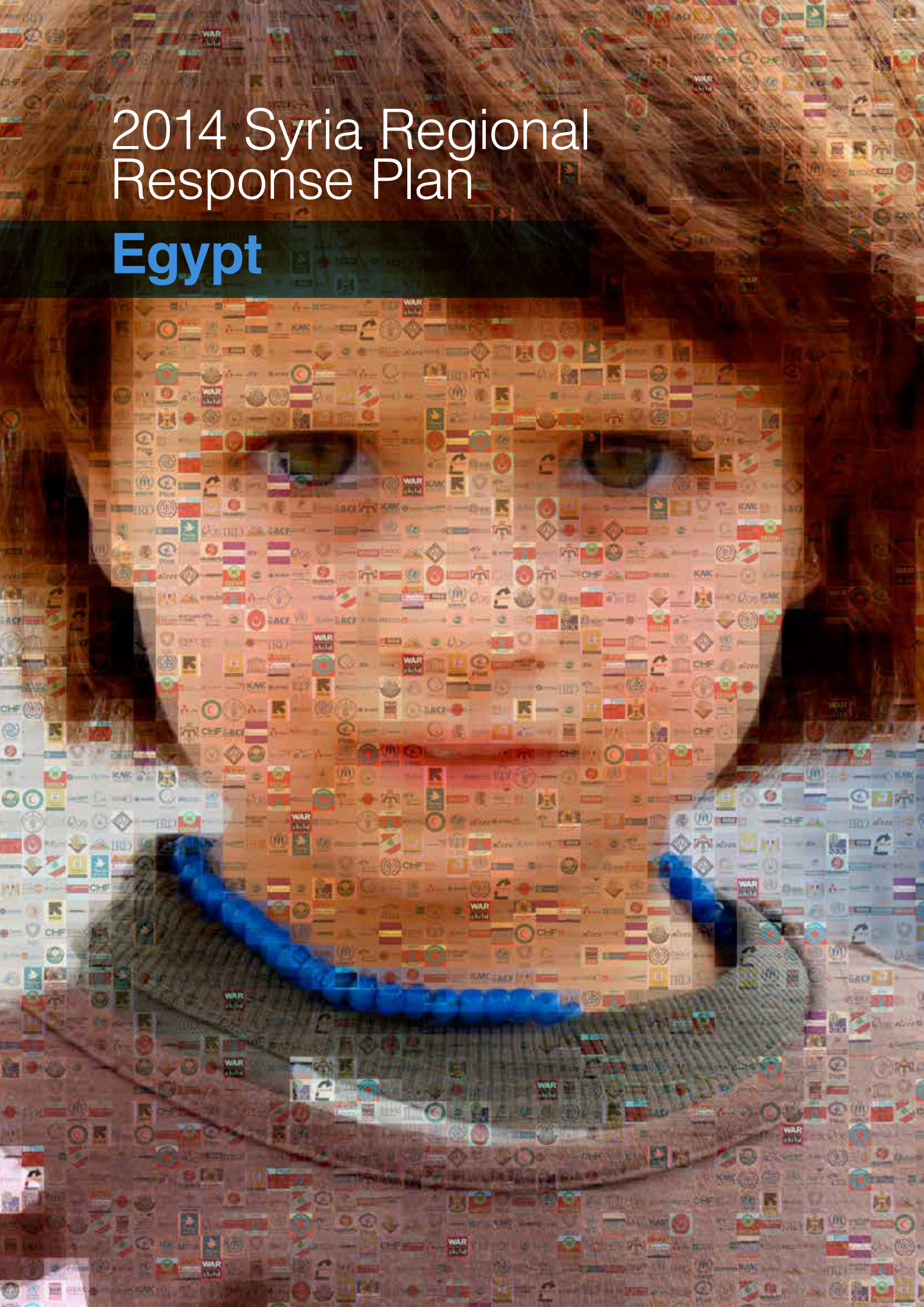


2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Egypt





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Egypt Response Plan

OVERVIEW

A. Executive Summary

Egypt has been going through a period of intense political transition. On top of the Arab Spring, Egyptians went through a second regime change in the summer of 2013. High unemployment, a drop in investment and tourism, political instability and polarization, continued demonstrations and an increased focus on national security issues have all contributed to a shrinking protection environment and increasing humanitarian needs for Syrian refugees in Egypt.

Syrian refugees are currently living in three main urban areas in Egypt: Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, as well as other smaller urban areas spread throughout the country. UNHCR estimates that by 1 January 2014 there will be approximately 145,000 registered Syrian refugees, which will increase to 250,000 by the end of the year. The Government of Egypt estimates the Syrian population in Egypt to be between 250,000 to 300,000 (figures provided in June 2013). In this context, humanitarian actors in Egypt remain committed to providing protection assistance and material support in the areas of food, health, education, livelihood and basic needs to address the needs of refugees and, where appropriate, host communities.

UNHCR is the agency in Egypt coordinating the response to the Syrian refugee crisis, including the protection, domestic needs and livelihood sectors. WFP continues to lead the food security sector, whereas WHO and UNICEF co-lead the health and education sectors with UNHCR. National and international NGOs, IOM and UN agencies, as well as community-based organizations work in partnership to respond to the protection as well as basic assistance and service needs of the Syrian refugees.

B. Context

There have been significant challenges to the protection environment in Egypt for Syrians during 2013. Originally welcomed to Egypt without visa restrictions, this changed during the mass protests in the summer of 2013 when some Syrians participated in public rallies and started to be perceived as pro-Muslim Brotherhood. In this context, and with the ousting of President Morsi, visa restrictions and security clearance were imposed on all Syrians entering Egypt from 8 July 2013, resulting in a virtual freeze on the numbers of Syrians entering the country. Refugees are particularly concerned for their immediate relatives left behind in Syria, and the inability of those family members to obtain an Egyptian visa to join them in Egypt.

UNHCR still expects those Syrians who are already in Egypt to continue to approach UNHCR for registration to benefit from assistance and protection services. A number of Syrians already in Egypt have started to be detained and deported for residency violations. Public opinion against Syrians has also changed resulting in a less welcoming environment for Syrian refugees in the country.

Tensions between host and refugee communities are increasing. This, in turn, could have a negative impact on the possibilities for Syrian refugees to access basic services. Lately, UNHCR has noted a decrease in Syrian's interest in registering with UNHCR and an increase in the number of refugees closing their files, as well as increasing reports of departures by sea to Europe. Furthermore, the loss of livelihood opportunities is leading to increased levels of vulnerability among Syrians.

UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government and judiciary on the arrest, detention and deportation of Syrians, including those arrested and deported for attempting to leave Egypt illegally to go either to Libya or Europe. UNHCR also continues to seek clarification from the Egyptian authorities on visa and residency requirements and particularly how Syrians can renew their expired residency permits without fear of deportation.

Many Syrians who do not have valid residency permits in their passports were unable to register with UNHCR due to their fear of being arrested and deported while travelling to Cairo for registration. UNHCR increased its outreach, registering a record number of over 23,000 refugees in September, including main hosting cities and surrounding governorates.

Civil society and charitable organizations have responded generously to the needs of Syrian refugees; however, the protracted nature of the situation and the ebbing level of sympathy towards the Syrian community are making it increasingly difficult for these organizations to reach all vulnerable families and sustain the level of assistance. Housing, food and job insecurity are also on the rise among Syrians in Egypt as the financial reserves they brought with them have depleted over time.

Area-based Quick Impact Projects

(QIPs) targeted towards Syrian refugees and the Egyptian communities hosting them will remain key in decreasing tensions in hosting communities and reducing protection risks in terms of access to basic services and physical security, including SGBV and the isolation and harassment of children and adolescents, who have been especially vulnerable to the increasingly hostile environment.

The government of Egypt continues to allow Syrian children the same access to public basic and secondary education as Egyptian children for the start of the September 2013 school year. Issues affecting the educational situation of Syrians are related to access to pre-primary education, placement exams, school distance, long registration processes, high private school fees, high classroom density in public schools, harassment, accent barriers, an unfamiliar curriculum,

accreditation and certification.

UNHCR will continue to provide material assistance to Syrian refugees in Egypt. This will be in the form of universal education grants for all children enrolled and attending pre-school, primary and secondary education. In addition, regular cash assistance to the most vulnerable will continue to be distributed by UNHCR partners in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and other governorates hosting Syrian refugees. Complementing equal access for Syrians to the Egyptian health system, UNHCR will continue to support partner care facilities to provide secondary and tertiary care to registered refugees. Those refugees with specific needs will continue to be prioritized and benefit from additional material assistance for basic needs, health and education services.

Egypt also hosts over 50,000 non-Syrian refugees who face many of the same challenges faced by Syrians. In view of the need to ensure equity, UNHCR maintains the assistance programmes for Syrians at similar levels as those for non-Syrian refugees. In addition, community-based programmes for Syrians which are not available in the regular programme may be extended to cover non-Syrians up to 10 per cent. All individual assistance to non-Syrians will be covered from UNHCR annual programme funds.

