

2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Egypt

Mid-Year Update





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Egypt Response Plan

Chapter Overview



Revised Refugee Planning Figures

	Syrian Refugees
1 January 2014	131,707
1 June 2014	137,472
Projected 31 December 2014	140,000

OVERALL SITUATION

Increasing numbers of Syrian refugees began fleeing to Egypt in early 2013 due to the lower cost of living and a favorable protection environment, including access to public education and health care. Due to security concerns, the Government enacted a visa regime in July 2013, resulting in limited new arrivals since then. Hostility toward Syrians has increased and there has been a shift in the level of sympathy afforded to them. The recent instability and social unrest may be coming to an end with the election of a new President. Nonetheless, refugees are likely to continue to resort to irregular means to depart by sea and seek protection elsewhere.

As of 1 June, Egypt hosted 137,472 registered Syrian refugees, representing around 5 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. Forty-nine per cent of Syrian refugees in Egypt are women and more than 43 per cent are children.

The government of Egypt has continued to support both registered and unregistered Syrians in Egypt upholding earlier commitments to provide Syrians with access to public health, education, and higher education services on equal footing with Egyptians and at the same minimal cost, despite the already heavy strain on these public sectors. According to the Ministry of Education, the decision to provide free public schooling to Syrians in Egypt, cost the Ministry USD 1.3 million for the school year of 2012/2013, which went up to USD 12 million for the current school year 2013/2014 after the mass arrival of Syrians during the course of 2013.

The number of Syrian refugees foreseen by end-2014 has been revised down to 140,000 from 250,000 people.

Five sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Egypt, six UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, UN-HABITAT), the International Organization for Migration and three international NGOs as well as implementing partners, refugees, and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Egypt and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

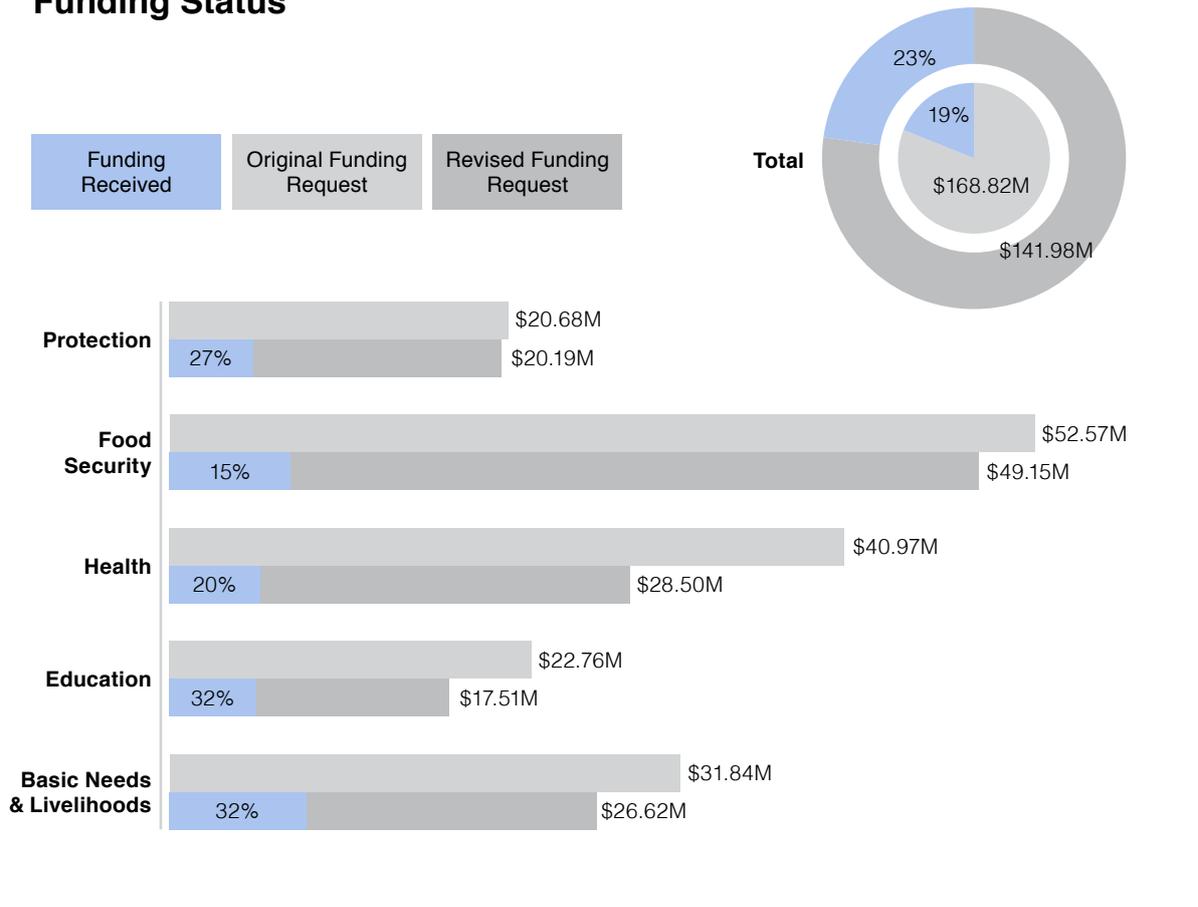
This update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

- Improved access to basic health and education services through coordination and capacity building for selected government ministries.
- Save lives by enhancing targeting of assistance and follow-up of most vulnerable cases.
- Enhanced access to livelihoods and skills training both to enhance self-reliance in Egypt and to prepare for eventual return to Syria.
- Promote coexistence between Syrian communities and their Egyptian hosts.
- Increase communication and participatory assessments with refugee communities including in areas outside Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.
- Coordinated protection response with particular emphasis on child protection, SGBV and prevention of irregular migration.



Funding Status



Consequences of Underfunding

- 700 individuals and families in detention for irregular departure and entry will not be assisted with food, medical care and NFIs or have access to legal assistance while in detention and after release from detention.
- 50,000 people face eviction from their rented apartments.
- 30,000 fewer refugees and 600,000 fewer Egyptians benefit from community-support projects.
- Closure of all community education projects that rely on a very modest amount of UNHCR funding to keep afloat.
- Larger class sizes, less staff, less number of books, no remedial classes for refugee students, no grants for vulnerable students and students with special needs as well as a 60 % increase in drop-out rate amongst female students/80% amongst male students.

