



**REGIONAL REFUGEE
& RESILIENCE PLAN**
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

2020/2021

EGYPT

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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

After eight years of conflict, Syria remains the largest refugee crisis in the world. There are 5.6 million Syrian refugees hosted across the region, and over 6.2 million more are displaced inside Syria. As the Syria crisis enters its ninth year, Egypt remains a destination country for Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers. As of December 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt has registered 254,726 refugees and asylum-seekers¹ from 58 nationalities, and Syrian refugees remain the largest population among them. Despite the absence of a land border with Syria, 129,210 individuals (51 per cent of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population) are from Syria, including 83,612 children (35 per cent of the entire Syrian refugee population). In 2019, the number of new arrivals of Syrians has decreased compared to previous years. From January to December 2019, 6,281 Syrians were newly registered with UNHCR.

Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention and is committed to abide by the non-refoulement principle. The protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt remains conducive. Syrians are welcomed in the country and there is a favorable treatment by society and authorities alike. While visa requirements introduced in July 2013 for Syrians entering Egypt are maintained, a number of Syrians continue to enter Egypt, including on the basis of family reunification. The Government of Egypt (GoE) continues to allow refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR to regularize their residency and grants six-month renewable residence permits. In July 2019, GoE moved to a new Emigration and Nationality Administration Office in order to improve the processing of residence permits. However, the lengthy process to obtain and renew residence permit remains a major challenge for many refugees. Syrian refugees mostly reside in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country, and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. They continue to have access to public education and health services on equal footing to Egyptians. Such sharing of public services and subsidies represents an added challenge for the Egyptian economy, which has already been facing difficulties over recent years.

The GoE is exerting all efforts to meet its 2030 Vision, which was launched in 2016 and follows the Sustainable Development Goals as a general framework for improving the quality of lives and welfare for the growing population (99 million Egyptians in 2019²). The Government has embarked on an ambitious reform program and has implemented decisive measures to restore macroeconomic stability which are having a positive impact on the economy as market confidence is growing. Inflation has continued to recede throughout 2019 compared to 2018³. However, continued price hikes of regulated goods and services are adversely affecting households, especially vulnerable groups.

Structural economic changes in Egypt significantly affect all aspects of the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers. As a result, many families are not able to meet their basic needs and are increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Resilience activities are therefore crucial to support the GoE efforts to provide health services and education to Syrian refugees and further enhance the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services.

With generous funding from donors throughout 2019, 3RP partners have been able to address some of the most pressing needs of over 140,000 Syrian refugees in Egypt in sectors of Health, Protection, Education, Basic Needs, Livelihoods and Food Security. While state institutions already play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees, further assistance is required to provide broad and quality services for both the refugee and host communities. In addition, livelihood and self-reliance among both refugees and Egyptian communities need to be promoted and expanded, as they are likely to face mounting difficulties to meet their basic needs during the next two-year period.

¹ UNHCR Statistical Report, 31 December 2019 <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2020/01/End-of-Year-2019-UNHCR-Egypt-Statistical-Report.pdf>

² <https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/1/73036/CAPMAS-Egypt-s-population-reaches-99-million>

³ <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/3/12/346464/Business/Economy/Egypt-August-inflation-rate-falls-to--yy,-lowest-.aspx>

POPULATION TABLE - PANNING FIGURES*
Overall 2020-2021 Population Table

Population Group	2020		2021		
	In Need	Target	In Need	Target	
Syrians Refugees	Men	40,950	40,950	41,700	41,700
	Women	37,650	37,650	38,300	38,300
	Boys	29,100	28,200	28,800	28,800
	Girls	27,000	26,700	27,200	27,200
subtotal		134,700	133,500	136,000	136,000
"Affected Communities"	Men	517,500	86,400	517,500	86,400
	Women	503,700	86,400	503,700	86,400
	Boys	575,000	400,000	575,000	410,000
	Girls	575,000	400,000	575,000	410,000
subtotal		2,171,200	972,800	2,171,200	992,800
Total		2,305,900	1,106,300	2,307,200	1,128,800

*Population figures throughout this document represent the forecasted numbers of Syrian refugees and impacted host communities in 2020 and 2021. Members of Affected Communities are the impacted and most vulnerable among the host community.

In addition to Syrian refugees, Egypt hosts 125,516 asylum-seekers and refugees from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen⁴. These populations account currently for 49 per cent of the total number of asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR in Egypt, including 47,763 Sudanese, 19,013 South Sudanese, 18,232 Eritreans, 16,256 Ethiopians and 24,252 of other nationalities including Somalis, Iraqis and Yemenis.

The GoE and appealing agencies under the 3RP are committed to ensuring equity in access to protection, services and humanitarian assistance for Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis registered with UNHCR.

As part of the advocacy towards a 'one refugee' approach in Egypt, a Response Plan for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers from sub-Saharan

Africa, Iraq and Yemen was launched in 2018, and revised in 2019 by UN, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in collaboration with the GoE. The response plan aimed to continue addressing the needs of over 123,411 refugees and asylum-seekers⁵ with identified funding requirements of USD 41.8m. Through advocacy of UNHCR, appealing partners and the GoE, funding of the Egypt Response Plan has witnessed slight improvement in 2019 compared to 2018. Nevertheless generous support of donors remains pivotal to ensure equal assistance to refugees in Egypt regardless of their nationality.

⁴ Population figure of refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Egypt as of 30 September 2018.

⁵ UNHCR Egypt Statistical Report – 31 October 2019

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES, AND TARGETING

Regular vulnerability assessments conducted by 3RP partners demonstrate a constant increase of vulnerability levels among Syrian refugees in Egypt. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges such as lengthy administrative procedures in residency renewals and limited livelihood opportunities. Significant administrative barriers limit access to work permits cause refugee households to resort to informal employment that can be sometimes unsafe and exploitative. The workforce also includes children who drop out of school in order to contribute to the household income. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers cite difficulties in meeting their basic needs as one of their biggest challenges in Egypt.

It is estimated that 67 per cent of Syrian refugees are extremely poor and in need of assistance. Factors contributing to increasing vulnerability among Syrian refugees include increases in cost of living, legal and administrative barriers to formal employment and access to finance services. These statistics highlight the need for resilience interventions, particularly in the poorest areas that also host refugees. Since the outset of the Syrian crisis, UNHCR has been using an inter-agency constructed annual Minimum Expenditure Basket (which is essentially a minimum cost of living for refugees in Egypt) in determining vulnerability thresholds and cash transfers. Going forward, as an effort to align humanitarian cash assistance with national systems, UNHCR will commence utilizing national poverty lines to determine vulnerability threshold while utilizing the MEB for determining cash transfer values. The MEB's computation is informed by humanitarian standards and takes into consideration the core goods and services needed by refugees to live in safety and dignity in Egypt. Furthermore, the national poverty line is a key element in setting vulnerability thresholds that inform eligibility determination for humanitarian cash assistance. After the Egyptian government's decision on the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in November 2016, there has been a significant increase in the cost of living, including all food commodities and services, which makes it more difficult for vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs.

The assistance made possible by donor contributions and implemented by 3RP partners, along with the exceptional hospitality

of Egyptian communities, has brought substantial, vitally-needed support across all sectors and has prevented an even greater deterioration of living conditions for the poorest groups. In 2019, a total of USD 70m. has been received in support of the 3RP which represents roughly 43 per cent of the needed funds. Achievements under the 3RP included delivery of cash assistance supporting the poorest groups, a greater number of refugee children enrolled in public schools, provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health assistance, and distribution of monthly food vouchers to some of the most vulnerable Syrian households. Nevertheless, the needs are growing and continue to outstrip resources, and renewed support is essential. Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face additional risks.

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis calls for more investment in resilience. UNHCR and UNDP will continue to partner with local institutions and strengthen their capacities to understand the needs and challenges of the local population, optimize and tailor resilience-building interventions across the different sectors. 3RP partners continue to support national institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery aiming to complement government efforts where necessary. Refugees are currently supported in accessing national services in the education and health sectors. Nonetheless, investment in resilience activities will further enhance the capacities of overburdened national institutions to provide adequate and quality services to higher numbers of refugees as well as the Egyptian population.

While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long run, vulnerable populations will continue to face serious challenges in the short term. The Egypt 3RP will continue using the official poverty rate data collected by CAPMAS along with the government poverty map to target the most vulnerable communities among the areas hosting high numbers of refugees. It will also emphasize on working with local actors and the Government to continue building their capacities in better understanding the needs, challenges, and opportunities related to the hosting of refugees.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION & RESPONSE PLANS

As a joint plan between the GoE and its international and national partners, the 3RP aims to respond to the above mentioned challenges in a holistic, comprehensive manner in order to ensure the protection of Syrian refugees and assistance of the most vulnerable among refugees and the hosting community. To achieve its objectives, 3RP partners are committed to respond to the needs identified by the affected communities, government and partners. Special attention is paid to strengthening communication and transparency by ensuring information from appealing partners is accessible and uses appropriate channels. In parallel, refugees and asylum-seeker from other countries of origin will be supported through other response instruments, complementary to the 3RP, in accessing protection and assistance. This approach ensures that a comprehensive refugee response in Egypt.

The 3RP is needs-based and cross-sectoral and, as such, will be adapted according to changes in the context. In the protection sector, the Egypt 3RP focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to prevent and respond to the protection needs of refugees and affected communities, with an emphasis on children, adolescents and youth groups in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. At the same time, the protection sector will continue to provide services to prevent and respond to the needs of refugees with heightened risks. Case management, legal counselling and multi-sectorial service provision will continue, as well as campaigns to raise awareness on protection issues and available services. Support under the resilience component will continue to underline close cooperation with the line ministries and national authorities to build capacities of relevant departments to respond to pressing needs of refugees and host communities.

To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable among impacted host communities, targeted assistance will be provided in the sectors of health, education, food, basic needs, and livelihoods. This will be complemented by community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthening of service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates. Across all sectors, the resilience component seeks to strengthen the capacities and resources of individuals, households, communities, society and the state at large, to cope with the current pressures and to better anticipate and mitigate future shocks and stresses to protect hard-won development gains. Programmes benefiting both refugees and local communities

will promote harmonious coexistence while also expanding existing community protection for refugees.