C. Needs, vulnerabilities and capacities

In September 2013, an inter-agency joint needs assessment was conducted across Egypt. The assessment included 19 focus group discussions with Syrian women, men, boys and girls in five governorates, a random survey with 600 respondents generated from UNHCR's database of Syrian refugees, and one-on-one interviews. The purpose of the survey was to assess the demographic profile, protection, education, security, health and food security situation of Syrians in Egypt. In addition, protection risks were identified, additional responses proposed and the appropriateness of ongoing interventions was also reviewed.

UNHCR coordinated the joint needs assessments in locations across Egypt with a high density of Syrian refugees. UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala, ACSFT, AMERA, Cairo University and CRS participated in focus group discussions in Alexandria, Damietta, Asiout, Giza, and Greater Cairo and collaborated in conducting the survey.

In 2014, partners are being encouraged to operate outside of the cities targeted in RRP5, (greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta), and decentralization beyond these cities has been part of the RRP6 planning process in most sectors.

The following are the main findings of the joint needs assessment:

1. Protection:

Syrians arriving in Egypt during 2013 had been welcomed and received assistance from the general public and charitable organizations. Following perceived associations of Syrians with the party of the ex-President, there has been a decline in the high levels of assistance from host communities. In general, sporadic demonstrations continue in Egypt, sometimes leading to violent confrontations and the disruption of services. Moreover, the rise in criminality and the significant increase in the cost of living have affected the overall security situation in the country.

The assessment found that 49 per cent of Syrian households are considering leaving Egypt. Out of those considering leaving Egypt, 48 per cent cited economic reasons and 27 per cent cited the deteriorating security situation as the main reasons behind their intentions.

Eighteen per cent of respondents to the survey stated that they don't feel safe in Egypt either because they or their family members have been denied renewal of their visa or because they were physically assaulted, robbed, or have experienced threats or verbal harassment. A quarter of households felt that Egypt is not safe for Syrian women and children, mainly because of harassment, particularly in their own neighbourhoods, by their Egyptian neighbours.

Child protection concerns have also increased, including increased numbers of separated and unaccompanied children and hostility against children. Child marriage of girls is also becoming an increasing concern. A worrying trend has been the growing number of Syrians leaving Egypt by irregular boat including unaccompanied minors and the prolonged detention of minors caught attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. Extremely low income, social isolation, family breakdown and domestic violence are also more and more affecting refugees' well-being. The risk of gender-based violence is heightened due to the ongoing shrinking of protection space and deteriorating economic situation for Syrian refugees.

2. Basic needs, livelihoods and shelter:

The survey found that only 48 per cent of households currently earn a salary or have a business income. Over a third of respondents stated that they were reliant on either UNHCR or charity support, borrowing or selling assets. More than a quarter of households reported that they were unable to afford rent. The provision of financial assistance, shelter support and livelihood programmes will therefore remain a key feature of the humanitarian programme in 2014.

3. Food security:

Three-quarters of respondents do not have sufficient food availability in their households with 46 per cent considering it barely sufficient and 27 per cent insufficient. One in five households is resorting to negative coping strategies to fulfil basic food needs including spending savings, purchasing food on credit and selling household assets.

4. Education:

Various joint assessments highlighted concerns for Syrian refugee girls in public schools. This was expressed by parents who said that they fear for the security of their adolescent girl children and prefer to keep them at home rather than sending them to school. Awareness-raising sessions on personal safety are planned with local volunteers from both the refugee community and the host community. According to the recent joint assessment, roughly a quarter of households who reported in the survey that their children were not attending school said it was due to their inability to afford school expenses. Other barriers to education reported were the inability to enrol because of their nationality and administrative requirements, or lack of space in school.

5. Health:

The survey found that 54 per cent of respondents face challenges accessing health services due to inability to cover the fees, while 33 per cent cited the distance to health facilities as the main challenge. Forty-two per cent of refugees rely on public services for their health needs. Three-quarters of households reported having one or more persons with health needs in their family.

In deciding which sectors and individual assistance to prioritize, UN agencies and NGO partners use a pre-determined set of vulnerability criteria, as well as determining if an intervention will be life-saving, preventing the deterioration of vulnerabilities, or contributing to capacity building.

D. Response strategy and priorities

Planning assumptions in 2014 include an expectation of continued violence and instability in Syria, leading to more Syrians leaving the country and seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. For Egypt, current projections indicate that the maximum number of new arrivals will be no more than 100 refugees a day, even if the Government of Egypt starts issuing visas to certain categories of Syrians. Due to a shrinking of asylum space and increased xenophobia, Syrians who arrived in Egypt before tighter visa restrictions were in place but did not see the need to register with UNHCR before, will continue to approach UNHCR for registration in 2014 to avail themselves to protection and assistance services. Projections for Syrians registered in Egypt as of January 2014 is 145,000, and is expected to increase to 200,000 by the middle of the year and 250,000 by the end 2014.

Strategic Objectives:

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected and durable solutions for Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities are facilitated.
- Population has sufficient basic and domestic items, including access to housing.
- Ensure food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable and food insecure.
- Population has unimpeded access to education opportunities.
- Population has improved access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.

UNHCR's and partners' assistance to the Syrian refugee community will continue in 2014 with a more robust partner presence in major refugee-hosting cities outside of Cairo, including the planned opening of a UNHCR office in Alexandria and increased community empowerment and outreach. This will enable more refugees to have direct access to UNHCR and its partners providing assistance.

UNHCR's advocacy interventions will continue and intensify in particular with regard to the new visa and residency regime, which has resulted in minimal new arrivals and an uncertain status for those already in Syria. The use of administrative detention and deportation to third countries, including of children and in some cases resulting in split families, remains a serious concern and UNHCR will explore additional avenues for advocacy, bilaterally, with partners and civil society.

Expanding community outreach, the creation of protective spaces and access to legal counselling and aid, especially outside of Greater Cairo and with particular regard to safeguarding the rights of women and children, remains an additional priority.

UNHCR will continue to be active in local and international media and to give trainings to government officials, the judiciary, police and the military to ensure that factual information is available for the general public and the Syrian refugee community.

In view of the deteriorating protection environment for Syrian refugees in Egypt, UNHCR and its partners are looking at developing Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in collaboration with Egyptian municipalities, local/international NGOs and refugee and host communities. The QIPs will be aimed at addressing the existing gaps in services in deprived communities with a high concentration of refugees and are intended to improve the absorptive capacity of hosting areas. They are also intended to reduce the tensions between refugees and Egyptians, with the goal of improving the overall protection environment for Syrian refugees. They will be rapid, low-cost interventions and will involve community participation in order to achieve these goals while also generating new development opportunities, often with the involvement of local authorities, for the beneficiaries.

UNHCR will continue to target the neediest refugees in Egypt to provide more sustainable support with limited resources. The response during 2014 will aim at increasing the vulnerability assessment capacity, enhancing the targeting of aid programmes, diversifying assistance products and improving the self-reliance culture.

As a significant number of food-insecure Syrian refugees in Egypt are concentrated in urban centres with market availability, the main strategy for food assistance is to continue providing monthly food vouchers¹. The food voucher system serves to support the local economy through partner supermarkets in key voucher distribution locations of greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta and provides autonomy to the refugees in food selection. The food assistance proposed in RRP6 will assist the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households registered with UNHCR and Palestinian refugees from Syria identified by UNRWA. WFP, together with UNHCR, are working to transition to a OneCard assistance platform in early 2014 which will support voucher and cash assistance offering greater flexibility, independence and dignity for beneficiaries.

The most critical barriers hindering refugees' access to health services are the costs of secondary and tertiary treatment and medicines and long distances to health service providers. UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and its partners will work closely with the Ministry of Health to facilitate better access to health services, namely through umbrella arrangements with the Arab Medical Union for areas outside Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

Due to the ongoing conflict in Syria, there is a need to vigorously support Syrian children who are now in danger of being part of a "lost generation". According to the joint needs assessment in 2013, access to education is one of the top priorities for communities, agencies and host governments. While the government of Egypt guarantees access to education, it is not always accessible due to space issues and overcrowding. Strategies to ensure every Syrian child has a place in school includes continued collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and UNHCR to ensure and facilitate access to schools and map barriers to access, the continued provision of education grants, support to public schools identified in cooperation with the Government as well as to Syrian community schools and the continued expansion of access to pre-school education.

1 The option of cash assistance will also be considered in 2014.

Providing solutions in the form of resettlement or relocation to safe third countries is a critical and often life-saving intervention for refugees having urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities. Such solutions form an important component of the protection strategy for Syrian refugees in Egypt. These interventions, in addition to providing solutions for vulnerable individuals and families are also an expression of solidarity and burden sharing with countries in the region currently hosting more than two million Syrian refugees.

E. Partnerships and coordination

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs remains UNHCR's main interlocutor, while direct interaction with line ministries continues. The Government continues to ensure equal access to health and education for all Syrian refugees in Egypt. The Government of Egypt has been invited to participate in the RRP6 process and UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO have been in regular contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and line ministries to identify its needs.