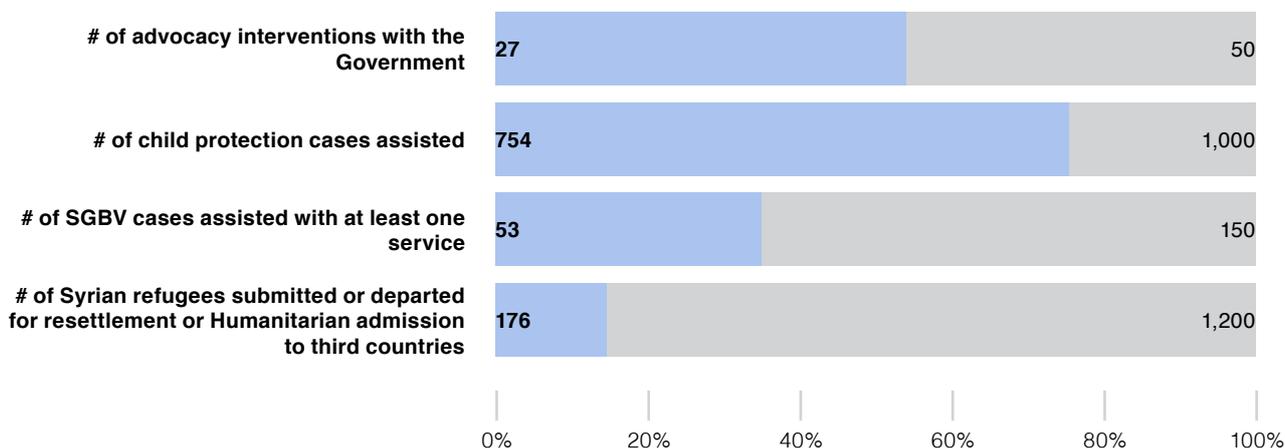
Sector working group responses

PROTECTION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, UNICEF (Child Protection)		
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, UNFPA and Tadamon		
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. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$12,776,661	US\$5,783,202	US\$1,634,100
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$20,193,963		
Contact Information	Maria Bances del Rey, bances@unhcr.org , Javier Aguilar, ajavier@unicef.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	140,000
Host communities	800,000	600,000

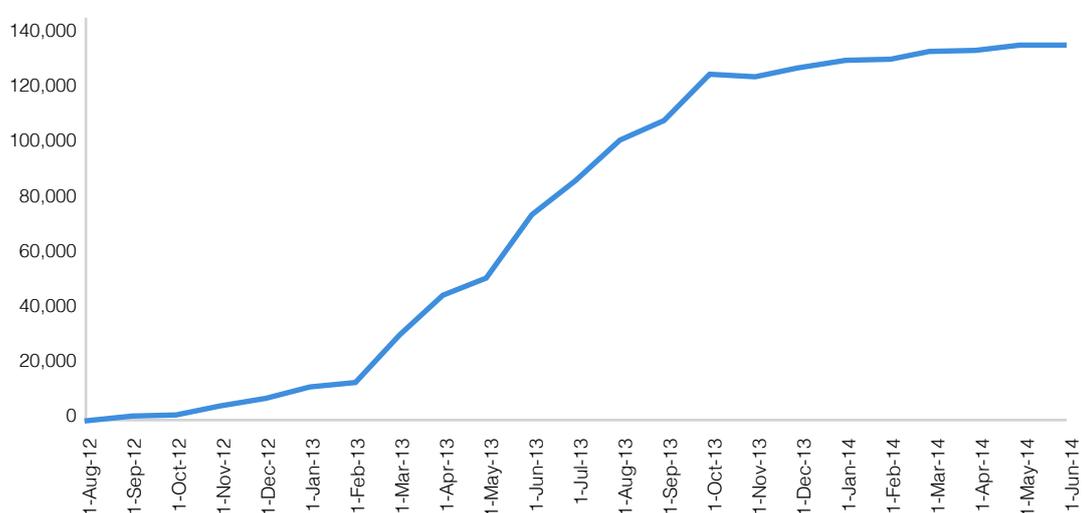
4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

As of 1 June 2014, 137,472 Syrian refugees had registered with UNHCR in Egypt. During the first five months of 2014, the total number of newly registered refugees was 7,113, a significant decrease compared to the last half of 2013. This decrease is mainly attributed to the change of Government policies, the introduction of a visa regime for Syrians in July 2013 and the deteriorating security and socio-economic situation in the country. While the number of expected Syrian refugees has been revised down to 140,000 from 250,000, protection challenges and needs remain largely unchanged. A number of Syrians continue to leave Egypt, sometimes resorting to irregular means by sea in an attempt to seek protection elsewhere.

RRP partners will need to increase measures to maintain adequate protection space and counter negative perceptions among the host community and within the media. Heightened advocacy with the government will remain key, followed by a focus on the media and donor community to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response. Awareness raising activities and community outreach need to be scaled to target refugee leaders and communities, community-based organizations, community-based protection networks (CBPNs), new RRP partner staff, and relevant government

Registered Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2012 to 2014



authorities. Regular protection monitoring and the organization of focus group discussions or participatory assessment with refugees will need to be reinforced and expanded outside Greater Cairo by UNHCR and partners.

Verification of Syrian refugees started in May 2014 and the consolidation of biometrics remain a core component of the registration that will provide updated data to improve identification of vulnerable individuals and facilitate the referral and access to services, protection and solutions. In order to ensure unified and comprehensive use of ProGres database for the collection of data and identification of vulnerabilities in 2014, UNHCR will reinforce training of staff and partners to ensure a unified and comprehensive use of ProGres. Registration centres in Cairo and Alexandria will be consolidated and mobile registration to remote areas will be enhanced. Asylum-seeker cards will continue to be issued to all refugees above 12 years.

Administrative and arbitrary detentions continue to be a concern for Syrian refugees, not only due to irregular entry and departure, but also for those not able to regularize their residence in Egypt. Although a positive trend by the authorities has been observed since the beginning of 2014 to release Syrians registered with UNHCR that were arrested due to the expiration or lack of residence permits or irregular departures or entry, administrative and arbitrary detention continues to be a concern. Since January 2014, UNHCR is aware of the arrest of 325 Syrian individuals in Egypt for attempting to depart the country by sea in an irregular manner. The number of spontaneous departures to third countries, mostly by sea, is expected to continue in view of the difficult economic situation in Egypt, shrinking protection space, and improving weather conditions. Provision of coordinated legal and humanitarian assistance to refugees involved in irregular movements needs to continue and provision of legal services outside Cairo and Alexandria needs to be addressed.