With the aim to further increase the integration of refugees into the national educational system, 3RP partners will continue to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education. Partners will also continue to address the needs of out-of-school children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities through the establishment of additional child-friendly spaces, development of life skills and increased vocational training opportunities. Adolescents will further be supported in accessing secondary schools and receiving certification. Tertiary education and access to universities remain critical.

In the health sector, 3RP partners will work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in strengthening existing national health systems to enable access and quality services to both Syrian and host communities. Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases in primary care settings will be addressed through capacity building and within the existing national programmes. Particular focus will be given to selected primary health care facilities and hospitals in areas where many refugees are hosted.

Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the provision of food vouchers and cash assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities, and institutions. This multi-faced approach will contribute to address the contributing causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance and improve sustainability reducing the dependency on assistance. A continuous focus will be put on skills development, entrepreneurship and improved access to wage employment. Support will also be provided to enhance youth specific livelihood programming, with strong linkages to the protection and education sectors. 3RP partners will be involved in building resilience through area-based approaches targeting the most impacted districts.

The planning for 2020 and 2021 is undertaken on the basis of the assumptions that Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees, remain committed to refugee protection, and facilitate implementation of activities by national and international NGOs.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

3RP partners will support the Government's efforts to maintain a favorable protection environment. In particular, 3RP partners will continue to provide support towards initiatives that provide comprehensive, collaborative and solution-oriented responses to all persons seeking asylum in Egypt. Support will be provided to the development policies to enhance asylum management by

the authorities and to ensure that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance and protection.

The identification and processing of Syrian refugees for resettlement to third countries remain a priority. While resettlement of Syrians has

decreased since 2017, it remains an essential protection tool for the most vulnerable and underlines the spirit of responsibility sharing with the host communities. Recent return intentions surveys inform that the major factors impacting decision to return to Syria include security, protection concerns, shelter, access to basic services such as education as well as livelihood opportunities. As ground realities in the country of origin and international discussions on Syria continue to evolve, the number of people seeking asylum and

international protection in Egypt may decrease; and the interest to voluntarily return to Syria may gradually increase in 2020 and 2021.

Understanding the intentions and concerns related to return to Syria, as well as trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

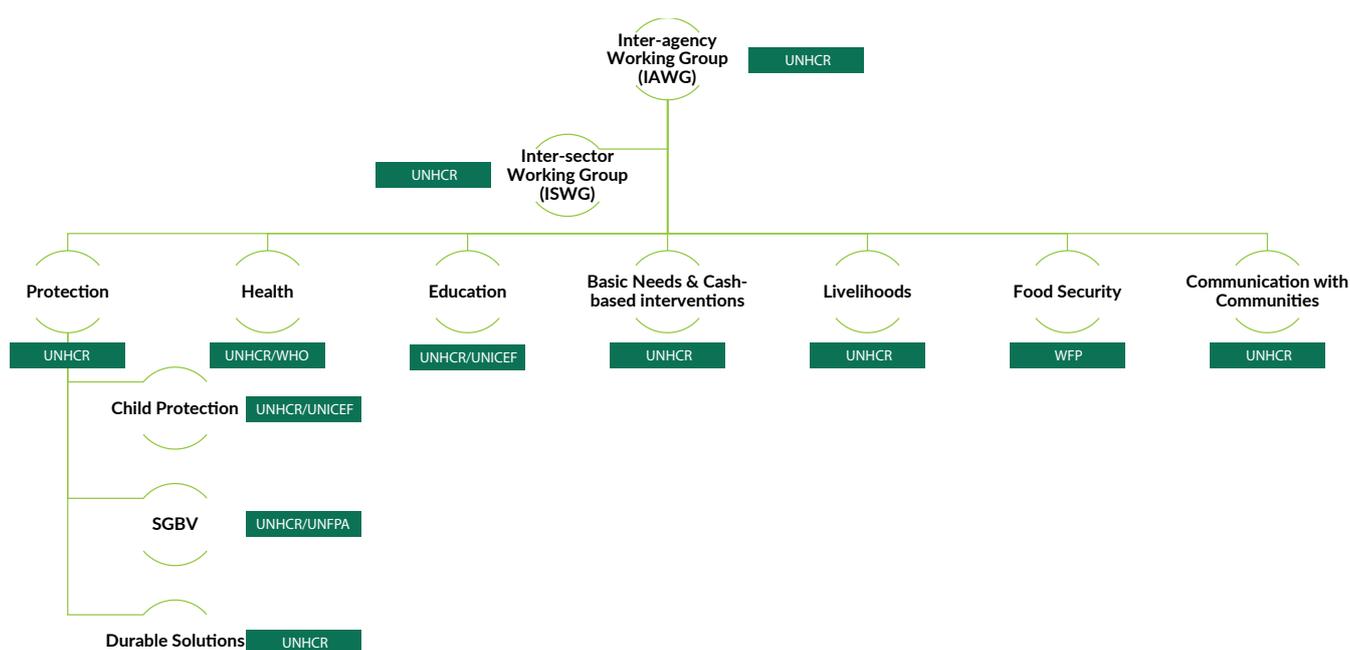
The GoE, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP. There are currently four coordination forums for 3RP partners in Egypt: the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and sector working groups (SWGs).

The IAWG is the highest coordination level for the refugee response in Egypt. Partners discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps with regards to refugee communities of all nationalities. UNHCR, as chair of the IAWG, briefs the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT on developments on refugee issues and provides updates on 3RP coordination on a regular basis. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) facilitates the coordination regarding the resilience component.

The ISWG is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together different sector working groups, i.e., Protection, Public Health, Education, Basic Needs and Cash-Based Interventions,

Livelihoods, and Communication with Communities. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The ISWG reports to the IAWG as a higher level of coordination for policy decision and overall guidance.

Each sector working group has its specific set of partners including Government ministries, donors, UN agencies and international and national NGOs. Under the Protection working group, three sub-working groups are established to cover Child Protection, Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), and Durable Solutions. The Durable Solutions sub-working group focuses on the durable solutions for refugees, primarily voluntary repatriation/return of refugees; and resettlement/complementary pathways for legal admission to third countries. One of the key achievements of this WG is conducting periodic intention surveys (through questionnaires and focus group discussions) to measure and analyze perceptions of Syrian refugees on return.





UNICEF
Agency



British Embassy
Cairo



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

3RP partners are committed to evidence-based planning and programming. Refugees and affected communities will be involved in all stages of sector programme development, evaluation, and implementation, as well as in determining their priorities and identifying appropriate solutions. Their opinion and feedback are sought through focus group discussions, formal surveys and assessments, as well as during meetings at community centers, visits to partners' offices for registration or counselling, home visits, and referrals by refugee outreach volunteers. Further two-way communication tools include various social media channels. Through the establishment of feedback and complaint mechanisms, refugees can express their point of view and redress decisions made on assistance.

Annual participatory assessments are conducted in accordance with an Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming approach. Representatives of different groups within the refugee community participate in these assessments and inform about population needs, coping mechanisms within the refugee community and suggestions

for potential interventions. Feedback on the services provided is sought from community representatives in regular meetings with partners. Post-distribution monitoring ensures that beneficiaries have received the cash assistance, measures impact against indicators and also evaluates the refugees' satisfaction with the service provider. The UNHCR infoline provides a systematic, efficient and effective method of answering queries from beneficiaries. Its call-attendants respond to an average of 20,000 calls monthly, regarding queries on assistance, protection, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), and durable solutions.

In 2020 and 2021, partners will continue to report on a monthly basis on indicators and activities which will continue to be included into the inter-agency 3RP dashboards with emphasis on impact monitoring. Activity Info is the inter-agency tool for reporting on the 3RP and will continue to be used to ensure the quality of reporting. Reports will cover the main achievements in providing humanitarian assistance as well as building resilience.

GLOBAL PROCESSES

The 3RP strives to ensure the commitments in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework annexed to the Declaration. The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) aims to strengthen the international response to protracted refugee situations for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. The 3RP over the past years presented a unique example of coordinated assistance and responsibility sharing, with emphasis on a "whole of society approach". Under the 3RP, the GoE partners with UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs in order to achieve the objectives embedded in the GCR: Ease the pressures on host country; Enhance refugee self-reliance; Expand access to third-country solutions; Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

The 3RP also links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The key principles underpinning resilience in the 3RP are consistent

with the implementation of many SDGs, especially goals related to reducing poverty, achieving gender equality and securing education for all children, with resilience being fully embedded within the SDG framework. The GoE and the UN have signed a UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) for the period 2018-2020. This is in order to support the realization of the 2030 Agenda as well as the localization and acceleration of SDG achievement through support to the "Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030" (Vision 2030). In 2015, the GoE, supported by the UN, approved Vision 2030 and has since then submitted two (2016 and 2018) Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York. UNHCR and UN partners appealing under the 3RP actively engage in the UNPDF with the ultimate vision of "leaving no one behind", including refugees and asylum-seekers that Egypt generously hosts.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Table 1: Country Financial Requirements Summary by Agency

AGENCIES	TOTAL COMPONENTS BY AGENCY					
	2020			2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2021
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	24,086,800	4,451,000	28,537,800	27,584,240	4,951,600	32,535,840
UNHCR	49,510,400	8,894,955	58,405,355	50,176,452	8,648,235	58,824,687
Save the Children International (SCI)	1,035,000	1,604,000	2,639,000	890,000	1,930,000	2,820,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	71,709	126,970	198,679	75,294	78,318	153,612
FARD Foundation	352,200	305,250	657,450	352,200	372,000	724,200
The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	130,000	380,000	510,000	130,000	370,000	500,000
PLAN International	1,376,248	1,679,867	3,056,116	1,932,163	2,129,881	4,062,044
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
CARE International	1,087,619	465,688	1,553,307	1,034,618	667,512	1,702,130
Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)	450,000	100,000	550,000	450,000	100,000	550,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	35,915,144	13,971,361	49,886,505	36,383,251	14,526,116	50,909,367
World Health Organization (WHO)	300,000	500,000	800,000	225,000	500,000	725,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,905,000	1,315,000	3,220,000	1,942,000	1,462,000	3,404,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	175,000	747,000	922,000	180,000	911,000	1,091,000
International Labour Organization (ILO)	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Mustafa Mahmoud Society (MMS)	1,226,994	-	1,226,994	-	981,595	981,595
TOTAL	117,622,114	41,541,091	159,163,206	121,355,218	50,628,257	171,983,475