As the lead agency for refugees in Egypt, UNHCR is currently coordinating the Syria emergency response. Coordination meetings with implementing and operational partners, including donor countries, are held on a bi-weekly basis. Many partners work in more than one city and therefore the inter-agency meeting is an important information-sharing and coordination mechanism. Sector working groups meet regularly in order to ensure a coordinated response and to share findings between partners. Weekly updates are also shared amongst donors and partners giving up to date statistics on demographic data and current events.

There are five sectoral working groups, which meet on a regular basis to coordinate and review the overall strategic directions within the sector. UNHCR leads the protection working group and sub-groups on child protection where UNICEF plays an important role, SGBV and psycho-social support are very active. A Food Security Working Group was established by WFP with partners including UNHCR, Resala, Islamic Relief and Save the Children to facilitate information sharing and coordination of food assistance. UNHCR and UNICEF co-chair the education working group, and WHO co-chairs the health working group with UNHCR. UNHCR chairs the basic needs and livelihood working group.

WFP and UNHCR are discussing partnering on a common assistance delivery platform (OneCard system) to meet beneficiary needs through a single electronic card.

Currently there are challenges in providing assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria as the Government of Egypt has requested that their needs be covered by UNRWA and not UNHCR. This has meant that Syrian refugees of Palestinian origin cannot be registered by UNHCR and therefore cannot avail themselves to material assistance or services provided by UNHCR or its partners. In this context, UNRWA, the Egyptian Red Crescent and WFP are all working together to find solutions to provide much-needed services to this group, estimated at 6,000 individuals, with WFP currently providing food vouchers to these refugees.

F. Protection response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	Terre des Hommes (TDH), Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Save the Children, Plan International, CARE International, UNICEF and AMERA.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights respected. 2. SGBV prevention and response expanded and strengthened. 3. Protection of children expanded and strengthened. 4. Durable solutions increased and protection space maintained. 5. Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014¹	US\$13,442,951		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$8,937,222	US\$3,355,814	US\$1,149,915
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$20,681,463		
Contact Information	Madalena Hogg, hogg@UNHCR.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The rate of new arrivals of Syrian refugees in Egypt saw changes with the introduction of a new visa regime for Syrians and Palestinians from Syria which has resulted in minimal new arrivals. There was also an increase in the arrests of Syrians, reportedly for violation of residency regulations and significant numbers have been arrested while trying to depart Egypt illegally by sea. Most remain in administrative detention and deportations to third countries at the border and from detention centres have taken place regularly since July 2013.

Despite security constraints affecting mobile registration outside Greater Cairo, both registration and mobile registration outside of Cairo took place. This increased the number of Syrians registered and thus able to access services and protection from 13,000 in January 2013 to 125,000 individuals in October 2013.

Border and detention monitoring has taken place regularly, including outside of Cairo. Advocacy efforts aimed at maintaining the protection space by UNHCR and operational partners, including with UNICEF on the matter of detained children, have increased with the Government. The provision of legal aid has continued in Cairo and been established in Alexandria. Community protection networks were expanded and trained in order to quickly identify protection risks including refugees in arbitrary detention both in and outside Greater Cairo.

Children have benefited from child-friendly spaces in Greater Cairo and Alexandria, as well as micro-grants aimed at increasing community capacity around child protection. Community centres

were established in Greater Cairo and have provided protective spaces, including to women and girls at risk of SGBV. Psycho-social services were provided in major urban centres with new psycho-social workers being trained among the refugee community. Housing for refugees in acute need and as a protection response, including for unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of sexual violence, has been provided in Cairo.

Awareness campaigns on the dangers of illegal migration conducted by IOM are underway, as is the recruitment of additional staff, including staff specialized in child protection and SGBV. UNHCR identified an additional partner to address continued needs in SGBV prevention and response, including through the provision of a temporary shelter and specialized legal aid for women at heightened risk of SGBV. Training to partner and UNHCR staff on SGBV training in emergencies has been provided.

Protection, SGBV and child protection working groups meet regularly and strategies exist or are being finalised for all working groups. Additionally, draft Standard Operating Procedures which include a referral pathway exist for the SGBV working group.

The first round of Quick Impact Projects in Greater Cairo and Alexandria has been identified and will be implemented and expanded in 2014. These include projects enabling better access to services in economically deprived areas through transport provision and safe outside recreational spaces for families where children, youth and parents of both refugee and host communities can congregate.

The training of partners, community-based organisations and new staff on UNHCR's mandate, available services and the rights and obligations of refugees is provided on a regular basis. Telephone information lines and an emergency hotline have been established in order to provide information to refugees and to respond quickly to urgent protection incidents.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	180,000

UNHCR plans to strengthen its presence at the borders and at detention centres, expand its collaboration with legal aid partners within and outside of Greater Cairo, and explore further avenues for effective advocacy including with partners. Legal counselling, assistance and representation on documentation, detention and in cases of potential *refoulement* will be strengthened, including through the training of new legal aid partners, and made accessible to refugees in more governorates throughout Egypt where Syrian refugees reside and continue to be registered.

In view of the current protection environment, UNHCR needs to maintain its registration capacity and conduct a verification exercise, which will include the introduction of biometrics, in 2014. In addition, a profiling exercise will be conducted with partners to better understand access to basic rights and identify existing gaps following the deterioration of the protection environment for Syrian refugees and will build on the joint assessment already conducted. The verification exercise will also assist in the identification of cases in need of resettlement.

Simultaneously, UNHCR and partners will need to increase measures to maintain adequate protection space and counter negative perceptions among the host community and within the media.

Psycho-social counselling needs to be expanded and strengthened within Greater Cairo and other urban centres, in particular with regard to child protection and SGBV. Domestic violence, often discovered through refugee worker visits to families, is on the rise due to factors such as: frustrations of male family members as they remain unemployed, economic difficulties, mental stress, large families living in cramped housing and boredom amongst the youth. Livelihood activities will need to pay special attention to vulnerable families, as well as women and youth at risk of abuse or exploitation and ensure that women-headed households in particular are included in appropriate income generating activities.

In order to mitigate the risks of SGBV and improve response to SGBV survivors, there is a need to establish additional protective spaces and strengthen community based protection networks, in particular outside of Greater Cairo, and to increase access to psychosocial services. While a draft strategy and SOP exist for the SGBV working group, a referral mechanism and action plan needs to be completed and the SOP revised, in particular with the increased engagement of new partners. Quality case management for SGBV survivors remains a key area in need of improvement and where further training of involved actors would be beneficial. There needs to be an increased focus on the engagement of men and boys in SGBV prevention, as well as ensuring that men and boys who are survivors of SGBV are identified and able to access response services. Access to specialized medical care and legal aid needs to be expanded in particular to areas outside of Cairo. Increased earmarked funding for SGBV is needed to allow UNHCR and its partners to expand their SGBV programming

Syrian children in Egypt have increasingly been experiencing verbal harassment and at times physical violence at school and within their host communities resulting in a restricted access to safe areas in which to live, learn and play. Many children, as well as adolescents, are psychologically stressed and this is exacerbated by an increasing sense of isolation. Co-existence measures for Syrian and Egyptian children and adolescents will be vital to the psychosocial wellbeing of Syrian children in Egypt. Programming for adolescents and youth needs to be increased in a number of areas in order to provide them with a sense of purpose, belonging and to increase psycho-social wellbeing, in particular for those that are Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET).

Awareness-raising activities on both SGBV and child protection will need to be implemented to mitigate risks against women and children, both among the community, new partner staff as well as relevant government authorities who may not be specialized in these areas of refugee protection. Capacity building and training of new staff and government counterparts will need to be implemented and expanded to areas where partners are expanding their presence. In light of the number of refugees attempting to leave Egypt illegally and recent incidents of drowning, regular awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of such irregular movement also remains a priority.

It will be necessary to expand the durable solutions available to refugees, particularly resettlement as a protection tool for especially vulnerable refugees. Adequate staffing for both refugee status determination and resettlement at UNHCR will be necessary in order to ensure that cases identified are adequately processed for submissions to resettlement countries.

The majority of refugees do not have access to sufficient protective spaces. Community-based protection networks currently have limited capacity to help identify those with protection concerns, including children at risk and those at risk of SGBV. UNHCR and partners will need to increase their presence in areas outside of Greater Cairo as well in smaller towns, in order to ensure better access to services and support. This includes a need for more and better trained community based organisations, including child and youth clubs and peer support systems, psycho-social support, including specifically for vulnerable families, as well as access to legal counselling and assistance.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNHCR and partners will strengthen their presence and assistance inside Greater Cairo and UNHCR will have a permanent field presence in Alexandria by 2014, where the second largest concentration of Syrian refugees outside of Greater Cairo resides. In addition, UNICEF and UNFPA will be building on their existing presence in other governorates to provide services and support to refugees in areas outside of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

The registration of Syrian refugees eases access to services and assists in advocacy efforts with the Government. UNHCR will therefore maintain its registration capacity in and outside of Cairo. A verification process will take place in early 2014 so that data on the highly dispersed population remains current. Data gathered at registration and during the verification exercise will provide valuable baseline data for further profiling in order to better determine existing protection gaps. UNHCR and its partners will identify a suitable survey methodology in order to collect and data, including data current access to rights and services of particular groups such as women and children. The resulting report and gap analysis will be used for more precise advocacy with the Government, as well as for programming purposes and can be shared with partners and donors.