Advocacy with the Egyptian Government and judiciary needs to continue, particularly in relation to a more flexible implementation of the existing visa restrictions for Syrian nationals, preventing arbitrary arrests, detention and deportation of Syrians involved in forgery of visas or in irregular departure or entry, and promoting their release from detention and the regularization of their residency in Egypt. Monitoring of entry points to the country needs to be enhanced to allow Syrians access to territory, address the needs of those detained for irregular entry and departure, and prevent forcible returns and deportation to third countries. UNHCR also continues to seek clarification from the Egyptian Authorities on residency requirements and particularly on how Syrians can renew their expired residency permits without fear of deportation.

Resettlement will remain a protection tool for especially vulnerable refugees in 2014, with UNHCR increasing its resettlement processing capacity throughout 2014.

Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

Regarding the response to SGBV, the capacity and expertise of national authorities remains limited, aggravated by the absence of national legislation in particular relating to domestic violence. Although psychosocial support remains a need, its provision is limited to Greater Cairo, Alexandria and to a limited extent in Damietta. Efforts will continue to focus on training and capacity building activities, as well as expansion of assistance and legal and psychological aid beyond Greater Cairo and Alexandria and to ensure that such services reach a highly dispersed refugee population. Community-based protection networks, particularly outside Greater Cairo, need to be strengthened to better mitigate the risks of SGBV. RRP partners are consolidating the standard operating procedures and further developing referral pathways for SGBV survivors, through the SGBV working group.

Protecting Children

Around 43 per cent of the Syrians registered in Egypt are children, and 671 of them are unaccompanied or separated. Financial assistance, housing support and income generation remain high priorities as well as lack of access to sufficient protective and child-friendly spaces. This has affected the well-being of children, their attendance at school and their increased exposure to various protection risks, including labour exploitation and education, health and nutrition related risks. The expansion of services and child-friendly spaces and increased presence of partners beyond Greater Cairo remains a priority. Psychosocial support to children as well as assistance programmes for children with disabilities has been identified as an area in need of expansion. Programming for adolescents and youth remains a challenge and will need to be increased, in particular to target those children out-of-school. Capacity will be increased to conduct Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children.

Community support projects

Community support projects (CSPs) are planned and implemented in host communities benefitting both Egyptian and refugees of all nationalities. These projects cover basic urban services, livelihood and self-reliance activities, conflict management, community arbitration, sports and youth development activities as well as the creation and/or upgrading of community centres including educational spaces in local public schools that accommodate a big number of Syrian and other refugee students.

For focused or small group activities, the beneficiaries are selected based on needs and vulnerability. In general, however, the approach is area or community-based where majority if not all members of the community or area of coverage would benefit. With the majority of refugees living in urban or peri-urban areas, the delivery of basic services is mainly done through the existing government facilities. Therefore it is critical to support and expand these facilities and services, particularly in areas where significant number of refugees reside, which

are often poor neighbourhoods. In the absence of a Comprehensive Needs Assessment, a mapping of needs and resources is being carried out for proper planning and effective implementation. The map will serve as a tool to identify gaps in needs, avoid overlaps, highlight priority areas and sectors, serve as guides to develop effective interventions and allow for better synergy and complementarity inter-sectoral/integrated projects. Further, a vulnerability map is also being prepared that will serve as the initial basis in prioritizing areas of CSP activities.

National Systems & Sustainability

As basic needs are mainly met through existing government facilities, continued support to and expansion of these facilities and services are crucial to ensuring sustainable access and improved quality of services to refugees and host communities. Community support projects (CSP) are planned and implemented with communities to benefit Egyptians and refugees.

The Government's involvement in the coordination of the response has been limited to discussions regarding the coordination of the CSPs, where good relationships have been established with both Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Local Development which are responsible for managing urban services in both existing and new Egyptian cities. Coordination with line ministries has also been established for projects that require approvals from them. At the local level, authorities are more involved in the implementation of programmes for refugees and host communities. One of the constraints that UNHCR faces in regards to the timely implementation of CSPs is the additional permission required from the Ministry of Social Solidarity for NGOs to work with Syrian refugees. This is also hampered by the lengthy clearance and procedures of monetary transfers from the government for registered NGOs as well as the ongoing change in composition of the government itself. Humanitarian actors are working to ensure that the Government is informed of the programmes implemented, including cash assistance. A Social Solidarity Programme is carried out for destitute Egyptian nationals, and humanitarian actors are assessing the possibility of future inclusion of refugees into this programme.

The level of funding so far received in the RRP6 is very low (10 per cent), affecting the sustainability of assistance provided, including cash interventions. If funding levels remain low, the sequence of projects implemented to assist refugees and host communities will be affected. Co-existence will become harder as time passes by with no political solution to the Syrian crisis within sight and with refugees striving to become self-reliant. Community support projects will continue to assist communities to work together and show the benefits of maintaining a peaceful relationship.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Systematic monitoring of borders and detention centres improved and expanded		1,500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	931,808	689,808	120,000	122,000	UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF
Output 1.2 Advocacy conducted		150,000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1,302,432	1,200,000	52,432	50,000	UNHCR, IOM,
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		138,000 verified and 12,000 newly registered		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2,156,514	1,372,774	400,000	383,740	UNHCR
Total					4,390,754	3,262,582	572,432	555,740	

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Refugees and local women and girls have increased access to safe spaces		3,100	1,340	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	852,454	406,227	279,736	166,491	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
Output 2.2 Survivors of SGBV can access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psychosocial, health, justice and security through ethical referrals and quality case management		28,044	8,211	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	1,052,164	626,082	230,000	196,082	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
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	819,288		456,001	363,287	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, CARE International
Total					2,723,906	1,032,309	965,737	725,860	

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Community based child protection and psychosocial support structures established and functioning		39,150	11,410	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	3,190,000	1,854,250	1,223,250	112,500	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	1,265,000	1,115,000	150,000		UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF
Output 3.3 Best interest determination process established and operational		700	0	Cairo, Alexandria	50,000	40,000	10,000		UNHCR
Output 3.4 Capacity development supported		5,590	5,030	Cairo, Alexandria	195,000	20,000		175,000	UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International, UNICEF
Output 3.5 Strengthening highly vulnerable families with children		2,500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2,000,000	2,000,000			UNICEF, UNHCR
Total					6,700,000	5,029,250	1,383,250	287,500	

Objective 4. Durable solutions are made available to Syrian refugees.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
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		0		UNHCR
Total					1,600,327	1,452,519	147,807		

Objective 5. Community participation and empowerment strengthened and expanded.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Community self-management supported including through psychosocial support and peaceful co-existence projects implemented		50,610	600,000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	4,631,607	2,000,000	2,631,607		UNHCR, CARE, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF, IOM, Plan International
Output 5.2 Participatory approach implemented		150,000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	45,000		45,000		UNHCR
Output 5.3 Community leadership and decision-making supported		180		Cairo, Alexandria, Menay	102,369		37,369	65,000	UNHCR, CARE International
Total					4,778,976	2,000,000	2,713,976	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	80,000
# 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 Community Support Projects (CSPs) implemented	80
# cases identified and submitted for resettlement	1,200
# advocacy interventions with the Government	10