Table 2: Country Financial Requirements Summary by Sector

Sectors	TOTAL COMPONENTS BY Sector					
	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	TOTAL (USD) for 2021
Basic Needs	31,725,514	11,306,364	43,031,878	31,962,211	18,093,489	50,055,700
Education	13,214,644	9,432,804	22,647,448	14,181,394	10,117,576	24,298,970
Food	35,915,144	13,971,361	49,886,505	36,383,251	14,526,116	50,909,367
Health	7,852,285	2,868,332	10,720,618	6,455,754	3,634,829	10,090,583
Protection	28,914,526	3,962,229	32,876,755	32,372,608	4,256,247	36,628,856
TOTAL	117,622,113	41,541,090	159,163,204	121,355,218	50,628,257	171,983,476



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	Sector lead: UNHCR UNICEF (child protection sub-working group, co-chair)	
Appealing Partners	UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, PLAN International, SCI, UNFPA.	
Other Partners	United lawyers, Caritas, CARE International, Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR), the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), and the National Council for Women (NCW)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are safeguarded, and assorted durable solutions pursued; 2. Risks and impact of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services is enhanced; 3. Child protection systems are strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions are ameliorated; 4. Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable categories of beneficiaries. 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 27,826,979	USD 30,729,146
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 3,826,221	USD 4,052,237
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 32,876,755	USD 36,628,856

CURRENT SITUATION

In 2019, the overall protection environment in Egypt remained stable, and the Government's hospitality to Syrian refugees was upheld. Notwithstanding, visa regulatory requirements for Syrians entering Egypt remained in place. As of December 2019, a total of 129,210 Syrians were registered with UNHCR, equal to 51 per cent of the registered refugee population in Egypt. In the first nine months of 2019, 4,615 were newly registered. Among the Syrians registered with UNHCR, 48 per cent are women and girls (62,542) and 52 per cent are men and boys (67,237). Syrians arriving in Egypt without visas, valid documents or residence permits are on occasion detained, as is the practice for all irregular arrivals. Such cases require UNHCR specific advocacy with the GoE for their release. Therefore, the cooperation between 3RP partners and the authorities remains instrumental in safeguarding and upholding International Protection standards in the country.

Refugees in Egypt are supported with access to continuous registration, multi-sectoral services with special focus on children and gender-based activities; refugee status determination and community-based protection activities. Protection interventions are based on key protection methodologies, such as Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD), a community-centered approach, as well as a rights-based approach. Partners raise awareness on obligations linked to the refugee status in the country of asylum, and provide refugees with legal support services and counselling on the importance of civil status documentation, the need to timely apply for and renew resident permits. With the Syrian refugee population mainly spread out in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, access to quality services, in particular for vulnerable individuals, remains challenging. 3RP partners continue to expand outreach activities to refugee communities in order to assess their protection risks and concerns, and increase awareness and utilization of the services provided by all partners. The 3RP partners work in tandem with GoE institutions, such as the National Council of Women and the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood. Cooperation also continues with legally registered NGOs (e.g. Terres des Hommes).

The GoE maintains a strict mixed movement management policy that aims to better manage migration, especially across international borders. In 2019, there have been no official reports of attempted boat crossings on the Mediterranean Sea onward to Europe, and the movements along the Libyan border from Egypt have been tightened. Identified smugglers, traffickers and related actors have continued to be punished under the 2016 Law. The Egyptian National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating of Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM & TIP), in partnership with some international organizations and donor countries, has strengthened its advocacy on dangerous crossings. The Committee has also undertaken training activities across the country on a variety of subjects related to migration, and targeting different stakeholders, predominantly judiciary and law enforcement officials.

Durable solutions have featured largely in discussions with the Syrian refugee community in 2019. Topics included return, resettlement and possibilities of accessing complementary pathways linked to education and work visas in third countries. Developments within Syria have been and will most likely remain a major preoccupation for the population. UNHCR Egypt participated in the regionally organized Perception and Intention Monitoring Survey in December 2018. In line with the results in other countries of the region, only 4 per cent of the respondents indicated interest to return to Syria in the next twelve months, while 23 per cent were undecided and 73 per cent indicated they would not return. Among those who responded that they were undecided or would not return, 88 per cent indicated they hoped to return to Syria one day while seven per cent said they were undecided and five per cent stated that they would not return.

In 2019, 2,007 Syrians were submitted for resettlement to nine countries with 1,987 departing for resettlement to seven countries.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	40,950	40,950	41,700	41,700
	Women	37,650	37,650	38,300	38,300
	Boys	28,200	28,200	28,800	28,800
	Girls	26,700	26,700	27,200	27,200
Sub Total		133,500	133,500	136,000	136,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
	Women	12,000	12,000	12,100	12,100
	Boys	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Girls	8,700	8,700	8,800	8,800
Sub Total		42,300	42,300	42,500	42,500
Grand Total		175,800	175,800	178,500	178,500

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Partners conduct routine individual interviews with refugees to identify specific protection risks, along with thematic focus group discussions on an AGD basis, and community outreach interventions. Findings show a trend of increasing vulnerability among the Syrian population in general and of women, children and persons with disabilities in particular. Results show that the longer refugees stay in asylum, the more difficult it is for them to cope with the situation, due to changing socio-economic circumstances and depleted savings. In as much as community cohesion has been retained to some degree, the population indicates that it is diminishing, as everyone appears to currently be struggling. Therefore few people are available to help, unlike in the past, when they had just arrived.

The psycho-social issues that have affected Syrian refugee children over the years have continued to deteriorate and became more complex and deeply rooted, and therefore require continuous assistance and therefore greater investments. Responding to the needs of vulnerable children remains a priority through specialized services for all boys and girls at risk, including UASC, child spouses and children with disabilities. Sufficient resources need to be allocated for community-based child protection services to address basic needs (predominantly housing rents and food, the costs of which have exponentially risen), strengthen community and family

support and access to case management, counselling, family visits and emergency cash-based interventions.

Syrian refugee female headed households across the region continue to be food insecure, and women and girls face acute and unique protection concerns, closely attributed to gender inequalities. It is a priority to achieve long-term humanitarian and development assistance that is more responsive to women's and girls' needs, that increases their role and leadership responsibilities, and that relies on gender-responsive planning and budgeting as key tools for increasing social spending, accountability and inclusion. Equally, meeting women's basic needs through increased access to recovery and livelihood opportunities, paired with comprehensive protection services and support to the justice sector to promote accountability for violence against women, remains fundamentally crucial.

Birth and marriage registration hurdles for Syrian residents in Egypt have greatly improved but certain issues continue to cause concern. These include: the authentication of marriage certificates issued in Syria or customary marriages in Egypt; the delayed issuance of birth certificates for children born in Egypt, beyond the timeframe set by the law; and the lengthy administrative procedures.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

For the funding appeal of 2020-2021, 3RP partners will continue to support the Government's efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space, as well as provide services to both refugees and impacted host communities. Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees will continue with the use of biometrics (with anticipated system and process upgrades). This will include continued national capacities enhancement to develop legal frameworks and structural adjustments in the issuance of civil status documentation, a key priority in the 'I Belong Campaign'. Additional advocacy with the GoE on varied other asylum initiatives and protection interventions aimed at easing the management of asylum space will also be supported.

In response to the specific needs of Syrian refugee boys, girls and parents, including UASC and other children at risk, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen protection interventions at the community level and establish stronger linkages with child protection government counterparts at local and national level. Efforts will be made to enhance access to quality services, including public national youth centers, as well as to strengthen engagement with law enforcement mechanisms on detention response. The Children on the Move Strategy Task Force steered by the National Council of Children and Motherhood, along with supporting appealing partners (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR) will also be a priority focus initiative.

In recent years, the GoE has adopted the National Strategy for Combatting Violence Against Women 2015-2020, that was developed under the leadership of the National Council for Women. The strategy reiterates that "women issues are of utmost priority at all levels and in all spheres; violence against women is a major priority, considering its social impact and the fact that it affects the whole community". Cross-sectoral gender assessments, awareness-raising, prevention, community-based and empowerment activities will continue, combined with timely and quality case management and a multi-sectoral response for the survivors are activities that will be pursued by all appealing partners, along with their national counterparts. Community-based protection will be a focus and involve community volunteers in prevention activities as well as in disseminating information on prevention and response services in all areas hosting refugees.

3RP partners will also continue to support the adoption of asylum and migration management policies that provide comprehensive responses and ensure that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance. Border monitoring, legal counselling and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees will remain a priority. 3RP partners will continue to provide humanitarian, legal, medical, and psycho-social assistance for those in detention. At the same time, alternatives to detention will be explored for those fleeing persecution, including children and women. Persons deemed not in need of international protection will be referred to alternative legal channels. Training of law enforcement and other government representatives working in the fields of immigration, international refugee protection, trafficking, smuggling and mixed migration will continue.

Depending on the available resettlement quotas, UNHCR Egypt

is planning to submit a minimum of 1,800 Syrian refugees for resettlement consideration in 2020. Trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

3RP partners will conduct monitoring and evaluation of protection interventions in 2020-2021. These activities are aimed to ensure interventions are catering to the actual needs of the different refugee groups and include routine field visits and spot checks, direct engagement with refugees through various avenues such as

individual interviews, focus groups discussions, analysis of feedback and a gender assessment. Organizations implementing activities on behalf of 3RP partners will be closely monitored based on agreed work plans and their performance will be evaluated. The Protection sector will also continue to facilitate a structured, two-way communication with refugees and the impacted host communities. Gaps, needs, assets and solutions identified by the communities will be supported and built upon throughout the programme cycle, and priorities will be flexible to accommodate the suggestions and evolving needs of communities. The sector response plan is designed to contribute significantly towards gender equality, and takes into account age, gender and diversity considerations. In addition, the sector focal points in each agency, along with their implementing partners, will meet at least once a month during the Protection Working Group meeting, in an effort to enhance and consolidate coordination efforts. Ad-hoc and bilateral meetings are organized on a need-basis.

Community centers will act as key locations for refugees to interact with 3RP partners staff and to receive information on interventions and services. To strengthen refugee capacities and promote sustainable protection response, partners will increase the engagement of refugees in all aspects of protection interventions including capacity and needs assessments and mapping, training to enhance response capacity, supporting community led initiatives to provide for their protection needs including identification, referral and support for the most vulnerable and information dissemination. Awareness of community roles in community response will also be encouraged and reinforced, in an effort to make all interventions as sustainable as possible, besides fostering ownership of the same by the communities.