UNHCR will continue with and strengthen its presence at the borders and in detention centres, as well as in field locations outside the capital and will advocate for a more lenient application of the new visa regime, in particular with regard to the access of women and children. Interventions will continue to be made for access to asylum procedures at the borders and from detention centres.

UNHCR, AMERA and IOM will continue to monitor persons of concern in detention, identifying especially vulnerable refugees and those at risk of imminent *refoulement* requiring urgent intervention. A variety of agencies will provide coordinated humanitarian assistance to those in detention, many of whom are likely to continue to include women and children, including infants, so that basic needs, including immediate medical needs, can be met. AMERA will additionally assist refugees in detention with legal counselling and assistance. UNICEF and UNHCR will continue to pursue joint advocacy efforts with regards to children in detention and to secure alternative care arrangements for those unaccompanied and separated children in detention that are released.

UNHCR and partners will continue to identify persons in need of protection counselling, legal assistance and representation and ensure that this is provided through legal aid partners, including through specialized lawyers in SGBV and child protection. Legal assistance will be provided to those in need of documentation concerning their residency, birth and marriage certificates, as well as those who face evictions or have suffered various forms of assault or criminal acts.

UNFPA, IOM, AMERA, UNHCR and partners will co-ordinate closely with regard to SGBV prevention and response. SOPs and referral mechanisms will be updated and an Action Plan established for 2014 in close collaboration with all involved partners. Assessments of current risks and protection gaps will be undertaken by a UNHCR partner and UNFPA, which will provide needed information for the design of more effective prevention activities and response mechanisms and overall programming. In recognition of the fact that SGBV is generally under-reported, UNFPA and UNHCR partners will ensure that the number of protective spaces for women is increased and strengthened and that community leaders are trained to combat SGBV. In addition, UNFPA will be training religious community leaders in order to mitigate SGBV in areas where Syrian refugees are concentrated. UNFPA and UNHCR partners will train service providers on SGBV in emergencies.

Case management, psycho-social support and the provision of specialized legal aid to SGBV survivors will be strengthened by UNHCR and partners. The availability of specialized and emergency medical aid will also be expanded, including through the distribution of post-rape kits by UNFPA, as well as the availability of psycho-social support, the latter being provided by UNHCR partners and AMERA.

With regard to the protection of children, community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) will be expanded in smaller towns outside of the main cities. The CBPNs are vital to the pro-active protection of the Syrian community training will be provided so that child protection gains a greater focus. Partners will work together to build the capacity of and integrate CBPNs into their existing child protection structures providing a strong network of child protection actors. Additional child friendly spaces and youth centres are planned in more remote areas, and new child protection committees will be established and trained.

Youth clubs will be established and child leaders and community facilitators will be identified and trained. UNICEF and other partners will increase their focus on youth by providing life skills training and psychosocial support. Psycho-social support will be made accessible to children by UNICEF, AMERA and UNHCR partners including outside of Greater Cairo. UNICEF will provide

psycho-social counselling to parents and support parent groups in addition to assisting particularly vulnerable families with cash grants, so as to encourage school attendance and mitigate risks of child neglect, abuse and exploitation.

Capacity building will be provided to social workers and community facilitators in Community Development Associations (CDAs), NGOs and community schools and training on child safeguarding systems will also be provided.

UNHCR and partners will also expand their capacity to conduct best interest assessments of children country-wide in order to guarantee an early identification of children at risk and immediate referrals to support services.

Entry points for co-existence programmes benefiting children will be identified through CDAs and Child Protection Committees. Through these local networks it will be possible to create a more holistic child protection system that has an existing inbuilt response and referral mechanism whilst at the same time helping to promote co-existence with the host community.

Awareness-raising activities on child protection will include information on the importance of birth registration in order to access, among other services and assistance, health services including essential vaccinations. Legal counselling and assistance will be accessible to those encountering difficulties in obtaining birth certificates due to missing documents or births outside of marriage or legally recognized marriages.

Advocacy interventions with the Government will continue in order to maintain an adequate protection space based on existing obligations under international and national law, including with regard to xenophobic broadcasts in the media. Posters, information leaflets, the internet and social media pages are being used by UNHCR and partners to disseminate information quickly and accurately to Syrian households. Information is also spread through community associations and word of mouth, with information hotlines and a complaints box available in order to better assist Syrian refugees.

Following an appeal from UNHCR, several countries agreed to increase their resettlement quotas in response to the Syria crisis. Therefore, the availability of durable solutions for refugees will include resettlement as a protection tool for especially vulnerable Syrian refugees with urgent protection needs. Relevant UNHCR staff will be trained in the resettlement criteria and methods for identifying refugees at a heightened risk within the community. Staff will also be trained on case management and confidentiality and SOPs will be established to ensure smooth referrals of persons at risk to available services and the refugee status determination (RSD) unit, in particular with regard to those which require urgent attention. In order to ensure quality RSD and resettlement submissions, the additional staff needed for the Syrian resettlement programme will be working under the supervision of the existing RSD and RST units for the regular programme.

UNFPA will organize community initiatives for the awareness-raising of SGBV among both men and women and young men and women will be trained in peer education. A number of community initiatives will additionally aim for better co-existence between Syrian refugees and host communities, in order to mitigate risks of SGBV emanating from the host community in particular against girls, single women or women-headed households in the Syrian refugee community.

Community participation and empowerment is acknowledged as key in identifying and responding to protection risks. UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and its partners will continue to train psychosocial workers, community outreach volunteers and youth to provide support within their communities, including emergency psychosocial and peer support. Additional protective spaces will be established throughout the country, in particular for women and children. Here, awareness-raising activities will be provided on services available as well as on SGBV and child protection, in order to mitigate the risk of violence against women and children. Awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration will continue to take place at community centres, which also provide space for the training of CBO and safe recreational and learning spaces for women, adolescents, youth and children (e.g. life skills for youth).

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are small-scale, low cost projects designed to assist refugee and host communities and to counter negative perceptions against Syrians with the goal of improving the overall protection environment for Syrian refugees. The QIPs will be based on community participation and where needs for support are greatest, both within and outside of Greater Cairo. The projects planned in 2014 will be aimed at addressing the most urgent needs of the community, including a lack of services in deprived areas, and are intended to improve the living conditions and quality of life for both Egyptians and Syrians.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Systematic monitoring of borders and detention centres improved and expanded		2.500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	662.550	505.250	78.000	79.300	UNHCR, AMERA, IOM, UNICEF
Output 1.2 Advocacy conducted		250.000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.018.727	952.146	34.081	32.500	UNHCR, IOM, AMERA
Output 1.3 Registration maintained, verification conducted and profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken in order to determine extent of basic rights respected		180, 000 verified and 70, 000 newly registered		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.426.724	787.293	325.000	314.431	UNHCR
Objective 1					3.108.001	2.244.689	437.081	426.231	

Objective 2. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Refugees and local women and girls have increased access to safe spaces		3.100	1.340	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	554.095	264.048	181.828	108.219	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
Output 2.2 Survivors of SGBV can access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security through ethical referrals and quality case management)		28.044	8.211	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	748.907	406.953	214.500	127.453	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International, AMERA
Output 2.3 Positive coping mechanisms and risk prevention regarding SGBV are encouraged through community based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers		2.510	550	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	597.537		361.401	236.137	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, CARE International
Objective 2					1.900.539	671.001	757.729	471.809	

Objective 3. Child protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened with a particular focus on children at risk.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Community based child protection and psychosocial support structures established and functioning		39.150	11.410	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2.723.500	1.205.263	1.445.113	73.125	UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF
Output 3.2 Structures for Identification of children at risk established and response services provided		10.300	3.950	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	822.250	724.750	97.500		UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF / AMERA
Output 3.3 Best interest determination process established and operational		700	0	Cairo, Alexandria	32.500	26.000	6.500		UNHCR, AMERA
Output 3.4 Capacity development supported		5.590	5.030	Cairo, Alexandria	126.750	13.000		113.750	UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International, UNICEF
Output 3.5 Strengthening highly vulnerable families with children		2.500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.300.000	1.300.000			UNICEF, UNHCR
Objective 3					5.005.000	3.269.013	1.549.113	186.875	

Objective 4. Durable solutions are made available to Syrian refugees.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 4.1 Capacity development supported to improve public attitude towards persons of concern		6.300	5.300	Cairo, Alexandria	258.307	110.500	147.807		UNHCR, CARE International, Save the Children
Output 4.2 Cases eligible for possible resettlement are identified		12.010	0	Cairo, Alexandria	1.342.019	1.342.019	0		UNHCR / AMERA
Objective 4					1.600.327	1.452.519	147.807		