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	20,193,963	12,776,661	5,783,202	1,634,100

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

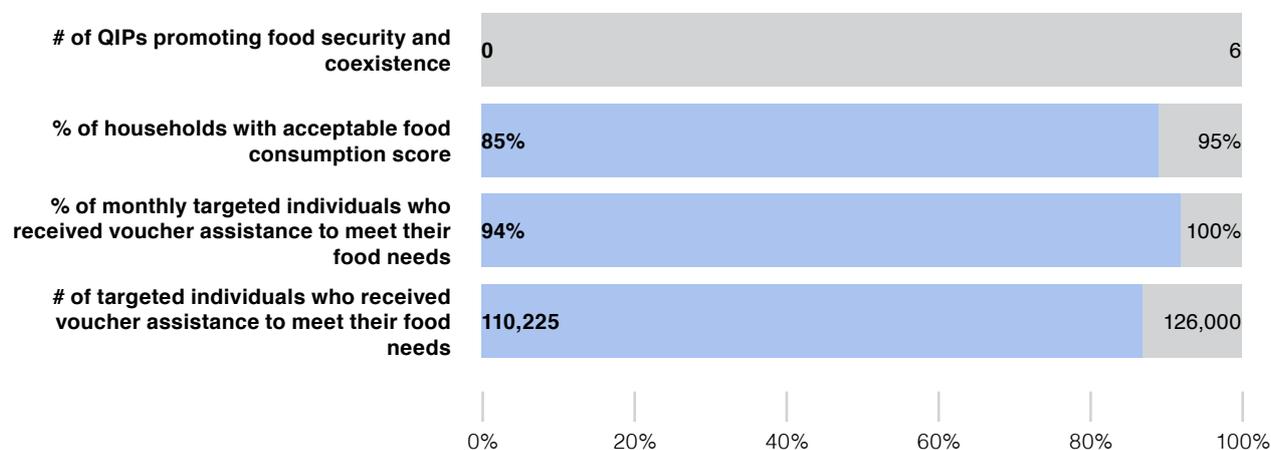
Protection in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	487,500
PLAN	277,500
SCI	585,000
UNFPA	295,000
UNHCR	15,293,963
UNICEF	3,255,000
Total	20,193,963

FOOD SECURITY

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agency	UN World Food Programme (WFP)		
Participating Agencies	Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC), UNHCR, UNRWA, and Save the Children International		
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. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$48,786,454	US\$0	US\$365,940
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$49,152,394		
Contact Information	Koryun ALAVERDYAN, koryun.alaverdyan@wfp.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	120,000
Host communities	126,000	126,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria	6,000	6,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

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 96,290 refugees, including over 3,600 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), as of the end of April 2014. Following joint assessments and monitoring in coordination with UNHCR, recipients of vouchers were prioritized in geographically poorer parts of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Tanta, in addition to vulnerable households in surrounding areas.

The joint needs assessment for Syrian refugees conducted in September 2013 found that 27 per cent of respondents said they had insufficient food availability in their household over the last seven day while 46 per cent said they had barely sufficient food. 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 per cent are eating two meals a day with some households only eating one (4 per cent). 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 includes 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 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.

The number of registered refugees in Egypt has been stabilising since the end of 2013, although a slight increase is still seen. As a result, the planning figure has been reduced by 44 per cent from 250,000 to 140,000 by the end of 2014. WFP has also adjusted its planning figures accordingly, and is now planning to assist 120,000 Syrian refugees (80 per cent of the total number) by the end of the year. In addition, WFP will assist 6,000 PRS (100 per cent of the expected total PRS population) by December 2014 in partnership with UNWRA.

WFP is using paper vouchers in Alexandria, Damietta and Tanta, while in Greater Cairo WFP has recently shifted to electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) through Carrefour chain with about 15 shops in greater Cairo. The e-vouchers are automatically uploaded each month with a value of US\$30 (200 EGP) per person which is equivalent of the paper vouchers' value. Newly registered beneficiaries in greater Cairo are also using paper vouchers due to the printing lead time of the Carrefour e-voucher. Since the start of the EMOP in Egypt (February 2013) up to the end of April 2014, WFP has injected over US\$ 22 million into the local economy through the food voucher modality. Beneficiaries can redeem their vouchers (both paper and e-cards) in 34 shops in greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria and Tanta. The shops are located close to beneficiary concentrations as well as WFP distribution points.

WFP and UNHCR are discussing the possibility of moving to a common assistance delivery platform (OneCard system), which will provide beneficiaries through a single card with the means to cover their food, cash and other NFI needs. The OneCard would be available to all humanitarian agencies planning for either electronic vouchers or cash transfers to beneficiaries in Egypt and it is anticipated to be launched by the end of 2014.

The other proposed assistance is community-driven Community Support Projects (CSPs) in the poorest host communities experiencing a high concentration of Syrian refugees. The CSPs 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. CSPs 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 CSPs 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.

National Systems & Sustainability

UNHCR and partners, together with WFP, are currently preparing a joint multi-sector household-level vulnerability assessments to ensure the most vulnerable and food-insecure refugees are targeted and supported in a sustained manner. This assessment will form the basis of shifting from geographical targeting to vulnerability targeting which is planned to start in the second half of 2014. The vulnerability assessment will include vulnerable refugees beyond the geographically areas where WFP is now providing assistance, and will cover the whole country.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Save lives and maintain food security.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (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		120,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	\$46,031,121	\$46,031,121			WFP, Organisation for the Development of Women and Children, UNHCR, Save the Children
		6,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	\$2,755,333	\$2,755,333			WFP, UNRWA
Total		126,000	0		48,786,454	48,786,454	0	0	

* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 1.2 Community Support Projects are completed in the host community		126,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	365,940		365,940	WFP, UNHCR
Total		126,000	0		365,940	0	365,940	

	Target
Number of Syrian refugees (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	120,000
Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	6,000
Number of Community Support Projects completed	6

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	49,152,394	48,786,454	0	365,940