The Government and 3RP partners will continue to use existing monitoring and evaluation tools such as Activity-Info to assess progress on results and achievements, as well as to report on the monthly protection sector dashboards and regular 3RP reports. The Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) may complement coordination efforts.



PROTECTION

PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 1:	Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are safeguarded and assorted durable solutions pursued						
Indicator Objective 1:	# of refugees registered and assisted including cases in detention	Baseline:	133,500	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	133,500	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	136,000

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.1 Access to territory and asylum is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected, taking into account specific needs of women	# of PoCs, including those in detention, monitored, assisted (humanitarian, food, medical, NFIs, psychosocial counseling) and provided with legal aid	UNHCR: 700 UNICEF: 500	UNHCR: 750 UNICEF: 600	UNHCR: 602,110.66 UNICEF: 250,000		UNHCR: 555,618.25 UNICEF: 300,000	
	# of PoCs received dignity kits in detention centers	UNHCR: 210	UNHCR: 210				
1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.	# of PoCs registered with UNHCR, of whom disaggregated data by age and location is available including iris scan.	UNHCR: 133,500	UNHCR: 136,000	UNHCR: 3,923,768.17		UNHCR: 4,885,836.42	
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	# of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries	UNHCR: 2,500	UNHCR: 2,600	UNHCR: 6,493,845.44		UNHCR: 6,114,599.92	
1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved including the strengthening of civil registration and civil status documentation	# PoCs referred to legal partners for assistance	UNHCR: 300	UNHCR: 300	UNHCR: 668,110.66		UNHCR: 621,618.25	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				11,937,834.93		12,477,672.84	

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.5 Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming access to rights by refugees are strengthened	# Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming access to rights by refugees is strengthened	UNHCR: 10	UNHCR: 10	UNHCR: 1,141,922.72		UNHCR: 1,052,612.14	
1.6 Capacity of the GoE to manage migration flows improved	# of training and provision of technical support to local authorities and civil society	UNHCR: 2	UNHCR: 2				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,141,922.72		1,052,612.14	

Objective 2:	Risks and impact of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services is enhanced						
Indicator Objective 2:	% of identified SGBV survivors and persons at risk who receive counselling or assistance	Baseline:	87%	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	100%	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	100%

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multisectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, sex and diversity	# of SGBV survivors receiving multisectoral services (at least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter)	UNHCR: 380 UNICEF: 100 UNFPA: 800 UN Women: 300	UNHCR: 410 UNICEF: 150 UNFPA: 850 UN Women: 300	UNHCR: 758,740.44 UNICEF: 200,000 UNFPA: 400,000 UN Women: 25,000		UNHCR: 72,7745.50 UNICEF: 300,000 UNFPA: 430,000 UN Women: 25,000	
		UNHCR: 2,500 UNICEF: 5,000 UNFPA: 5,500 UN Women: 400	UNHCR: 2,600 UNICEF: 6,000 UNFPA: 6,000 UN Women: 400				
2.2 Risks of SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	# of persons reached through community led activities on SGBV prevention and response	UNHCR: 2,500 UNICEF: 5,000 UNFPA: 5,500 UN Women: 400	UNHCR: 2,600 UNICEF: 6,000 UNFPA: 6,000 UN Women: 400	UNHCR: 379,370.22 UNICEF: 500,000 UNFPA: 300,000 UN Women: 25,000		UNHCR: 363,872.75 UNICEF: 600,000 UNFPA: 325,000 UN Women: 25,000	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				2,588,110.66		2,796,618.25	

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.3 Capacity of Government and non-Government services in all sectors is strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to SGBV	# of Government and non-Government services that receive support in all sectors	UNFPA: 360 UN Women: 41	UNFPA: 400 UN Women: 41	UNFPA: 200,000 UN Women: 40,000		UNFPA: 240,000 UN Women: 40,000	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				2,588,110.66		2,796,618.25	

Objective 3:	Child protection system is strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is ameliorated						
Indicator Objective 3:	% of children, adolescents and youth with access to quality child protection system and services	Baseline:	86%	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	95%	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	100%

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
3.1 Children, adolescents, youth and parents have access to community based child protection, psychosocial support (PSS) interventions and life skills	# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and child protection programs	UNHCR: 2,000 SCI: 2,000 UNICEF: 70,000 PLAN: 2,991	UNHCR: 2,500 SCI: 1,500 UNICEF: 75,000 PLAN: 4,005	UNHCR: 1,810,814,213		UNHCR: 1,748,824	
	# of women and men participating in positive parenting programs	SCI: 1,000 UNICEF: 20,000 PLAN: 1,460	SCI: 800 UNICEF: 25,000 PLAN: 1,825	SCI: 400,000 UNICEF: 4,700,000		SCI: 300,000 UNICEF: 5,750,000	
	# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and child protection activities	UNICEF: 60,000	UNICEF: 80,000	PLAN: 765,216		PLAN: 1,159,967	
3.2 Specialised child protection services are available for children adolescents and youth	# of children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management	UNHCR: 250 SCI: 2,000 UNICEF: 15,000	UNHCR: 350 SCI: 1,500 UNICEF: 22,000	UNHCR: 905,407,106		UNHCR: 874,412,117	
	# of children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	UNHCR: 250 SCI: 500 UNICEF: 5,000 PLAN: 2,400	UNHCR: 250 SCI: 200 UNICEF: 7,000 PLAN: 3,000	SCI: 300,000 UNICEF: 3,500,000		SCI: 250,000 UNICEF: 4,600,000	
	# of children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized child protection support	UNHCR: 100 SCI: 200 UNICEF: 600	UNHCR: 100 SCI: 200 UNICEF: 600	PLAN: 310,588		PLAN: 465,882	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				12,692,025.319		15,149,085.170	

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
3.3 Activated and increased capacity of national and local systems and mechanisms to respond to the needs of refugees and host community children	# of government bodies (including primary health care units, youth centres and child protection committees) activated and strengthened	UNICEF: 300 UNHCR: 1 SCI: 3	UNICEF: 350 UNHCR: 1 SCI: 3	UNHCR: 20,000		UNHCR: 30,000	
	# of government and non-governmental entities staff trained on child protection	UNICEF: 1,500 UNHCR: 25 SCI: 150 PLAN: 420	UNICEF: 2,000 UNHCR: 40 SCI: 200 PLAN: 525	UNICEF: 1,100,000 SCI: 500,000		UNICEF: 1,300,000 SCI: 500,000	
	# children, adolescents, youth and parents from the host community accessing child protection services	UNICEF: 30,000	UNICEF: 40,000	PLAN: 136,008		PLAN: 204,011	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,756,008		2,034,011	

PROTECTION

PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 4:	Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities, as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable						
Indicator Objective 4:	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received support through community-based mechanisms or through male and female adolescent, male and female youth, men and women support groups.	Baseline:	133,500	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	133,500	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	136,000

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
4.1 Increased identification and referral to protection services, including psychological support, to most vulnerable refugees through enhanced community-based structures	# of individuals (male & female) having access to protection services through community-based structures and safe spaces	UNHCR: 29,000 UNFPA: 2,300 UN Women: 75	UNHCR: 29,100 UNFPA: 2,500 UN Women: 75	UNHCR: 1,273,812.06		UNHCR: 1,461,618.25	
	# of community mobilizers and volunteers (male & female) trained on the identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and information dissemination	UNHCR: 2,000 UNFPA: 30 PLAN: 120	UNHCR: 2,020 UNFPA: 25 PLAN: 150	UNFPA: 200,000 UN Women: 20,000		UNFPA: 230,000 UN Women: 20,000	
	# of participatory assessments, and community assets/capacities mapping assessments conducted	UNHCR: 25 UNFPA: 3	UNHCR: 30 UNFPA: 4	PLAN: 2,507		PLAN: 3,760	
4.2 Communications with communities maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions	UN Women: 500 UNFPA: 3,000	UN Women: 500 UNFPA: 3,500	UN Women: 40,000 UNFPA: 80,000		UN Women: 40,000 UNFPA: 100,000	
4.3 Social cohesion enhanced through strengthening women, girls, men and boys integration of refugees into host communities	# of persons reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	UN Women: 450 PLAN: 1,020 UNFPA: 1,000	UN Women: 450 PLAN: 1,275 UNFPA: 1,200	UN Women: 20,000 PLAN: 9,236 UNFPA: 51,000		UN Women: 20,000 PLAN: 13,854 UNFPA: 60,000	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,696,555.06		1,949,232.25	

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
4.4 Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationship and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities are promoted and strengthened	# of governmental /local community spaces in refugee concentration areas supported	UNHCR: 10 UN Women: 3 UNFPA: 14	UNHCR: 10 UN Women: 3 UNFPA: 16	UNHCR: 234,298.60		UNHCR: 220,624.36	
	# of persons (male & female) reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	UNFPA: 500 UN Women: 26	UNFPA: 600 UN Women: 26	UN Women: 30,000 UNFPA: 300,000		UN Women: 30,000 UNFPA: 340,000	
	# of community support projects (CSPs)	UNFPA: 8	UNFPA: 12				
4.5 Community empowerment enhanced through strengthening women, girls, youth and adolescents integration of refugees into host communities	# number of male, female (boys, girls, women and men) receiving employability and life skills opportunities	UNFPA: 200	UNFPA: 240	UN Women: 50,000		UN Women: 50,000	
	# of persons (male & female) outreached for SGBV and SRH related activities through workshops, campaigns and theater performances	UNFPA: 180 UN Women: 400	UNFPA: 200 UN Women: 400	UNFPA: 170,000		UNFPA: 205,000	
4.6 Information dissemination and outreach mechanisms are maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons (male & female) benefitting from outreach activities and information sessions	UNFPA: 3,000	UNFPA: 3,500	UNFPA: 40,000		UNFPA: 44,000	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				824,298.60		889,624.36	

SECTOR SUMMARY

	Budgetary Requirments (USD)			
	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	28,914,526		32,372,609	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	3,962,229		4,256,248	
Total	32,876,755		36,628,856	

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirments 2020 (USD)			Budgetary Requirments 2021 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
UNHCR	16,815,979	1,396,221	18,212,200	17,354,146	1,303,237	18,657,382
UNICEF	9,150,000	1,100,000	10,250,000	11,550,000	1,300,000	12,850,000
UNFPA	1,031,000	710,000	1,741,000	1,145,000	829,000	1,974,000
UN Women	130,000	120,000	250,000	130,000	120,000	250,000
SCI	700,000	500,000	1,200,000	550,000	500,000	1,050,000
PLAN	1,087,547	136,008	1,223,555	1,643,463	204,011	1,847,474
Total	28,914,526	3,962,229	32,876,755	32,372,609	4,256,247	36,628,856



Support to UNHCR Egypt 2018



Take a step with refugees



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR (Chair) & UNICEF (Co-Chair)	
Appealing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR • UNICEF • CRS • ERC • Care International • Plan International • SCI • Fard Foundation • IOM 	
Other Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoE • Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) • WFP 	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to education for crisis-affected children is increased 2. Quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective environment is enhanced 3. Capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response is strengthened 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 13,214,644	USD 14,181,395
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 9,432,804	USD 10,117,576
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 22,647,448	USD 24,298,972

CURRENT SITUATION

Following the start of the Syria crisis and the consequent inflow of Syrian refugees since 2011, the MoE of Egypt has granted Syrian refugee boys, girls and youth full access to public education on equal footing as Egyptian nationals. This access is extended to all stages of the education cycle, including vocational and technical schools, as well as higher education academies and institutes. For the academic year 2018/2019, the MoE reported that approximately 42,300 Syrian students, both registered and not registered with UNHCR, were enrolled in public schools. In addition, an estimated number of 6,800 Syrian youth attended Egyptian public universities and higher education institutes.