Objective 5. Community participation and empowerment strengthened and expanded									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 5.1 Community self-management supported including through psychosocial support and peaceful co-existence projects implemented		50.610	25.000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.710.545	1.300.000	410.545		UNHCR, CARE, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF, IOM, Plan International
Output 5.2 Participatory approach implemented		250.000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	29.250		29.250		UNHCR
Output 5.3 Community leadership and decision-making supported		180		Cairo, Alexandria, Menay	89.290		24.290	65.000	UNHCR, CARE International
Objective 5					1.829.084	1.300.000	464.084	65.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of detainees monitored and recorded by age, gender, specific needs and legal representation, social support material assistance provided;	1.500
# of persons of concern individually registered with level 3 data	180.000
# of safe and/or protective spaces established	20
% of survivors reporting SGBV: access case management and specialised services	90
% of UA/SC for whom best interest processes initiated completed	90
# of Quick Impact Projects (QiPs) implemented	40
# cases identified and submitted for resettlement	1.200
# advocacy interventions with the Government	10

Protection - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	13.442.951	8.937.222	3.355.814	1.149.915	7.238.512

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
AMERA	325,000	195,000	130,000
IOM	975,000	600,000	375,000
PLAN	277,500	180,375	97,125
SCI	585,000	380,250	204,750
UNFPA	295,000	191,750	103,250
UNHCR	14,968,963	10,542,576	4,426,387
UNICEF	3,255,000	1,353,000	1,902,000
Total	20,681,463	13,442,951	7,238,512

G. Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter response

Lead Agency	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UN-HABITAT, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Terre des Hommes (TDH), Tadamon, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League (CAKL), Save the Children, Plan International.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items. 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved. 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$20,696,598		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$11,867,050	US\$6,854,250	US\$1,975,298
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$31,840,920		
Contact Information	Ziad Ayoubi, ayoubi@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

By October 2013, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Resala, and Caritas had assessed the vulnerability of over 80,000 individuals. Beneficiaries of cash assistance have been selected based on 14 pre-set eligibility criteria. This set of criteria includes disabled persons, unaccompanied children, persons with serious medical conditions, older refugees, victims of violence and torture and female-headed households. Home visits have been conducted to complete the selection of beneficiaries and provide counselling for them.

Cash-based interventions have been diversified in order to respond to different needs of vulnerable families. In addition to monthly payments that have been distributed regularly to 54,000 most vulnerable individuals, a winterization programme is planned targeting vulnerable individuals and one-off/emergency payments have been distributed to 6,000 individuals during the first half of the year. The political and security situation in the country delayed the implementation of cash based interventions in some areas, including Damietta, where a partner faced difficulties in getting the needed permit to work with UNHCR from national authorities, resulting in the delay of assistance to refugees in this area.

The rate of monthly assistance is harmonized with the regular programme for non-Syrians to ensure equity among refugees in Egypt. The scattering of Syrian refugees in Egypt and their presence in some remote governorates is considered one of the major challenges. Currently, UNHCR implementing partners have a presence in four different governorates: Damietta, Alexandria, Giza

and Cairo. However, with refugees living outside of these main areas, additional assistance given in a wider geographic area is planned for 2014.

As of August 2013, the capacity of field teams has been significantly increased in order to respond to the emerging needs of Syrian refugees. IRW established a new branch for cash assistance in order to clear the backlog of assessments and reduce waiting periods. Resala and Caritas also distribute unconditional cash assistance.

The deterioration of protection environment for Syrian refugees and the increase in rents have limited the capacity of Syrian households in finding accommodation. In 2013, several evictions have been reported and emergency support was provided.

Following UNHCR's livelihood strategy established in 2012, the self-reliance programme targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt began in mid 2013 with encouraging results. Livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees will help to decrease dangerous coping mechanisms as well as exposure to trafficking, early marriage, survival sex and exploitation. The project enables Syrian refugees in Egypt to be self-reliant and the number of refugees dependent on financial assistance to be reduced. Priority is given to women at risk and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Community-based protection mechanisms are created to accompany wage and self-employment risks.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	250,000

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. These savings have significantly depleted and many Syrians arriving in Egypt in the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets. In this framework, 79 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have indicated that they face difficulties in paying their housing rent. Participants in the focus group discussion held in 6th of October city mentioned that charity organizations that used to provide Syrians with subsidized rent, cash or household items were shut down after June 30 following the regime change, leading to a significant deterioration in material assistance.

According to the joint needs assessment conducted in September 2013, cash assistance, housing support and income generation have been identified as top priorities by Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees equipped with professional and vocational skills have been searching for jobs in Egypt and a good number of them are employed. In this framework, 43 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have noted that salary is their main source of income.

This indicates clearly that Syrians are getting jobs in Egypt, including women respondents who indicated they were working in areas such as cooking and sewing. However, participants in focus group discussions mentioned that, *“Syrians are suffering from difficult working conditions namely long working hours combined with very low salaries.”*

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall number of organizations involved in this sector will increase and a revised division of labour will help in reaching all Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. In addition, UNHCR and its partners in Egypt will implement the Refugee Assistance and Implementation System (RAIS), which helps to keep refugee information up to date, provide targeted assistance and reduce fraud. The operation will also pilot a OneCard system so that UN agencies and partners will be able to provide assistance through a single platform. Agencies participating in the basic needs and livelihoods sector will work together to achieve three objectives: 1) the refugee population has sufficient basic and domestic items; 2) their self-reliance and livelihoods are improved, and that 3) shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.

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 (winterization or emergency) or monthly payments that last between three months and one year according to 14 pre-set vulnerability groups. In order to complete the prioritization of households, social assessment interviews will be conducted with registered Syrian households to identify beneficiaries. Due to the increased vulnerabilities, protection risks, and destitution, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the population (175,000 individuals) will benefit from cash based interventions in 2014. Assisting vulnerable households will continue to be one of the priority interventions for UNHCR and its partners in Egypt.

The self-reliance programme will be expanded to target around 10 per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and members of host communities to achieve either self-employment or wage-employment. This support will limit reliance on humanitarian aid, promote positive coping mechanisms, and be more sustainable over the long term. 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 2014. An online social network for employment will be established in 2014 to enhance job matching programmes. In interviews with refugee women, they called for the development of wage-earning opportunities for themselves, their spouses and the younger adults living with them. Technical training for youth and women (refugees and host communities) will be provided in targeted areas with focus on furniture and food processing sectors in Damietta and Alexandria. Job matching and training components will be implemented in collaboration with outreach programmes in order to capitalize on community centres established by UNHCR and partners to serve Syrian households.

In collaboration with UN-HABITAT, emergency accommodation will be provided for vulnerable families in transitional and temporary apartments. This activity was implemented in 2013 but needs to be expanded to cover Damietta and Alexandria in addition to Greater Cairo. The estimated number of persons who will benefit from this emergency service during 2014 is 15,000 individuals. Vulnerable Syrian households will also be supported to find decent accommodation especially through facilitation of negotiation with landlords and promotion of protective environment for newly settled families. This activity will be essential to protect households, in particular women and children, from either exploitation or eviction. In this framework, conditional cash assistance will be provided to up to 700 households. A shelter strategy is currently being developed by UNHCR in collaboration with UN-Habitat for Syrian refugees in Egypt, which aims to make the most of the Egyptian surplus in housing infrastructure, building on the social support systems and structures that refugees have already established to manage their housing issues. The shelter-related activities of this plan will look closely at the different coping strategies by the refugee community and will consider alleviating negative ones. It will also set up channels to facilitate legal and real estate consultations to refugees and to provide better access to information on availability of housing and access to it and to basic urban services. These actions will be made possible through effective partnership with urban administration in order to develop area-based shelter solutions. Parallel to that is the continuous work of promoting co-existence and inclusion with the host community.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided		250.000		National	15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		UNHCR, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
Objective 1					15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/ business facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.237.899	282.750	260.000	695.149	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.2 Access to wage employment facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	930.800	199.550	260.000	471.250	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services initiative), Resala, Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.3 Vocational training/technical skills provided		5000	1.000	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.728.649	659.750	520.000	548.899	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, The Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Objective 2					3.897.348	1.142.050	1.040.000	1.715.298	

Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided		15.000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227.500	227.500			UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Terre des Hommes, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), Plan International
Output 3.2 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided		5000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845.000	260.000	325.000	260.000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
Objective 3		15.000			1.072.500	487.500	325.000	260.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	250.000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	175.000
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	250.000
# of men and women provided with guidance on business and labour market opportunities	17.400
# of men and women receiving cash/vouchers for business start up	3.100
# of men and women registered in job placement services	6.200
# of men and women gaining employment through the self-reliance programme	5.000
# of men and women provided with technical skills training	9.500
# of men and women receiving training certification	5.300
# of emergency shelters provided	5.000
# of men and women receiving emergency shelters	15.000
# of shelters repaired	500
# of households receiving cash grants for rental accomodation (conditional)	700

Basic Needs, Livelihoods and Shelter - Summary Requirements										
					Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
					Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL					20.696.598	11.867.050	6.854.250	1.975.298	11.144.322	

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
CRS	800,000	500,000	300,000
IOM	700,297	500,000	200,297
PLAN	205,000	133,250	71,750
SCI	545,000	354,250	190,750
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNHCR	28,390,623	18,609,098	9,781,525
Total	31,840,920	20,696,598	11,144,322

H. Education response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Tadamon, AMERA, St. Andrew's Education Service, KG Supervisors League, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Plan International		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal). 2. Quality education in protective learning environment. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$13,655,391		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$9,311,044	US\$2,746,347	US\$1,598,000
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$22,758,985		
Contact Information	Mohammed Shawky, shawkym@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The quality of the school environment in Egyptian public schools is a significant barrier to the enrolment and retention of Syrian children, as are the difficulties they face in adjusting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum. Syrian children find the instructional accent in the classroom difficult to understand and follow. Overcrowded classrooms, elements of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, distance to available schools and problems with transportation represent major challenges for Syrian families, especially daughters who are particularly targeted for harassment in school and on their way to school. Many parents have expressed fear for the security of their adolescent girls and prefer to keep them at home rather than sending them to school. UNHCR will, in partnership with the community and Ministry of Education, be setting up more remedial classes in areas most affected by this problem.