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

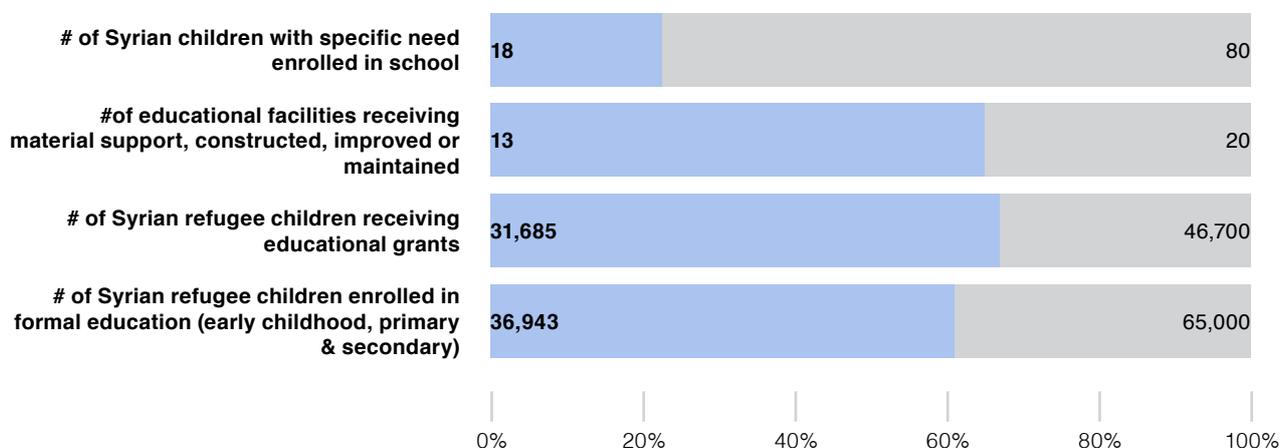
Food in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
WFP	49,152,394
Total	49,152,394

EDUCATION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Tadamon, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Plan International		
Objectives	1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal). 2. Quality education in protective learning environment.		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$10,330,171	US\$5,564,000	US\$1,620,000
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$17,514,171		
Contact Information	Mohammed Shawky, shawkym@unhcr.org ; Inas Hegazi, ihgazi@unicef.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	65,000	65,000
Host communities	200,000	85,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

There are 59,196 registered Syrian refugee children in Egypt, of which some 49,900 are school age children. The Government of Egypt has extended full and free access to Syrians to primary and secondary education, and estimates that over 46,500 Syrian children are attending school, indicating that both registered and unregistered Syrians are attending school. 35,000 children attend kindergarten and primary school while the remaining 11,500 attend secondary school. The high enrolment rate is confirmed by a recent survey by Catholic Relief Services (CRS)¹, which found that 76 per cent of Syrian registered children going to school are enrolled in public primary and secondary schools, 19 per cent in private schools, and some three per cent attending community and special needs schools. Among the countries in the region, Egypt has among the highest enrolment rates, 63% for early childhood Education, 85% for Primary Education and 70% for Secondary Education.



Children learn the Arabic alphabet in a UNICEF-supported kindergarten for Syrian refugee children, in the city of Giza, capital of Giza Governorate. UNICEF is providing educational materials, classroom furniture and teacher-training to promote child-centered learning in kindergarten classrooms. The first 12 UNICEF-supported classrooms, serving 300 children ages 3-5 years, opened in October, including in Giza Governorate. Some 230 children have been enrolled to date. Copyright UNICEF/Abdel Wahab

¹ Available at <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>.

Nonetheless, RRP partners report that more efforts are needed to ensure that Egyptian public schools are able to cope with the increased number of students. There are a total of 17,000 primary and 2,500 secondary public schools in Egypt serving over 15 million Egyptian students, while Syrian refugee children are enrolled in some 60-100 schools throughout the country. Some schools are saturated with high numbers of Syrian students, and some have already doubled their number of students. Low salaries further contributes to challenges in the in the public school system. Assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) is crucial to ensure that refugee children have continued access to education, and in particular to target those schools with the highest number of Syrian children with teacher training, refurbishment and construction of new classrooms, provision of supplies, and psycho-social support programmes. Targeted assistance programmes, technical and financial, to the MoE, will be a strategic priority of the Education Sector Working Group.

To increase access to education for Syrian refugee children, UNHCR, UNICEF and MoE conducted a joint a needs assessment in October 2013 of public schools to identify mean to increase absorption capacity for school in area with high concentration of Syrian refugees. As a result, UNHCR and the MoE signed an agreement whereby UNHCR is providing over 1.1 million USD to enhance the capacity of 9 public schools through refurbishment and construction work. This will free up space for more Syrian and Egyptian students in the targeted schools as well as in the surrounding school district, and reduce the student to teacher ratio. UNICEF is also providing teacher training and supplies. This joint UNHCR,UNICEF work with MoE is guaranteeing MoE continue to grant Syrian access to public schools as its schools are able to absorb more refugee students.

Community Support Projects, which provide contributions to identified schools, are providing education to a high number of Syrian refugees. In cooperation with the German University in Cairo, UNHCR developed a pilot project engaging students in designing and building 'playing landscapes'. The project will be replicated in other public schools in the second half of the year.

RRP partners equally provide support to Syrian refugee children to assist in enrolment. Syrian refugee children and their parents report that bullying and transportation problems are some of their biggest concerns. An average of 800 Egyptian Pounds per student for up to 30,000 students are provided by RRP partners. This grant is intended to contribute to school costs, such as transport and materials. This conditional grant, provided in instalments with the final payment given only after certification of attendance, is expected to be given through a targeted approach to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children in the autumn semester in 2014.

Syrian parents surveyed in the Joint Assessment carried out in November 2013², noted that they could not afford private tutorial sessions – a common practice in Egypt – enabling their children to catch up on missed classes. Humanitarian organizations are supporting community-based schools to provide addition classes, taught by Syrian teachers, to Syrian refugee children. These initiatives augment the available public education classes as well as help children who may have fallen behind in their school work and require “catch up” support, however they are not certified

2 Available at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Egypt%20JointAssessmentReportNov2013.pdf>

by the MoE. In coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF is also providing support to community-based kindergartens for Syrian children, although programmes funding for children 0-5 is significantly low.

Over 4,200 Syrian refugees are supported by the government to attend higher education, including 700 post-graduate degrees. This is by far the highest number of students continuing their university and post-graduate studies in the region. UNHCR has supported 15 students through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship programme, which will continue in the new academic year for other students.

The education sector has identified the following priorities for the second half of 2014: targeted education grants for up to 15,000 students to support the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children to attend schools; continued assistance to the Egyptian government (MoE) to enhance the capacity of schools and the learning environment; and support increased education quality in safe-learning environments through an enhanced programme of psychosocial support and teacher training.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Ministry of Education has generously extended free access to Syrian refugee children to public schools in Egypt. The Government leads, and has a clear vision, of the needed interventions to support the continued acceptance of Syrian refugee school children to its institutions, and has re-iterated that medium and longer-term interventions with a longer timeframe and of greater financial value are needed. RRP partners have worked to agree and sign cooperation agreements that facilitate the provision of supportive immediate and short-term inputs to the MoE.