Due to the challenging economic circumstances in the country and the ambitious GoE plan to modernize and reform education in Egypt, both the MoE and Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) resources are under strain. Consequently, sustaining this level of inclusion and assistance to refugee children and youth through the public education system cannot be made possible without the support of the 3RP partners and generous contributions from donors.

While significant progress has been made towards improving enrolment rates (reaching 90 per cent as per latest UNHCR survey of 2019⁶), some barriers related to access and quality of education remain. Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, dialect barriers and long distance to schools are some of the major challenges cited by Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike, especially women and girls, during routine participatory assessments conducted by UNHCR and Education sector partners. Other challenges include the lack of sufficient involvement and support of social workers to vulnerable refugee youth, boys and girls and safeguarding mechanisms to protect children from corporal punishment, peer to peer violence and other forms of discrimination.

Over the past six years, and through generous donor contributions, 3RP partners have successfully improved access to public schools by supporting the Ministry of Education in teacher training, construction, renovation and upgrading of classrooms and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, as well as provision of teaching and learning materials. Additionally, the 3RP partners have conducted various training sessions for social workers and teachers to enhance pedagogical skills of MoE and community school teachers and maximize the protection space available to both refugee and host community children.

The Education sector continues to work with MoE and other government partners to ensure refugee boys and girls whose

families have expired residence permits are granted access to schools as early as possible. To address this concern, sector partners through the leadership of UNHCR, continue advocacy with the authorities to ensure the minimum disruption in education services. 3RP partners are supporting public schools through an ambitious inclusion programme that aims to enhance their capacities to serve children with specific needs and UASC. This inclusion model is being implemented in Egyptian public schools to mainstream this segment of vulnerable refugee boys and girls in an affordable and more sustainable public education system. Furthermore, Syrian girls and boys with disabilities will be supported to access inclusive schools close to in areas of residency in addition to specialized private schools that meet their educational and care needs. These children receive special education grants to cover school fees, transportation and other specialized services. All these activities are expected to contribute to an equitable access to education for the most vulnerable girls and boys.

While resources to assist Syrian refugees in higher education remain very limited, the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) continues to provide scholarships for tertiary education to refugee youth of all nationalities. The total number of Syrian refugees benefiting from this scholarship for academic year 2019/2020 reached 500. In addition, UNHCR continues to support through scholarships four students enrolled in the Egypt Japan University of Science and Technology in Burg El Arab, Alexandria. However, higher education opportunities remain limited compared to the needs, considering increased number of secondary school graduates and students. Approximately 2,400 higher education students need such support. For 2019/2020 academic year intake for DAFI Scholarship, UNHCR received over 1,000 applications from eligible applicants, where only 150 slots are available.

The MoHE requires secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities and continues to accept Syrian diploma regardless of the year they were obtained, providing that a fee is paid at registration to enroll in universities. As of January 2016, the MoHE issued a decree specifying that only Syrian refugees who obtained their secondary school certificates from an Egyptian public school will be granted access to universities on the same footing as Egyptians. Syrian refugee youth with secondary school certificate from Syria will need to pay 50 per cent of the foreign students fee reaching over USD 2,500 annually, while all other Syrian youth with secondary school certificate obtained outside of Egypt or Syria will need to pay the full fee charged to non-Egyptian students on annual basis. This places an additional pressure on 3RP partners in allowing more youth to access tertiary education opportunities.

⁶ UNHCR 2019 Survey of all students who have not registered for the education grant.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		In Need	Target	In Need	Target
Syrians Refugees	Men	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
	Women	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
	Boys	23,301	23,301	23,801	23,801
	Girls	22,068	22,068	22,568	22,568
subtotal		47,369	47,369	48,769	48,769
"Affected Communities"	Men	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
	Women	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
	Boys	575,000	400,000	575,000	410,000
	Girls	575,000	400,000	575,000	410,000
sub total		1,160,000	802,000	1,160,000	822,000
TOTAL		1,207,369	849,369	1,208,769	870,769

*Calculations are made based on the refugee proportionality in refugee-hosting schools (1 refugee child vs. 50 host community children). This takes into account the MoE estimates and the capacity of an average classroom in Egyptian Public Schools.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

In September 2019, UNHCR conducted a survey on "out-of-school children" and collected data from all households who did not apply for education grants for the academic year 2018/2019 and whose children were therefore assumed to be out of school. This survey reached over 4,000 households with approximately 6,000 school-age refugee children. It aimed to understand if the children were attending school and to identify reasons and causes in case they had dropped out or did not enroll in schools. The findings of this survey, combined with data obtained from MoE and from UNHCR education grant beneficiaries' data, indicate that 10 per cent of all Syrian refugee children are not enrolled or are attending school less than three times per week. Disability, general poverty, child labor, distance to available schools or overcrowded classrooms in public schools were among the key reasons indicated by families for refugee children to drop out of school.

As an alternative to public schools, Syrians established community education centres to which approximately 7,300 refugee boys and girls attend. These centres employ hundreds of teachers from the Syrian refugee community, who would otherwise not find a livelihood opportunity. Children attending these centres are also benefitting from other services such as psychosocial support.

Refugee youth continue to face many challenges in accessing education or livelihood opportunities. Tailor made programmes addressing youth education (including life and employability skills), psychosocial support, technical and vocational short and medium-term courses as well as recreational activities will be implemented in 2020 and 2021 to support refugee youth in Egypt. A total of 2,000 refugee youth will benefit in 2020 and some 2,400 young people in 2021.

Increasing costs of living in recent years have reduced households' purchasing power and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. This has resulted in refugee households not being able to meet their basic needs and increasing their dependence on humanitarian cash assistance from partners. As a result, 3RP partners in 2020/2021 aim to enhance efforts to identify out-of-school children as well as children at risk of dropping out of school and provide them with education services that suit their needs and take into account their geographical presence across Egypt.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Egypt 3RP partners will continue to support the MoE to (1) Facilitate equitable access to early childhood education and care opportunities, primary and secondary education for all Syrian refugee girls, boys and youths, (2) Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective environment and (3) Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and coordinated evidence-based education response. This means good quality education based global standards.

Approximately 55,000 Syrian refugee boys, girls and youth will receive education grants upon enrolment in kindergarten classes, primary and secondary education and providing proof of regular attendance. The grant will contribute to school fees, uniforms, books, stationary and transportation to support their learning. The education grant is distributed according to the school year, school type and the grade of the student. Out-of-school children will be identified and those with additional needs will be supported through remedial and accelerated learning programmes. Children from destitute families who even with the grant provided are unable to afford their school fees, will have access to additional means (between USD 100 and 147) on a case by case basis. In addition, adult literacy and numeracy classes will be provided to Syrian families to assist them in lifelong learning and help them support their children's education.

3RP partners are working towards inclusive access to early learning and education through the establishment of community-based kindergartens, including infrastructure development, teacher and school management training, teaching and learning materials. Partners also promote early stimulation and play-based learning, which contributes to the development of foundational skills that allow children to become creative and resilient. These skills build on children's natural affinity for exploring their surroundings as well as creating and expressing ideas. Early childhood education is the foundation of the lifelong learning cycle and aims at alleviating disadvantages faced by refugee children.

3RP partners are also tackling issues that young people face in line with Egypt's national plans and priorities, as articulated at the highest level by the Egyptian President. 3RP partners will continue working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) to support refugee adolescent and youth groups with life skills, employability, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital skills as well as career counseling through the 'Meshwary' (My journey) project, specifically to enable them to access the challenging labor market. In addition, 3RP partners will support Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) to promote co-existence and livelihood opportunities among adolescents and youth. The 3RP partners will also continue advocacy with MoE for adoption and mainstreaming of best practices, models and successful approaches focusing on school-based reform and inclusive education. The aim will be to ensure successful integration of refugees into the governmental school system. This will be achieved through capacitating public schools in areas with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees, employing a comprehensive professional development programme for educators, improving the capacity of school staff working with Syrian children and supporting a school-based reform model that

provides stakeholders, such as teachers, social workers, students, parents and community leaders, with a voice and opportunities to improve the education process in their districts.

Education partners aim to mainstream extra-curricular life skills activities in public schools to foster tolerance, strengthen social cohesion and reduce violent behaviour among refugee and host community children. In combination with the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms, this will create a safe learning environment for children to learn and thrive. The response will be implemented in partnership with national and local authorities while building on and strengthening the capacity of the national education system. All these activities are aimed to benefit both the refugee and host community children and to promote coexistence and long-lasting development advantages at the national level.

3RP partners will continue to support Syrian community schools in the 6th of October, Borg El Arab, 10th of Ramadan and Obour cities, where approximately 7,200 Syrian girls and boys attend informal and remedial classes that follow the Egyptian curriculum. These children are officially enrolled in local public schools and will sit for national exams alongside Egyptian students. However, they attend a number of days in the community school where they are taught the Egyptian curriculum by Syrian teachers. This innovative approach allows Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment while also being provided with Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams. Interventions will aim at increasing the quality and capacity of these community schools through teacher and management training. Strong monitoring systems will be put in place for both learning achievements and teacher professional development in order to adapt and address evolving needs.