In September 2013, a joint UNHCR, UNICEF and Ministry of Education Schools Needs Assessment was conducted in Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Qalyoubeyyah and Damietta looking into enhancing the capacity of public schools and measures to enable them to absorb more Syrian children. The assessment found that public schools require considerable support in terms of additional educational supplies, teachers, teacher training, as well as support in creating a welcoming, safe and inclusive environment for Syrian girls and boys. Additional measures to address the needs of girls will be included.

CRS is UNHCR's partner registering all Syrian school children and in 2013 over 20,000 education grants have been distributed to approximately equal number of boys and girls. The grants assist families in paying for costs related to enrolment, such as school fees, safe transportation for children (especially girls), school supplies and uniforms, and remedial classes when necessary. Additional funds are available to families of children with specific needs. It is of paramount importance to

keep the education grant universal. Families advised that the grant, despite being modest, made it far easier to send their children to school as they are able to afford the cost of transport and without it they would have struggled to send all their children to school. Special grants also assist the most vulnerable children, and those with specific needs to specialized schools.

An education working group was established and regularly attended by all partners, as well as a representative from the office of the Egyptian Ministry of Education, to deal with challenges which were highlighted during the joint needs assessment missions.

There are a limited number of scholarships for higher education provided by foreign institutes but the Egyptian Ministry of Higher Education currently requests secondary certificates for admission to colleges and universities, which is often not possible for Syrian children who fled the war. In this regard, UNHCR, UNICEF and its partners will continue its advocacy efforts in this area in 2014. Recruiting more female teachers within the Syrian refugee community for schools is still a challenge.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	100,000

All registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are living in non-camp areas and scattered in urban areas; 91 per cent of them reside in Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria. Syrian refugees in Egypt have reported they are facing challenges in enrolling their children in public schools following the 30th June ousting of former president Morsi. This problem was exacerbated by a negative media-led campaign targeting Syrians residing in Egypt, which impacted on the attitudes of some officials registering Syrian children in their local schools. Advocacy efforts with the Ministry of Education highlighting the plight of Syrian refugees are paying dividends. UNHCR and partners will increase activities promoting community cohesion both in and out of schools.

UNHCR, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, conducted a Schools Needs Assessment in areas with a high density of Syrian refugees. In 2014, even more children will be facing homelessness, food insecurity, pressure to drop out of school to find work, and security threats.

Based on this assessment, UNHCR and UNICEF will provide support to improve and rehabilitate schools in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Mapping of government schools most frequented by Syrian children was concluded, and a report by the Egyptian General Educational Buildings Authority is now being discussed to finalize the implementation process and timeline. This report will inform the dialogue with the Ministry and around 85,000 children aged 6 to 17 from host communities will also benefit from the planned school rehabilitation programme. Once implemented in 2014, it will also include a component to address the gender-sensitive learning environment in 50 basic and secondary schools.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNHCR, through its partner CRS, provides additional funds to Syrian children to assist the most vulnerable families to pay government school fees, provide safe transportation for children (especially girls) living in isolated areas which lack nearby schools, buy school supplies and uniforms, and where necessary attend remedial classes.

In 2013 some 35 disabled Syrian children are supported in specialized private schools as no public schools are available for physically and mentally disabled children. These children receive special education grants to cover fees and special transportation needs. The number of children supported through this project will be increased in 2014 through increased community outreach. In addition, adult literacy and numeracy classes are provided to Syrian families to assist them in lifelong learning and to help them support their children's education. Many pre-school children have suffered trauma and loss and they require teachers who have received specialized training. Training and awareness sessions will therefore be provided to 100 teachers as well as psychosocial support for these children based on a needs assessment.

UNHCR and CRS have also initiated support to a Syrian community school in 6th October city where some 2,000 Syrian children are attending classes. The children are enrolled in local government schools and will sit national exams with the Egyptian students. However, Syrian teachers teach them the Egyptian curriculum and some Syrian subjects in the community school. This innovative approach allows the Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment with Syrian teachers, but they will receive Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams. UNHCR and partners put a proposal to the Minister of Education recommending the establishment of an umbrella network regulating all non-formal learning activities provided to Syrians in the community. This body would be established by the MoE to make sure that all learning activities provided meet the set standards by the ministry, to get it certified, to address the dialect and to the barriers to enrolment mentioned in the joint needs assessment. Interventions to increase quality of community-based schools will continue in 2014 and be linked to capacity-building efforts for school management. Strong monitoring systems will be put in place for both learning achievements and teacher professional development in order to adapt the programme to address evolving needs.

An ambitious plan to improve schools for thousands of host-community and refugee children is developed and will be implemented in 2014. This has been planned through discussions with the communities as well as in response to a joint needs assessment conducted by UNHCR, Ministry of Education and UNICEF in September 2013. This assessment revealed pressing need to construct, adapt and refurbish a large number of classrooms in order to enable the schools to absorb the increasing number of Syrian refugee students. Pre-school children will be supported in enrolment in nurseries and kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, and in addition community-based kindergartens will be established in those areas where gaps in coverage are identified. UNICEF will continue to build on its existing programme of cooperation with the Ministry of Education to strengthen existing public schools in Alexandria, Damietta and Greater Cairo as well as expanding access to pre-school education.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal).									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Early childhood education provided or supported		6.000	1.425	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	1.368.000	1.000.000	168.000	200.000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International, AMERA
Output 1.2 Primary education provided or supported		40.000	33.000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	5.784.424	5.764.424	20.000		UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International, AMERA
Output 1.3 Secondary education provided or supported		50.000	2.000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	1.983.000	1.713.000		270.000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International, AMERA
Output 1.4 Access to tertiary education provided or supported		5	-	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	732.000		712.000	20.000	UNHCR, CRS, AMERA
Output 1.5 Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported		5	-		111.000		103.000	8.000	Plan International, AMERA, UNHCR
Objective 1					9.978.424	8.477.424	1.003.000	498.000	

Objective 2. Quality education in protective learning environments.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Measures to promote girls' education		6.000		Cairo, Giza, Six of October, Kalubia, Alexandria, Damietta	359.624	196.624	29.000	134.000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, Plan International, AMERA, CARE International
Output 2.2 Advocacy conducted		100.000		Egypt	43.100		17.100	26.000	UNHCR, CARE International, Plan International, AMERA
Output 2.3 Capacity development supported		27.000	85.000	Egypt	1.157.247		637.247	520.000	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.4 Educational infrastructure constructed, improved or maintained		6.000	4.000	Egypt	2.001.935	581.935	1.000.000	420.000	UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.5 Safe learning environment promoted		3.600	2.400	Greater Cairo	115.061	55.061	60.000		UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
Objective 2		100.000	85.000		3.676.967	833.620	1.743.347	1.100.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	6.000
# of children enrolled in primary & Secondary education	50.000
# of measures in place to facilitate women and girls access to education	500
# of educational facilities receiving material support, constructed, improved or maintained.	20
# of children with specific needs enrolled in school	80

Education - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	13.655.391	9.311.044	2.746.347	1.598.000	9.103.594

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
CARE	743,985	446,391	297,594
IOM	500,000	350,000	150,000
PLAN	120,000	72,000	48,000
SCI	850,000	510,000	340,000
UNHCR	16,545,000	9,777,000	6,768,000
UNICEF	4,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
Total	22,758,985	13,655,391	9,103,594

I. Food Security response

Lead Agency	UN World Food Programme (WFP)		
Participating Agencies	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC), UNHCR, UNRWA		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save lives and ensure food security of targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria. 2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$23,048,442		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,865,472		US\$182,970
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$52,568,244		
Contact Information	Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, abraham.abatneh@wfp.org Terri O'Quinn, terri.oquinn@wfp.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the start of its food voucher assistance to Syrian refugees in February 2013, WFP Egypt was able to scale-up assistance from 7,000 Syrian refugees to 53,000, including nearly 15,000 women and 24,000 children, and provided 259,000 food vouchers as of the end of October. Despite ongoing political instability and security restrictions, the actual versus planned distribution rates have increased from 70 per cent to over 90 per cent. The recipients of vouchers were prioritized in geographically poorer parts of Cairo as well as in Alexandria and Damietta, following joint assessments and monitoring in coordination with UNHCR.