The public education system was stressed prior to the Syrian crisis, and international donor support has dissipated in recent years. Consequently, and though appreciative of short-term support projects such as classroom upgrades, the MoE asks for longer-term support.

Expansion and improvement of conditions in existing public schools will enable a secure continuation of current level and a slightly improved access to education for the refugee children. Support for schools channeled to the MoE including teacher training, awareness- raising of psychosocial issues, provision of equipment, furniture and supplies are welcome support. RRP partners are hopeful of continued support for the Ministry of Education as well as funding for continued targeted support for vulnerable children to attend school.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal).									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Early childhood education provided or supported		4,000	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
Output 1.2 Primary education provided or supported		35,000	33,000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	6,748,500	6,728,500	20,000	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 1.3 Secondary education provided or supported		25,000	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,
Output 1.4 Access to tertiary education provided or supported		5,000	-	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	732,000	-	712,000	20,000	UNHCR, CRS
Output 1.5 Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported		5	-		500,000	-	450,000	50,000	Plan International, UNHCR
Total					11,331,500	9,441,500	1,350,000	540,000	

Objective 2. Quality education in protective learning environments.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Measures to promote girls' education		6,000		Cairo, Giza, Six of October, Kalubia, Alex, Damietta	359,624	196,624	29,000	134,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, Plan International, CARE International
Output 2.2 Advocacy conducted		64,000		Countrywide	61,000	-	35,000	26,000	UNHCR, CARE International, Plan International,
Output 2.3 Capacity development supported		27,000	85,000	Countrywide	1,800,000	-	1,300,000	500,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.4 Educational infrastructure constructed, improved or maintained		6,000	4,000	Countrywide	3,501,935	581,935	2,500,000	420,000	UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.5 Safe learning environment promoted		3,600	2,400	Greater Cairo	460,112	110,112	350,000	-	UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
Total					6,182,671	888,671	4,214,000	1,080,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	4,000
# of children enrolled in primary & Secondary education	60,000
# 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 - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	17,514,171	10,330,171	5,564,000	1,620,000

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

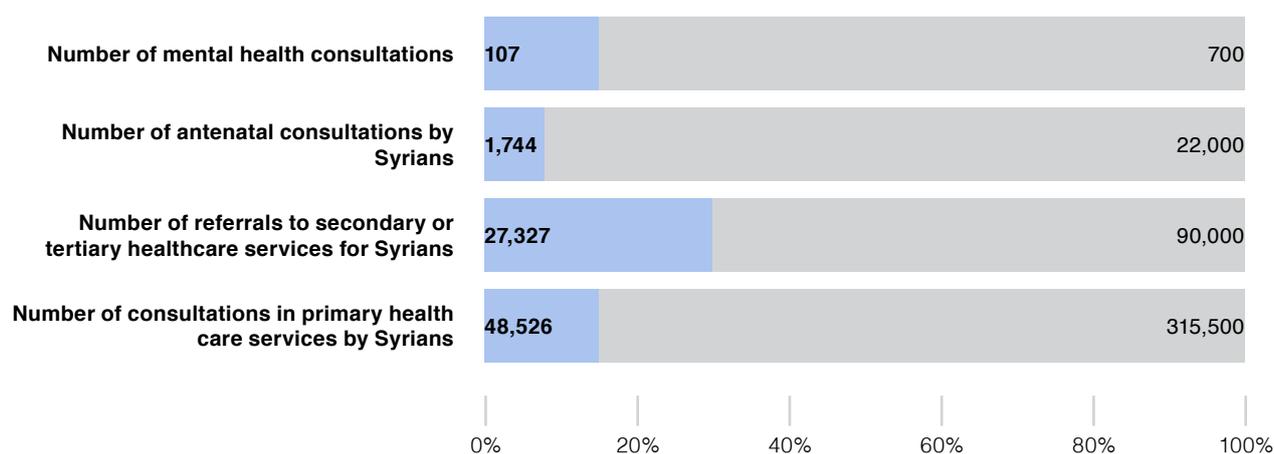
Education in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CARE	743,985
IOM	250,000
PLAN	120,000
SCI	850,000
UNHCR	11,550,186
UNICEF	4,000,000
Total	17,514,171

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Caritas, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, IOM, Save the Children, PSTIC and FHI		
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. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building or resilience
	US\$7,860,827	US\$18,274,600	US\$2,361,600
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$28,497,027		
Contact Information	Ashraf Azer azer@unhcr.org ; Gasser Gad El Karim elkareemg@who.int		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	135,000
Host communities	4,033,020	4,033,020
Host communities (polio)	14,800,000	14,800,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs overview

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt's Ministry of Health continues to extend access to its public health services to all Syrians at parity with Egyptian citizens. The public primary health care services are offered at a nominal rate on a per consultation fee. However, the cost of the public secondary and tertiary health services for Egyptians is covered through either health insurance or government waiver for poor nationals not covered by health insurance. Therefore, the cost of public specialized secondary and tertiary care services is a major barrier to Syrians' access to comprehensive state-subsidized services.

The "Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt"³ of November 2013 found that around 40 per cent of respondents avail themselves of the public services, with nearly 85 per cent saying that health expenditures are fully or partially self-covered. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health (MoH), in 2010, 72.8 per cent of the health expenditures by Egyptian nationals are out of pocket as they are often compelled to rely on private health care providers. The Joint Assessment highlights that the main barriers hindering access to health services for Syrians remain the costs and the distance to health services.

The number of registered Syrian refugees increased by 91.5 per cent over the course of 2013, and they are now living in more than 200 districts. Consequently, demand on health services is expected to increase: 52 per cent of the total visits to primary health care and 79 per cent of total referrals to secondary and tertiary health care provided by UNHCR's health providers for the whole year happened during the last three months in 2013. Some 6,000 Syrians have received secondary and tertiary care during the first half of 2014.

RRP partners have identified 97 public primary health centres, in areas of high density of Syrian refugees, which could be improved with additional support to meet international standards. In addition to the need for improving reporting systems, particularly on morbidity and mortality, these public primary health facilities require medical equipment, refurbishment work, medicines, medical supplies and training of staff. In addition, a community based health outreach programme has been established to ensure community participation and ownership. AMU has trained some 100 Syrian community health volunteers who have been incorporated into the pool of MoH linked and UNICEF supported community health workers. The programme aims to increase the use of public primary health care facilities by the refugee population.