The partners will provide a comprehensive education service to unaccompanied and separated (UASC) refugee boys and girls. UASC will also receive an enhanced education grant to pay their tuition fees and meet some of the cost of their education. Referrals of UASC between the Education sector and Child Protection. UASC and young people who have reached adulthood and are no longer eligible to receive support intended for UASC will be referred to the Education sector for enrollment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). These initiatives are expected to maximize the protection of these youth enabling them to be active members in their communities preparing them for the job market.

The Education partners are working very closely with the Protection sector including community-based and child protection, public health and livelihoods partners. A health and safety, emergency preparedness and a nutrition programme in public schools is currently implemented by 3RP partners targeting hundreds of public schools. An "education for employment" project in the technical and vocational training field will be implemented with the MoE department for technical education and is expected to benefit a large number of young refugee men and women seeking to enter the job market.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The education partners have adopted a multi-agency approach to address the educational needs of Syrian refugees while simultaneously tackling underlying issues such as gender inequality, discriminatory practices and violence in schools. The 3RP partners, in collaboration with MoE and MoHE, will continue to document good practices and enhance monitoring of both public and community schools to ensure that children are receiving good quality education in a safe learning environment. Joint monitoring visits and

regular community needs assessments will be arranged for Syrian communities across Egypt to better identify gaps in the education sector. While the Education working group remains the main platform for exchanging information and referrals in the education system, cross sectorial issues such as gender mainstreaming and youth continue to be coordinated at the monthly inter-sector working group meetings. Reporting on achievements under the Education sector will continue to be done through ActivityInfo.



EDUCATION

EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 1:	Access to education for crisis-affected children and youth increased						
Indicator Objective 1:	% of children enrolled in education institutions	Baseline:	90% of 23,301 boys & 22,068 girls	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	92% of 23,301 boys & 22,068 girls	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	93% of 23,801 boys & 22,568 girls

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.1 Improved inclusive access to education (formal/non formal) by all children, youth and adolescents particularly vulnerable groups disadvantaged by disability, gender, conflict, language, age, poverty and child protection issues such as early marriage or child labour	# of boys and girls (3-17 years) receiving education grants	44,000 22,000 girls 22,000 boys	44,000 22,000 girls 22,000 boys	6,080,087	200,000	6,643,992	493,680
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) enrolled in education (formal and non formal)	46,000 22,068 girls 23,301 boys	51,670 24,950 girls 26,720 boys				
	# of Early Child Development (ECD) kits provided to children	88,000 44,000 boys, 44,000 girls	93,000 46,000 boys, 47,000 girls				
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) receiving education supplies (formal and non formal)	58,000 28,000 boys, 30,000 girls	68,000 32,000 boys, 36,000 girls				
1.2 Support programmes to ensure education services are safe in collaboration with child protection actors including training of teachers, supporting MoE in establishing and enforcing bans on corporal punishment in schools; addressing bullying and violence among children and strengthening identification and referral for specialised services for children at risk of violence including SGBV	# of public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence and deal with bullying	150	150	1,722,153	70,000	1,608,819	80,000
	# of children, adolescents and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools	15,000 7,500 males, 7,500 females	15,000 7,500 males, 7,500 females				
	# of youths and adolescents benefiting from higher education scholarships	650 325 males, 325 females	650 325 males, 325 females				
1.3 Advocate for and support provision of tertiary education scholarship opportunities for youth taking protection considerations into account. Consider rephrasing in line with indicator	# of youth and adolescents benefiting from language classes	2,400 1,300 males, 1,100 females	2,400 1,300 males, 1,100 females	553,980	20,000	509,110	30,000
Total budgetary requirements at output level				8,356,220	290,000	8,761,921	603,680

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.4 Physical capacity of public and community schools improved (construct, rehabilitate and establish education facilities and learning spaces as well as provide gender sensitive WASH facilities)	# of classrooms in public and in community schools rehabilitated, improved, constructed or provided with sensitive WASH facilities	300,000	300,000	3,752,698	50,000	4,059,896	
	# of KG Structures developed and benefiting from capacity building interventions, governance and staff training	10	25				
	# of public schools benefiting from health and safety interventions, emergency preparedness and evacuation drills and training	100	100				
1.5 prioritize enrollment of adolescents in formal and non-formal vocational education and training in line with national policies and strategies and foster partnerships with the private sector for training and employment opportunities	# of children, particularly those out-of-school, benefiting from supported learning spaces (community initiatives) and citizenship training	4,330 2,160 boys, 2,170 girls	4,330 2,160 boys, 2,170 girls	1,789,643	35,000	2,077,607	1,000
	# of youth (15-20 years) enrolled in formal and non formal technical and vocational education and training courses	18,000 9,000 boys, 9,000 girls	28,000 14,000 boys, 14,000 girls				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				5,542,342	85,000	6,137,503	1,000

Objective 2:	Quality of formal and non-formal education improved within a protective learning environment					
Indicator Objective 2:	% & # of students supported in impacted areas	Baseline:		Objective Indicator Target 2020:		Objective Indicator Target 2021:

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.1 Provide professional development to teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks, learning materials and school bags	5,000 2,500 males, 2,500 females	5,000 2,500 males, 2,500 females	3,684,378	30,000	4,053,048	30,000
2.2 Children, youth and adolescents benefiting from lifeskills education, recreational activities	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills activities in formal settings	1704 850 boys, 854 girls	1704 850 boys, 854 girls	3,236,670	50,000	3,376,885	70,000
	# of school children benefiting from gender sensitive inclusive education, remedial classes and accelerated learning programs	10,500 5,250 boys, 5,250 girls	10,500 5,250 boys, 5,250 girls				
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship activities in non-formal settings	8,200 4,100 boys, 4,100 girls	8,200 4,100 boys, 4,100 girls				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				6,921,048	80,000	7,429,933	100,000

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.3 Procure and distribute textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies (school bags, school-in-a-box)	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks, learning materials and school bags	5190 2595 boys, 2595 girls	5190 2595 boys, 2595 girls	623,263	80,000	657,274	80,000
	# of teachers teachers and social worker trained on child protection policies and positive discipline	3000 1500 females, 1500 males	3000 1500 females, 1500 males				
2.4 Public and community school teachers supported, trained and provided with resources and incentives	# of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides	800 400 males, 400 females	800 400 males, 400 females	1,014,924		1,111,295	
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,638,187	80,000	1,768,569	80,000

Objective 3:	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response					
Indicator Objective 3:	# of programs implemented to improve data collection	Baseline:	3	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	5 programs	Objective Indicator Target 2021:

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
3.1 Provide training for education actors on policy development, planning, and sector coordination at national and local levels in contexts of emergencies and on INEE Minimum Standards	# of MoE teachers and administration staff trained on data collection methodologies	250 125 males, 125 females	250 125 males, 125 females	54,365		61,530	
3.2 Develop programmes to strengthen the capacity of schools in data collection, in planning and action in context of emergency preparedness (school-based management)	# of schools provided with ICT data collection equipment	20	20				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				54,365		61,530	

EDUCATION

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
3.3 improve data collection related to formal and non-formal education, including tracking of Out-Of-School children, school based assessments (including rapid assessments, analytical mappings and mainstreaming of refugee data collection into EMIS	# of initiatives to build the capacity of education authorities to lead, coordinate, manage and monitor the education sector	20	500	96,787	20000	97,166	20,000
	# of school councils, school based governance and parents-teachers association established	30	300				
3.4 School-based governance and accountability mechanisms established	# of school councils, school based governance and parents-teachers association training and awareness raising sessions delivered in public and in community based structures	250	260	38,500	8000	42,350	9,000
Total budgetary requirements at output level				135,287	28,000	139,516	29,000

SECTOR SUMMARY

	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	15,331,632	370,000	16,253,383	703,680
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	7,315,816	193,000	8,045,588	110,000
Total	22,647,448	563,000	24,298,972	813,680

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirments 2020 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
UNHCR	3,817,615	4,754,777	8,572,392	3,686,342	4,754,777	8,441,119
UNICEF	6,736,800	2,756,000	9,492,800	7,874,240	3,211,600	11,085,840
SCI	335,000	529,000	864,000	340,000	595,000	935,000
CRS	71,709	126,970	198,679	75,294	78,318	153,612
Plan International	288,701	553,369	842,071	288,701	553,369	842,071
Care International	1,087,619	465,688	1,553,307	1,034,618	667,512	1,702,130
Fard Foundation	352,200	72,000	424,200	352,200	72,000	424,200
Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)	450,000	100,000	550,000	450,000	100,000	550,000
IOM	75,000	75,000	150,000	80,000	85,000	165,000
Total	13,214,644	9,432,804	22,647,448	14,181,395	10,117,576	24,298,972



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR (Chair) WHO (Co-Chair)	
Appealing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR • WHO • IOM • UNICEF • UNFPA • MMS 	
Other Partners	Caritas , Episcopare, Terre des Hommes	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive and quality primary health care for Syrian refugees and impacted communities is provided 2. Life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees is provided 3. Capacity of national health care services to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates is strengthened 4. Community-based health awareness is improved 	
GENDER MARKER	4M (The Health sector coding selection is based on the sector objectives being likely to contribute to gender equality including across age groups while youth and adolescents were targeted as well in 2020-2021 and all gender groups are covered without any targeting to any defined groups)	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 7,852,285	USD 7,437,349
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 2,868,332	USD 2,653,234
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 10,720,618	USD 10,090,583

CURRENT SITUATION

At the outset of 2020, Syrian refugees continue to have access to the national health care system in Egypt. The 601/2012 decree issued by the MoHP enabled Syrian refugees to access MoHP health services on equal footing to citizens. Since 2012, primary health care was particularly enhanced through various sector resilience activities supported by UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO.

This framework of national services was strengthened with the signing of a UNHCR and MoHP memorandum of understanding in October 2016, which aimed at enhancing access of Syrians and other refugee nationalities to emergencies, primary and secondary referral care. In 2018, Egypt adopted the “National Health Insurance Law N. 2 for the year 2018” and its bylaws. These include a provision stipulating that refugees can enjoy health insurance services within specifically devised insurance schemes (Chapter 4 article 68 of the bylaws).