The voucher assistance enabled WFP to inject US\$7.4 million into the local economy through partner supermarkets as of the end of October. In addition to the Syrian population, WFP extended the food voucher assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) at the request of the Government, assisting an initial 700 beneficiaries in September, including 200 women and 300 children, with a plan to reach 6,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria a month by December in partnership with UNWRA.

WFP adopted a regionally harmonised monitoring system to monitor food insecurity and negative coping strategies as well as providing a feedback mechanism for beneficiaries and partner supermarkets. This included price market monitoring, ensuring that the voucher continues to provide access to nutritious and sufficient food for a minimum caloric intake of 2,100 kcal per refugee per day amid inflation and rising food prices².

In addition, WFP empowered refugee committee leaders, of which 33 per cent were women,

² The option of cash assistance will also be considered in 2014

through their support of the voucher programme in identifying distribution sites, contacting refugees and assisting with site management. As part of a gender-sensitive assistance programme, WFP is supporting participation of women in all aspects of the assistance and accommodating cultural preferences at distribution sites including segregated waiting areas and lines for voucher collection. Priority is given at voucher distributions to the elderly, disabled, pregnant and women with young children.

However, there have been challenges predominantly related to the security situation and increasing anti-Syrian sentiment in the host community including security incidents and associated travel restrictions during the state of emergency affecting staff movement and distribution plans. Anti-Syrian sentiment within host communities poses safety risks for refugees and staff gathering in large groups for voucher distributions. In addition to having security personnel being present at distributions, WFP is working to transition to e-vouchers, which will reduce the need for face-to-face distributions and reduce operating costs. WFP is also coordinating with UNHCR to support small-scale projects in the host communities to offset tensions. WFP initially directly implemented the food voucher distributions without the assistance of an official cooperating partner. One NGO was finally granted government security clearance in July and is assisting with distributions in greater Cairo and Damietta.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Urban – Syrian refugees	200,000 (June 2014) 250,000 (Dec 2014)	110,000 (June 2014) 140,000 (Dec 2014)
Urban – Palestinian refugees from Syria	6,000	6,000

In 2013 under RRP5, WFP planned to assist 60,000 or 60 per cent of the planned number of registered refugees, targeting the most vulnerable and food-insecure registered refugees with food vouchers. This assistance was increased to 70,000 refugees when the 100,000 projected to be registered as refugees by December 2013 was surpassed in September. As the political, economic and security situation in Egypt continues to deteriorate and Syrian refugees are less able to access or continue livelihood activities, a larger portion is becoming food-insecure and requires assistance. The resentment towards Syrians in Egypt since the change in government due to perceived political affiliation has contributed to their loss of jobs and income. Syrians in Egypt are facing increasing arrests, deportations, harassment and an overall decline in hospitality from civil society. Whilst some Syrians are leaving Egypt, those with very limited resources do not have this option. To meet rising needs, WFP is planning to double its assistance in RRP6 to reach 140,000 Syrian refugees a month by December 2014, shifting from geographical to vulnerability targeting. WFP is also planning to reach up to 6,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria a month, assisting 100 per cent of the potential total population.

The joint needs assessment for Syrian refugees conducted in September 2013 found that 73 per cent of the 372 respondents did not have sufficient food availability in their household over the last seven days with 46 percent considering it barely sufficient and 27 percent insufficient. Men and women in the focus group discussions noted high food prices in Egypt that made it difficult to access diversified foods and resorted to negative coping strategies such as selling assets, reducing the number of meals eaten and not purchasing more expensive foods (e.g. meat, chicken and fish). The reduction in meals was consistent with the needs assessment household questionnaires that found 67 percent are eating two meals a day with some households only eating one (4 percent). In the focus group discussions, men emphasised the lack of livelihood opportunities and high rental costs as the main contributors to insufficient or barely sufficient food availability while the women added concerns about poor nutrition. Girls and boys expressed that the food they are eating is lower quality and quantity than in Syria (and rarely include meat or fruit) due to lower household incomes. Unless food assistance is properly targeted and sustained, the potential for increased vulnerability, malnutrition and exploitation will be high in the refugee population, especially among women, children, elderly and sick.

The food voucher has already been increased from US\$26 dollars to US\$30 in April 2013 due to significant inflation and rising food prices. “The Status of Poverty and Food Security in Egypt: Analysis and Policy Recommendations – Preliminary Summary Report” released by WFP and the Government of Egypt identified 13.7 million Egyptians or a three per cent increase from 2009 to 2011 as food insecure –reinforcing the importance of ongoing beneficiary targeting as well as the need to support host communities to not exacerbate existing tensions between the two groups.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

While the assistance is currently through paper voucher or magnetic cards that are single use only at the partner supermarkets and have a limited validity, WFP Egypt is in the process of transitioning to e-vouchers. WFP and UNHCR are discussing the possibility of moving to a common assistance delivery platform (OneCard system), which will provide beneficiaries through a single magnetic card with the means to cover their food, cash and other NFI needs.

The e-voucher modality is expected to:

- Lower visibility of the assistance delivered to the Syrian refugees and thereby mitigate tensions with the host community;
- Facilitate timely remote uploading of vouchers/cash and reduce the need for gathering large crowd of refugees for distributions that pose safety risks and incur expenses for refugees;
- Increase programme efficiency by reducing administration requirements; and
- Provide increased dignity and psychological support to the beneficiaries with a sense of a more normal lifestyle and ability to cope for their families.

UNHCR and WFP are reassessing options for targeting food assistance and ensuring the most vulnerable are supported in a sustained manner. Household vulnerability assessments are now becoming available on a sufficient scale from UNHCR partners to facilitate transitioning from geographic targeting to household vulnerability targeting. This will need to include a reassessment mechanism to reflect potential changes in refugee circumstances and vulnerability criteria as well as be able to keep pace with the rate of registration.

The other proposed assistance is community-driven quick impact projects (QIPs) in the poorest host communities experiencing a high concentration of Syrian refugees. The QIPs would be small-scale, low-cost and rapidly implemented projects intended to assist in relieving the rising tensions between the host community and the Syrian refugees by addressing jointly expressed needs in the community. QIPs in key locations would be identified in partnership with UNHCR, host communities, NGO partners and refugee communities, and implemented through INGOs targeting a combination of social improvements, livelihood options and co-existence support. The QIPs would be made equally accessible by women, men - and boys and girls of an appropriate age in relation to the particular project - with training provided equitably. Linkages with existing government or partner programmes, projects or safety nets systems will be the preferred option. The projects, unlike the current voucher distributions, would be intended as high visibility work to promote associated benefits of hosting Syrian refugees in the community.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Save lives and maintain food security.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Targeted food-insecure refugees receive monthly food assistance through vouchers		140.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	\$21.571.200	\$21.571.200			Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organisation for the Development of Women and Children, UNHCR
		6.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	\$1.294.272	\$1.294.272			UNRWA
Objective 1					22.865.472	22.865.472			

Objective 2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Quick Impact Projects are completed in the host community		146.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	182.970			182.970	UNHCR
Objective 2					182.970			182.970	

Sector Indicators	Target
# of Syrian refugees (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	140.000
# of Palestinian refugees from Syria (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	6.000
# of Quick Impact Projects completed	6

Food Security - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	23.048.442	22.865.472	-	182.970	29.519.802

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food Security in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
WFP	52,568,244	23,048,442	29,519,802
Total	52,568,244	23,048,442	29,519,802

J. Health response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Caritas, Refugee Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, IOM, Save the Children, PSTIC, AMERA.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014. 2. Improve access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014. 3. Support the capacity of the national health care service to provide health care in the most affected governorates in 2014. 		
Requirements for January to June 2014	US\$30,543,077 (US\$14,896,050 included for polio vaccination)		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building or resilience
	US\$7,960,827	US\$ 18,570,650	US\$4,011,600
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$40,974,428		
Contact Information	Mamoun Abuarqub, abuarqub@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR and its partners have sustained and improved access and coverage to the health services available to Syrian refugees though the number of registered refugees has increased rapidly since March-April 2013. The health program has allowed access to public and NGOs-based health services. Syrians visiting UNHCR implementing partners' facilities from January to September 2013 benefited from around 20,000 visits to primary health care (PHC) with 16 per cent of the visits being for children under five, around 6,500 visits to secondary and tertiary health care, including emergencies and more than 1,100 antenatal care visits. The disaggregated data of PHC services utilization by gender reflects the breakdown of population by gender of 49 per cent for girls and women and 51 per cent for boys and men.

As part of the RRP5 implementation, UNICEF and WHO have carried out a needs assessment and capacity-building activities including the training of 231 MOH staff. Medicine, equipment and consumables for Ministry of Health primary health facilities have also been supplied: 32 clinics by WHO and 24 by UNICEF in Cairo, and Giza, Alexandria, Damietta and Fayoum. The scope of activities supports the provision of health services and mitigates the public health risks of the targeted population of Syrian refugees and host communities. Furthermore, while UNICEF and UNFPA have focused on PHC services including reproductive health, WHO has made arrangements with four Ministry of Health specialized hospitals which receive Syrian patients, and contributes to covering the cost of secondary and tertiary services provided to them.