Restricted access for Syrian refugees to public specialized secondary and tertiary health care poses a cost burden that is often higher than for nationals and is prohibitive for Syrian refugees. While the cost of utilizing the public specialized services needs to be covered, a referral mechanism needs to be developed to facilitate the referral of Syrians from the public PHC to the higher levels of care in the Government health system. Subsidized health care is provided to all registered

3 Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>, last accessed 18 May 2014

refugees in need of secondary and tertiary health care as well as primary health care provided by the MoH and UNHCR's health partners. RRP partners cover costs ranging from 70 per cent for diagnostic procedures, 75 per cent for drugs, and 100 per cent for prioritized elective inpatient and emergency care costs.

Health partners identify specific charitable hospitals to extend access to cost-effective care for Syrian refugees at a reduced cost or for free. The support provided to the main charity referral hospital in greater Cairo yields a reduced cost for services provided to Syrian refugees particularly the cost of inpatient treatment. However, the cost of major life-saving treatment exceeds the ceiling set by UNHCR policy, which is very challenging to refugees.

The response will continue addressing issues of coverage and cost of service on the basis of complementarity between services provided by the Egyptian public sector and the services provided by UNHCR's health providers. However, an alternative and complementary source of funding is needed to cover the high cost of secondary and tertiary treatment in Egypt.

Reproductive health is part of the response plan; Syrians have access to MoH reproductive health services including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care; registered refugees also have access to the same services through health partners. However, the quality of the service provided by the MoH public health facilities and the availability of equipment is a challenge. Support to the MoH mother and child care facilities in areas of high refugee population, with the support of the community health volunteers, will improve access and utilization of the MoH reproductive health services.



The MoH Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) covers routine immunizations for all Syrian children. Furthermore, in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF, MoH carried out National Polio Immunization Campaigns in December 2013/January 2014 and in April 2014. Around 14 million children under 5 years old of all nationalities were vaccinated. Another Campaign is planned for October 2014.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Government has generously extended access to essential primary health care and emergency care services for Syrian refugees at parity with Egyptian nationals. Despite the high turnover of Ministers of Health (with the appointment of eight Ministers over the past three years), there have been limited changes at the departments/units and governorate levels. This consistency has helped health sector partners to sustain the level of cooperation and coordination with the relevant departments at both national and local levels. Members of the Health Sector Working Group engage with MoH for identifying the scale of the needs and needed support to public facilities.

As the situation becomes protracted, supporting Government infrastructure is crucial to ensure sustainability. Therefore, supporting primary care facilities and public hospitals that serve refugees will be the focus of the interventions which will mitigate the impact of the additional demands on the public health services. A total of 97 public PHC clinics have been supported, however, medicines and medical supplies need to be provided regularly.

Furthermore, supporting the public health care system serves refugees and nationals particularly at the level of PHC facilities. UNHCR will capitalize on the support provided to the public primary health care facilities and will gradually mainstream refugees in the public system starting around August 2014, and thus phasing out the parallel PHC system. Quick Impact Projects aiming at rehabilitating health structures and provision of equipment, medicines and training for health workers will also benefit both refugees and host communities thus promoting coexistence between communities.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (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		135,000	80,000	Countrywide	3,089,947	697,947	2,131,000	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		25,000	14,800,000	Countrywide	14,800,000	0	14,800,000	0	UNICEF and WHO
Output 1.3 Comprehensive reproductive health provided to refugees		30,000	23,000	Countrywide	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,
Output 1.4 Appropriate infant & young child feeding practices promoted		20,000	9,000	Countrywide	670,600	0	670,600	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF
Total					19,261,747	790,147	18,210,600	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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (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		15,000	120	Countrywide	4,936,000	4,900,000	36,000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refugee Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Save the Children, IOM, WHO
Output 2.2 Secondary mental health services provided		4,000	900	Countrywide	380,680	352,680	28,000	0	UNHCR, PSTIC
Output 2.3 Access to emergency obstetric care provided		10,000		Countrywide	600,000	600,000	0	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refugee Egypt, Mahmoud Mosque Society
Total					5,916,680	5,852,680	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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (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		135,000	4,000,000	Countrywide	1,722,600	322,000	0	1,400,600	UNHCR, AMU, UNFPA, Save the Children, WHO, UNICEF
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff developed				Countrywide	510,000	0	0	510,000	UNHCR, AMU, Refuge Egypt, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO, FHI
Output 3.3 Essential drugs available		135,000		Countrywide	896,000	896,000	0	0	UNHCR, Save the Children
Output 3.4 Health Information System established				Countrywide	190,000	0	0	190,000	UNHCR and partners, WHO and UNICEF
Total					3,318,600	1,218,000	0	2,100,600	

Sector indicators	Target
# of acute and chronic primary health care consultations (above 5 & Under 5)	225,500 visits (above 5 years) 90,000 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	90,000
# of health facilities provided with medical supplies	60
# of children vaccinated in the Polio Vaccination campaign	14,800,000

Health - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	28,497,027	7,860,827	18,274,600	2,361,600

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

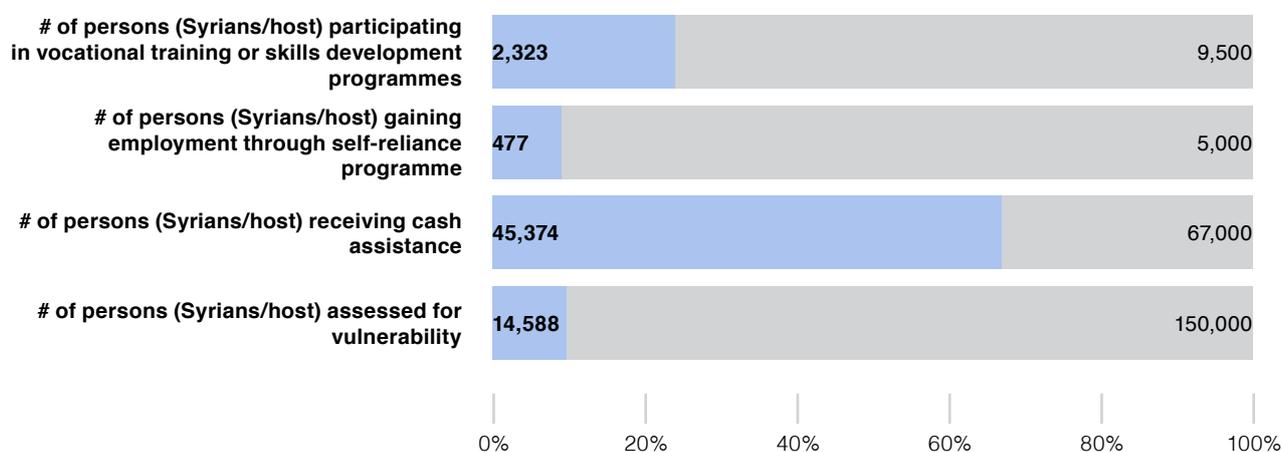
Health in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	400,000
PLAN	176,250
SCI	250,000
UNFPA	120,000
UNHCR	11,067,777
UNICEF	8,820,400
WHO	7,662,600
Total	28,497,027

BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agency	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UN-HABITAT, 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. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$16,629,550	US\$8,365,000	US\$1,625,001
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$26,619,551		
Contact Information	Ziad Ayoubi, ayoubi@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	100,000	75,000
Host communities		2,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs overview

There has been a large reduction in the number of Syrians reaching Egypt since the Egyptian Government imposed the visa regime for Syrians to enter the country in July 2013. It has also greatly impacted protection space and affected refugees' abilities to meet their basic needs. In the current political environment, the level of sympathy of the host community toward Syrian refugees has dropped, impacting on the daily lives of Syrian households. For instance, there have been increased cases of landlords' intolerance and Syrians being dismissed from jobs. In addition, savings – that initially constituted the main financial resource for Syrians arriving to Egypt – have significantly depleted and a significant number of Syrians arriving in Egypt were already destitute and devoid of basic financial assets.

According to the “*Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt*”⁴ from November 2013, salaries, use of savings, NGO and charity support and borrowing represent the main sources of income. The Assessment shows, however, that there is a deficit between households' income and expenditure. The average household income of the Syrians sampled is between 800-1,500 EGP (approximately USD 115-215), while their expenditure is about 2,000 EGP (approximately USD 360). Food is the highest portion of expenditure while rent is second. Over 78 per cent of participants in the Joint Assessment have indicated that they are facing difficulties in paying rent and numerous families reported sharing apartments in order to reduce the cost.

A Shelter Strategy was developed which includes advocacy with real estate agencies and the Egyptian Government to improve housing market and housing conditions. The strategy aims to address problems faced both by refugee and host communities in accessing secure and affordable housing, and also includes a cash component and provision of legal aid related to shelter and tenure rights. The emergency shelter programme which is implemented by the Psychosocial Services and Training Institute in Cairo has provided direct assistance for 124 evicted and homeless refugees to date and is going to continue working. Advocacy with the Ministry of Housing is expected to see an additional 1,100 housing options for the refugees by 1100 options in the 11 new cities that accommodate Syrian Refugees. It is also planned to meet the legal and real-estate needs of the residents of one of the cities (sixth of October which accommodates 34,000 refugees) through the formation of intermediary rental structures/cooperatives within its municipal premises. The strategy at a later date could be replicated by the Government for its own vulnerable population.

As the highest needs relate to food, rent and basic needs, the Cash and Food programmes are considered the main cornerstones in addressing the basic needs of the Syrian refugee population. With a dependency rate of about 40 per cent, assessments from partners have shown that delays in assistance directly impact vulnerable refugees and expose them to greater protection risks.

4 Available at <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>.



In order to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed, and given the bleak funding situation, humanitarian partners are revisiting the vulnerability categories of individuals identified in the prioritization exercise and moving from geographical to vulnerability targeting (for food assistance) and from social groups vulnerability to economic vulnerability (for cash assistance). The amount of the cash assistance and number of beneficiaries will be revised to ensure that the basic needs of the most vulnerable are met, based on the findings of the vulnerability assessment being conducted by UNHCR and WFP (estimated date is end of July). UNHCR and WFP are also pursuing ways to implement the OneCard pilot and are currently addressing challenges, including legal barriers, related to the operationalization of the pilot project.

The November Joint Assessment indicates that Syrians are relatively integrated into the labour market, with about 49 per cent of interviewees mentioning that one of their family members is working and contributing to the household income. However, over 22.5 per cent of respondents perceived that Syrians suffer from difficult working conditions and exploitation.

The self-reliance programme has been expanded and there are currently three organizations working with Syrian refugees and members of host communities to achieve self-employment or wage-employment through job matching and supporting of small businesses. The expansion of self-reliance projects is ongoing based on these results, especially since the targeting of cash assistance programmes has been tightened during the first four months of 2014.

National Systems & Sustainability

The humanitarian and development communities are assessing ways for long-term strategies to address the needs of both refugees and the impact in the country of asylum. The International Labour Organization (ILO), in partnership with UNHCR, has completed a market study and value-chain analysis in Cairo in order to identify opportunities and gaps in the food service sector. UNHCR and ILO will review and implement recommendations from the analysis in coordination with relevant governmental bodies to improve competitiveness and quality within the food sector, and contribute to local economic development in Egypt.

Supporting the Government to identify ways for refugees to access affordable housing will assist refugees to lower their expenses and have an overall improved quality of life.

Provision of cash assistance is not sustainable in the long term; however, it is efficient in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. A perpetual decrease in the number of beneficiaries receiving cash assistance will allow for the longer continuation of the support to the most vulnerable cases that cannot survive without assistance.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	N/A	67,500	N/A	Countrywide	22,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
Total					22,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000	0	

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/business facilitated	N/A	5,000	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	N/A	5,000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	580,503	199,550	260,000	120,953	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	N/A	5,000	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
Total					3,547,051	1,142,050	1,040,000	1,365,001	

Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided	N/A	15,000	N/A	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227,500	227,500	0	0	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	N/A	5,000	N/A	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845,000	260,000	325,000	260,000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
Total					1,072,500	487,500	325,000	260,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	150,000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	67,500
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	19,000
# 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 accommodation (conditional)	700

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	26,619,551	16,629,550	8,365,000	1,625,001

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Basic needs in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CRS	800,000
IOM	350,000
PLAN	205,000
SCI	545,000
UNHABITAT	1,200,000
UNHCR	23,519,551
Total	26,619,551

TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
CARE	743,985
CRS	800,000
IOM	1,487,500
PLAN	778,750
SCI	2,230,000
UNFPA	415,000
UNHABITAT	1,200,000
UNHCR	61,431,477
UNICEF	16,075,400
WFP	49,152,394
WHO	7,662,600
Total	141,977,106

Government requirements	Total 2014
Total GoE	4,300,083

TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Agency	Total 2014
Protection	20,193,963
Education	17,514,171
Food	49,152,394
Health	28,497,027
Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter	26,619,551
Total	141,977,106

Government requirements	Total 2014
Total GoE	4,300,083

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