Moreover, in March 2019 refugees from all nationalities were included into the nationwide presidential initiative “100 Million Health” for hepatitis C screening and treatment as part of enhancing universal health coverage. This national initiative is part of the

WHO-led Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All, which aims at enhancing the Health SDG accelerators toward universal health coverage by 2030.

Health services in Egypt are provided through public, private and charity medical facilities and entail some out-of-pocket expenditures by the patients which WHO estimated at 70 per cent of the services’ cost. This applies to nationals and refugees/asylum-seekers alike. Increasing medicines prices and hospital care costs also constitute a significant burden.

It is against this backdrop that all 3RP health objectives in both, the refugee and resilience components, aim at enabling Syrian refugees and impacted communities to access and utilize cost-effective primary health care services. Focus is given to child, adolescent and maternal health, reproductive and mental health care along with chronic diseases, emergencies and referral care management. The health partners strive to alleviate health care costs for Syrian refugees, while promoting healthy living and wellbeing of refugees and impacted communities.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	40,950	40,950	41,700	41,700
	Women	37,650	37,650	38,300	38,300
	Boys	28,200	28,200	28,800	28,800
	Girls	26,700	26,700	27,200	27,200
Sub Total		133,500	133,500	136,000	136,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
	Women	12,000	12,000	12,100	12,100
	Boys	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Girls	8,700	8,700	8,800	8,800
Sub Total		42,300	42,300	42,500	42,500
Grand Total		175,800	175,800	178,500	178,500

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

It is estimated that 67 per cent of Syrian refugees are extremely vulnerable and in need of assistance. Furthermore, WHO consulted 151 households for its 2018 “Assessment of health status and health needs of displaced Syrians in Egypt”. Out of the households surveyed, 82 per cent reported a family member’s need for medical services. While 48 per cent chose the public sector, 18 per cent opted for the private health facilities and 12.7 per cent used non-governmental organizations. The affordability of required care fees was reported by 74.3 per cent of the Syrian households as the factor driving the household choice of the health facility. The survey also showed that the families spent on average 486.9 EGP (USD 30) on

medical care and 412.8 EGP (USD 25) on medication during the month preceding the survey. Moreover, 50 per cent of respondents reported deteriorating food consumption patterns compared to 2017. About 38 per cent of respondents stated their inability to cover all their food consumption needs and they were forced to spend less on food since their arrival in Egypt.

It is against this background of socio-economic vulnerabilities that the Health sector aims to offer medical care services which are complementary to the services available at MoHP health care facilities.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Partners in the Health sector will ensure that preventative, curative and rehabilitative care needs are enhanced to contribute to Syrian refugees and host community members’ healthy living and wellbeing in a strengthened and resilient health system.

The Health sector’s support to MoHP primary health care facilities for strengthening the family health approach in impacted areas remains a strategic direction. This is particularly important for the facilities that will be potentially linked to the universal health insurance system for Egyptians that will aim at becoming refugee inclusive.

The health insurance will be introduced in all 27 governorates in Egypt over six phases of roll-out until 2032. Strengthening of mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) will also be a 2020-2021 strategic direction as part of WHO’s mental health gap response at MoHP primary health care facilities or at NGOs level, within a broader MHPSS cross-sectoral holistic approach.

The integration of non-communicable diseases into MoHP primary health care facilities, promoted by WHO promoted as part of the Global Action Plan and the SDG accelerator on primary health care, will be another key strategic direction toward more inclusion into cost-effective and sustainable national health care systems equitably for Syrians and the host community.

The health sector will keep strengthening its interventions related to maternal and child health care, and will expand the primary health care package to strategically include sexual and reproductive health services for youth and adolescents as part of promoting healthy living and wellbeing of youth groups.

In collaboration with the Basic Needs and Food Security sectors, the Health sector will ensure that key nutrition services for pregnant and lactating mothers and as part of infant feeding and early childhood care and development are equitably offered to Syrian refugees and the host community.

Community-based healthcare and outreach programs conducted by Syrian community health volunteers at MoHP primary health care facilities will remain a strategic direction in promoting health-seeking behaviors while also providing livelihood opportunities to these volunteers.

Syrian women, men, girls and boys living with disabilities as well as SGBV survivors will also be prioritized within a broader protection strategy to promote community inclusion and non-discrimination. Coordination with the Protection sector, will be pursued to optimize access to health care, in particular for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, violence, abuse and exploitation.

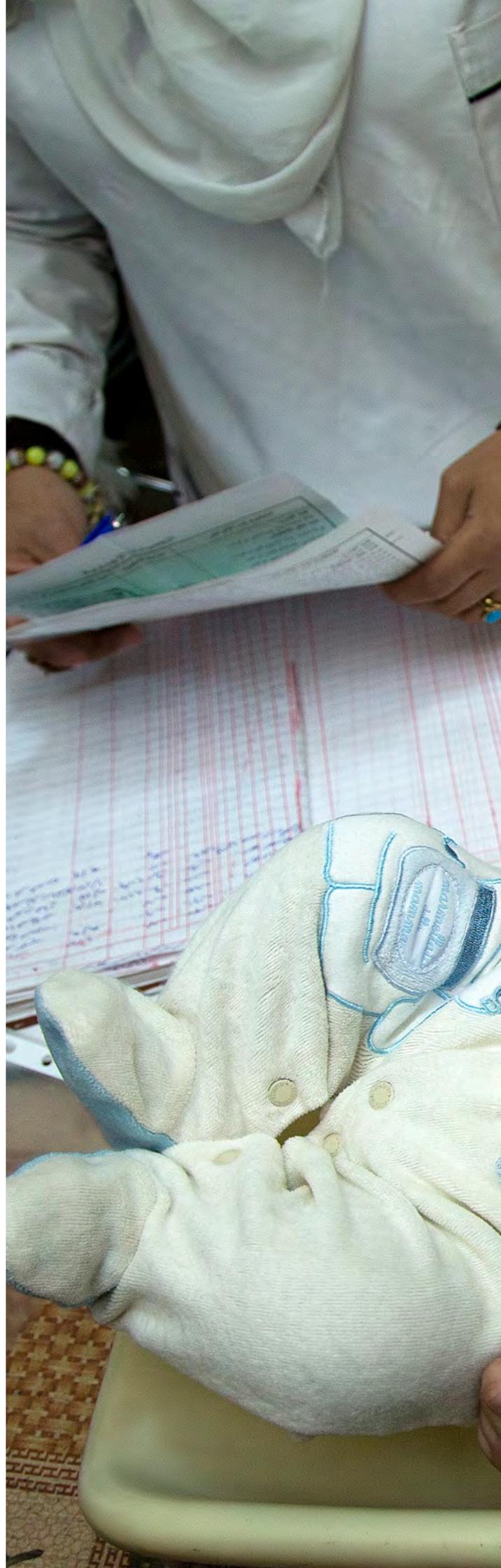
ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Health sector is to keep delivering optimally attainable quality programs for Syrian refugees, equitably offered for the host communities, within the national accountability frameworks.

Partners will therefore actively engage in community outreach to understand concerns raised by Syrian refugees about access and utilization of health services, as well as gaps and needs. This is in order to optimize the coverage and service provision within the available human and technical resources and the mobilized resources under the 3RP. Strengthening the community-based health response will also be ensured by engaging communities and individuals through participatory assessments.

Partners providing medical assistance will ensure the effective management of a complaint mechanism, so that refugees have access to a safe and responsive system to handle complaints.

Health sector appealing agencies will continue to conduct coordinated needs assessments and evaluation as well as coverage and impact monitoring, to ensure periodic follow-up and access to the necessary medical information for strategic planning and evidence-based programming. The use of health information systems by partners, needs assessments and Health Access and Utilization Surveys (HAUS) will continue to be key tools to measure the impact of health services on reducing morbidities, disabilities and mortality indicators.



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 1:	Equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive and quality primary health care improved for Syrian refugees and impacted communities						
Indicator Objective 1:	# of supported primary health facilities per 10,000 refugees in impacted areas	Baseline:	19 PHC	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	43	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	43

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	# of acute primary health care consultations for girls, women, boys, men	49,510	49,180	814,735.00	55,000	605,612.50	38,000
	# of children under five years of age receive routine immunization and growth monitoring services	13,000 6,630 males, 6,370 females	13,000 6,630 males, 6,370 females				
1.2 Management of non-communicable chronic disease and mental health services provided	# of patients benefiting from medication services for chronic diseases	6,200 3,162 males, 3,038 females	6,350 3,239 males, 3,111 females	1,725,509.84		1,725,510.00	54,000
	# of patients receiving mental health services	160 82 males, 78 females	150 77 males, 73 females				
1.3 Access to basic reproductive, child and youth health care ensured	# of antenatal care consultations provided	870	780	233,000.00	40,000	263,000.00	
	# of youths receiving SRH services and counseling (males, females)	140 42 males, 98 females	200 60 males, 140 females				
	# of persons receiving family planning services	320 80 males, 240 females	400 100 males, 300 females				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				2,773,244.84	95,000	2,594,123	92,000

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.4 Capacity building (staff training) support to public primary health care facilities	# of cumulative training participants in PHC facilities (ante-natal care (ANC), family planning and midwiferies)	1,195 478 males, 717 females	935 374 males, 561 females	215,512.60	40,000	215,342.00	35,000
	# of training participants in youth clinics	40 16 males, 24 females	60 24 males, 36 females				
1.5 Integrated child survival model implemented & nutrition integrated model supported in impacted areas	# of children under five years of age immunized during Polio National Immunization Days	16,000,000 8,160,000 males, 7,840,000 females	16,000,000 8,160,000 males, 7,840,000 females	80,000		80,000	
1.6 Mental health & NCDs detection and management services integrated into Primary Health Care	# of PHC facilities supported for mental health and NCD service integration in impacted areas	43	43	388,781.60		325,854.00	
	# staff trained on Mental Health and NCD management	175 70 males, 105 females	150 60 males, 90 females				
	# of protocols and guidelines developed	1	0				
Total budgetary requirements at output level							

Objective 2:	Life-saving assistance optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees						
Indicator Objective 2:	Extent of PoCs having access to Secondary & Tertiary Healthcare	Baseline:	60%	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	75%	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	80%