A joint needs assessment led by UNHCR in September 2013 has revealed a sustained burden related to costly chronic illnesses in particular cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes. The study also revealed that the main obstacles to accessing health services are cost and distance from health facilities.

UNHCR and its partners face a key challenge in covering Syrians residing in remote areas in various Governorates and districts. In addition, the capacity and expertise of local NGOs in the coordination and delivery of health services is limited, which affects plans to expand access to health services in those areas where MOH services are not available.

Furthermore, UNHCR and its partners also face challenges during the current political transition to engage in dialogue with Ministry of Health authorities. UNHCR, its partners, and in particular WHO need to further intensify support and coordinate the access to public health services and support government-run facilities in refugee- dense areas. In addition, UNHCR coordinates with UNICEF, UNFPA and in particular WHO to support MOH in adopting the relevant policies and guidelines to ensure the access of target population to the essential health service packages, addressing the needs of refugees and host communities, and advocate with the Egyptian authorities on the health related rights and needs of the Syrian refugees.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	200,000

The number of registered Syrian refugees has increased significantly during 2013. Therefore, it is expected that the demand for health services will increase in the different governorates of Egypt. However, the scope of services required will likely be similar to what has already been provided to refugees in previous years, but with more emphasis on the issues highlighted in the joint needs assessment.

The needs assessment highlighted that 78 per cent of the families have at least one person suffering with health needs with a high prevalence of chronic illnesses in particular cardio-vascular diseases. Furthermore, the main barriers hindering access to health services are the costs and the distance to health services. Therefore, it is worth highlighting that in Egypt, 72.8 per cent of expenditure on health is out of pocket as per a MOH survey conducted in 2010.

Therefore, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will put more emphasis on assisting the Ministry of Health facilities to be able to provide PHC services to Syrians, in particular women and children. This will include continued capacity-building activities based on health facility assessments in refugee residing areas, provision of medical equipment infrastructure, training, medicines and medical supply procurement.

Furthermore, enhancing health awareness and demand for primary preventative health care services among Syrians remains a key priority. Community health outreach will contribute to increasing access, utilization and coverage of public and NGO-based primary and referral care services.

Therefore, while focusing on supporting government facilities to improve access to primary health care services, sustaining and improving access to existing services provided by UNHCR health partners is also important. The focus will be on improving the quality of health services as well as monitoring utilization and access through strengthening data collection. A standardized health information system (HIS) will be prioritized to better inform on morbidity, mortalities, diseases trend, malnutrition problems and reproductive health data. This will help to improve ongoing planning, impact and prioritization of delivered primary and referral care services.

While the refugees' context-specific needs and priorities have been relatively consistent, the polio issue has taken a priority at the national level. Currently between 250,000 -300,000 Syrians are living in Egypt, 40 per cent of whom are children. This is in addition to refugees from a number of other countries where wild polio virus still circulates. The MOH has planned to conduct two rounds of Polio Immunization campaigns by the end of 2013: a National Immunization Day (NID) in November; and a Subnational Immunization Day (SNID) December 2013. In 2014, the MOH is planning to conduct one round of NID in March and another round of (SNID) in April.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Egyptian Government has allowed Syrian refugees to access public health facilities, hospitals and receive the same treatment as Egyptian nationals in terms of access and charges for health services, including emergency care. While the availability and capacity of the national public health system is limited, the increase in the number of Syrians registering with UNHCR will inevitably increase the demand for accessing health services. Therefore, the health sector response strategy will be based on achieving the following three objectives: **1)** Improve access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014. **2)** Improve access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014. **3)** Support the capacity of the national health care service to provide health care in the most affected governorates in 2014.

The strategy will focus on the following priority areas:

1. Expand the capacity and geographical coverage of primary health care as an entry point to receive cost effective health services for Syrian refugees in Egypt.
2. Support the Ministry of Health public health system, especially primary health care facilities, through needs assessments and the procurement of equipment and supplies. Furthermore, key health staff will be trained to improve the quality and coordination of the services provided to the Syrian refugees.

3. Strengthen the capacity of UNHCR's current network of partners providing health services to Syrian refugees; this includes training and technical assistance to improve the quality and standards of the service provided through a robust monitoring and data collection system.
4. In order to meet the increasing demand for health services and the geographical spread of refugees, particularly in remote areas, and to overcome the limited capacity of implementing partners in remote areas, a coordination mechanism will be established in some governorates to facilitate access to MOH primary health care facilities, monitor referrals to secondary and tertiary health care to ensure that patients receive a cost-effective secondary and tertiary health care in their area of residence.
5. Furthermore, the UNICEF and WHO polio emergency response plan will support the polio immunisation campaigns: to upgrade the two planned SIND rounds to full polio NID, and also to support the MOH in the polio NID rounds for March 2014 to ensure immunization of all 12.8 million under 5 children in Egypt, including refugees.

Raising awareness about the availability of health services is crucial for the increasing demand, access, and coverage of health services. Therefore, refugees will be mobilized by trained, culturally-sensitive community health volunteers from Syrian communities to increase their understanding of available health services and to raise awareness and health knowledge amongst refugees.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Improve access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Management of Communicable & Non communicable Diseases including EPI services		150.000		National	3.289.947	697.947	2.331.000	261.000	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2 National Polio campaigns implemented		30.000	12.770.000	National	14.896.050	0	14.896.050	0	UNICEF and WHO
Output 1.3 Comprehensive reproductive health provided to refugees		30.000	23.000	National	701.200	92.200	609.000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, AMERA
Output 1.4 Appropriate infant & young child feeding practices promoted		25.000	9.000	National	670.600	0	670.600	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF, AMERA
Objective 1					19.557.797	790.147	18.506.650	261.000	

Objective 2.Improve access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Referral network for secondary & tertiary care established and strengthened		12.000	120	National	5.336.000	5.300.000	36.000		UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, AMERA, Save the Children, IOM, WHO
Output 2.2 Secondary mental health services provided		4.000	900	National	380.680	352.680	28.000		UNHCR, PSTIC
Output 2.3 Access to emergency obstetric care provided		10.000		National	600.000	600.000			UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Mahmoud Mosque Society, AMERA
Objective 2					6.316.680	6.252.680	64.000	0	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care services to provide health care in the most affected governorates in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary health care supported		200.000	250.000	National	2.922.600	222.000		2.700.600	UNHCR, AMU, UNFPA, Save the Children, WHO, UNICEF
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff developed				National	810.000			810.000	UNHCR, AMU, Refuge Egypt, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO, FHI
Output 3.3 Essential drugs available		200.000		National	696.000	696.000			UNHCR, Save the Children
Output 3.4 Health Information System established				National	240.000			240.000	UNHCR and partners, WHO
Objective 3					4.668.600	918.000		3.750.600	

Sector indicators	Target
# of acute and chronic primary health care consultations (above 5 & Under 5)	127, 500 visits (above 5 years) 45, 000 visits (under 5)
# of antenatal care visits for women and girls	22.000
# of referrals for women, girls, boys and men to secondary and tertiary level	30.000
# of health facilities provided with medical supplies	10
# of children vaccinated in the Polio Vaccination campaign	12.800.000

Health - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	30.543.077	7.960.827	18.570.650	4.011.600	10.431.351

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Health in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
IOM	800,000	480,000	320,000
PLAN	160,000	96,000	64,000
SCI	700,000	420,000	280,000
UNFPA	266,000	159,600	106,400
UNHCR	19,129,378	11,477,627	7,651,751
UNICEF	8,820,400	8,599,200	221,200
WHO	11,098,650	9,310,650	1,788,000
Total	40,974,428	30,543,077	10,431,351

K. Egypt Financial Requirements Summary

Table 1: Country Financial Requirements per Agency

Agency	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
AMERA	325.000	195.000	130.000
CARE	743.985	446.391	297.594
CRS	800.000	500.000	300.000
IOM	2.975.297	1.930.000	1.045.297
PLAN	762.500	481.625	280.875
SCI	2.680.000	1.664.500	1.015.500
UNFPA	561.000	351.350	209.650
UN-Habitat	1.200.000	600.000	600.000
UNHCR	79.033.964	50.406.301	28.627.663
UNICEF	16.075.400	12.452.200	3.623.200
WFP	52.568.244	23.048.442	29.519.802
WHO	11.098.650	9.310.650	1.788.000
Total	168.824.040	101.386.459	67.437.581

Government requirements	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
GoE	4.300.083	2.150.041	2.150.042
Total GoE	4.300.083	2.150.041	2.150.042

Table 2: Country Financial Requirements per Sector

Sector	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
Education	22.758.985	13.655.391	9.103.594
Food	52.568.244	23.048.442	29.519.802
Health	40.974.428	30.543.077	10.431.351
Protection	20.681.463	13.442.951	7.238.512
Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter	31.840.920	20.696.598	11.144.322
Total	168.824.040	101.386.459	67.437.581

Government requirements per sector	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
Education	4.300.083	2.150.041	2.150.042
Total	4.300.083	2.150.041	2.150.042

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