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.1 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services is strengthened	# of referrals to secondary and tertiary healthcare services for girls, women, boys, men	8,725 4,450 males, 4,275 females	8,615 4,394 males, 4,221 females	4,445,401.73		4,207,587.38	
	# of patients receiving secondary health care for life threatening emergencies	1,875 956 males, 919 females	2,075 1,058 males, 1,017 females				
	# of neonatal ICU admissions	150 77 males, 73 females	160 82 males, 78 females				
2.2 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	# of pregnant women with direct obstetric complications managed at secondary healthcare	180	160	150,000	66,000	132,000	40,000
Total budgetary requirements at output level				4,595,401.7	66,000.0	4,339,587.4	40,000

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.4 Provision of staff capacity building at public emergency, secondary and tertiary health care facilities	# of health care staff (women, men) trained in secondary/tertiary health care facilities	250 100 males, 150 females	200 80 males, 120 females	270,000	12,000	276,000	15,000
	# of secondary health care facilities supported by equipments	10	10				
2.5 Capacity of governmental and non-governmental actor is strengthened to improve accessibility of safe and confidential SGBV-related health services	# of facilities supported for strengthened SGBV response in impacted areas	2	2	80,000	40,000	100,000	44,000
Total budgetary requirements at output level				350,000	52,000	376,000	59,000

Objective 3:	Capacity of national health care services supported to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates						
Indicator Objective 3:	# of public health care facilities supported in improving the quality of services	Baseline:	174	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	184	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	178

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
3.1 The health information system (HIS/ EWAR/N/Mapping) is standardized and strengthened	# of public facilities supported with Information System (HIS/EWARN/Mapping)	180	185	65,000		60,000	
	# of trained staff for HIS at selected facilities	140 56 males, 84 females	145 58 males, 87 females				
3.2 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	# of public facilities supported with material/ equipment	184	187	1,300,200	188,000	1,120,205	200,000
	# of youth friendly facilities supported with material/equipment	6	3				
3.3. Enhanced quality of services provided at PHC facilities	# training participants on supervision model at central level	75 30 males, 45 females	75 30 males, 45 females	130,648.31	10,000	134,648	12,000
	% increase of refugee visits to supported facilities (health care utilization)	5%	7.5%				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,495,853.31	198,000	1,314,853	212,000

HEALTH

Objective 4:	Community-based awareness strengthened						
Indicator Objective 4:	% of impacted governorates supported with community-based health activities	Baseline:	100%	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	100%	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	100%

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
4.1 Community health awareness is expanded and strengthened	# of community health awareness sessions conducted	100	110	483,638.91	80,000	503,639.00	100,000
	# of home visits conducted by Community Health Workers	850	900				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				483,638.91	80,000	503,639	100,000

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
4.2 Capacity building of community based health and outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	# of community health workers trained in primary health care	335	355	338,185.00	5,000	341,185	28,000
Total budgetary requirements at output level				338,185	5,000	341,185.00	28,000

SECTOR SUMMARY

	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	7,852,285	241,000	7,437,349	192,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	2,868,333	295,000	2,653,234	334,000
Total	10,720,618	536,000	10,090,583	526,000

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirments 2020 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
UNHCR	5,151,292	1,096,332	6,247,624	5,173,753.78	1,008,234	6,181,988
WHO	300,000	500,000	800,000	225,000	500,000	725,000
UNFPA	874,000	605,000	1,479,000	797,000	633,000	1,430,000
UNICEF	200,000	595,000	795,000	160,000	440,000	600,000
IOM	100,000	72,000	172,000	100,000	72,000	172,000
MMS	1,226,994	-	1,226,994	981,595	-	981,595
Total	7,852,286	2,868,332	10,720,618	7,437,349	2,653,234	10,090,583



BASIC NEEDS AND LIVELIHOODS RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugees) Co-lead: UNDP (Resilience)	
Appealing Partners	IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, SCI, Plan International, Fard Foundation	
Other Partners	Caritas Egypt, Refuge Egypt, Life Makers Foundation, Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic needs assistance is provided; 2. Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved; 3. Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 31,725,514	USD 31,962,211
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 6,306,364	USD 13,093,489
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 38,031,878	USD 45,055,700

CURRENT SITUATION

The latest poverty estimates by the national statistical agency, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), indicate that one-third of Egyptians live below the national poverty line. Several measures have been taken at the national level to safeguard the most impacted with recent socio-economic changes, including through admission to national safety net programs (Takaful and Karama), allocation of higher food subsidies, and increase in minimum wages and pensions to safeguard the middle-class.

With the social and economic transformations that Egypt has undergone since 2011, unemployment and inflation rates are key indicators for the country's economic recovery. Indicators are pointing at general improvement in the economic landscape, with Egypt's unemployment rate dropping to 8.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2019, the lowest in 20 years. Similarly, inflation rates dropped in the second half of 2019 to 9.4 per cent after averaging at 21.6 per cent in 2018.

While refugees and asylum-seekers have access to formal jobs under the 10 per cent quota of foreign labour, they are mostly engaged in the informal employment market where many Egyptians are

similarly accommodated. In 2018, UNHCR conducted a baseline survey with a sample of randomly selected refugees and asylum-seekers. Findings from this survey indicate that socio-economic conditions are strained and the support packages that are being provided to some refugees are not enough to meet the households' basic needs. In terms of livelihoods, the findings show that 57 per cent of the heads of household were employed and, out of them, the majority were temporarily employed. The remaining were either unemployed (17 per cent) or out of the labour force (26 per cent).

Some refugee groups find themselves in a protracted refugee situation. They have been living in Egypt for many years with limited prospects of securing durable solutions. It is, thus, vital to capitalize on their potentiality and to instigate socio-economic development options so that they are well-absorbed and active in local development initiatives in the country. Based on that, resilience support to longer term solutions for livelihoods and services is needed. Engagement with public-sector actors such as the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA), the Egyptian industrial federation and others to expand development potentials on the local level would be an asset.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	40,950	40,950	41,700	41,700
	Women	37,650	37,650	38,300	38,300
	Boys	28,200	28,200	28,800	28,800
	Girls	26,700	26,700	27,200	27,200
Sub Total		133,500	133,500	136,000	136,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
	Women	12,000	12,000	12,100	12,100
	Boys	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Girls	8,700	8,700	8,800	8,800
Sub Total		42,300	42,300	42,500	42,500
Grand Total		175,800	175,800	178,500	178,500

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

The humanitarian response in Egypt attempts to provide support that is aligned with the Takaful and Karama initiative. Two-thirds of Syrian refugees face difficulties in meeting their basic needs and are dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet them. Out of the total Syrian refugee population, 36 per cent receive monthly humanitarian cash assistance, and 58 per cent receive food vouchers. With the Syria crisis now entering its ninth year, there is a need for supporting sustainable livelihoods among Syrian refugees.

Constraints related to residency, labour policies and their implementation as well as challenging market conditions have also compelled many refugees to resort to informal labour in order to meet the basic needs of their families. This may result in their exposure to multiple protection challenges. Based on the 2019 participatory assessment, livelihood needs of youth, professionals, women and educated job seekers are specifically unmet. According to UNHCR Egypt's latest study on the impact of refugee businesses on local economy, Syrian businesses have contributed considerably

to the local economic development, yet the situation for many of them remains uncertain due to challenges in gaining the required approvals and operational licenses.

The eligibility determination and targeting modality of humanitarian cash assistance are aligned with the national system and have been implemented by partners in Egypt since April 2019. The thresholds for vulnerability used by the sector also reflect the national poverty lines which comprise four main categories, namely: extreme poor, poor, near-poor and non-poor. These thresholds facilitate population segmentation and targeted interventions for the refugee population including: (a) phasing out of assistance for those classified as "near poor" to resilient livelihood opportunities; (b) graduation from cash assistance for those who have been on cash for a prolonged period of time; and (c) consideration for durable solutions for those at heightened risk and whose ability to engage in the labour force is severely impaired.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The strategic response of the sector aims to simultaneously meet the goals of market-based economic empowerment and the basic needs of socially and economically vulnerable Syrian refugees.

As an effort to build the resilience of refugee families against economic shocks and stresses, the sector will continue to identify and support the most vulnerable Syrian families with unconditional cash and seasonal cash grants. Furthermore, in order to secure stronger outcomes, this support will be supplemented with existing access to public health and education services as well as other assistance types including education grants, vocational training, livelihood grants and maternal and child health services, as appropriate. Dedicated protection support for those at heightened risk will also be pursued.

It is important to recognize that supporting safe and sustainable livelihoods of Syrian refugees in Egypt has potential positive impact on the refugee hosting community at large. Introducing integrated socio-economic development initiatives that address social needs while creating diversified and responsive livelihood avenues is crucial. It is hence important to link refugees' livelihoods to the framework of prioritizing and synergizing relevant SDGs with GoE, UN agencies and partners. Partnering with public actors who address national development priorities (MSMEDA, Federation of industries, Ministry of Social Solidarity and others) is key to devising these synergies and to tap into the development agenda.

It is also important that efforts to support refugees' livelihoods are synergized and cross-linked through structured and effective

coordination efforts among different 3RP partners. Cases with specific vulnerabilities, especially women, and in receipt of regular cash grants will be considered under a comprehensive protection-based approach. In parallel, technical and financial assistance will be provided to "business ready" micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to expand opportunities for value chain and job growth.

Notwithstanding this, there will be valuable lessons to be learned from understanding basic needs and livelihood linkages. 3RP partners will make inroads to scale up their support for fostering marketing platforms and for skills development.

The sector will also continue to explore avenues with other sectors, national and academic institutions, private sector on various issues, including: harmonizing approaches to programming cash interventions; promoting cross-learning on targeting, beneficiary selection and grievance redress approaches; utilizing common cash-delivery platforms including piloting biometric enabled cash delivery; and building evidence on the impact of cash assistance on protection and sectoral outcomes.

Finally, cost efficiencies will be sought by UN partners of the 3RP where appropriate. Over the last three years, UNICEF has allocated seasonal basic needs funding to UNHCR under the "Operating as One" strategic framework, allowing savings to be made in procurement, human resources and finance, and facilitating the realization of the Joint Statement by the Principals of OCHA, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF on cash assistance in December 2018.





ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Accountability to the refugee population will continue to be effectively integrated into all phases of the 3RP programming with sector working groups collectively committed to improving two-way communication.

Consultations with refugee communities for women, girls, men and boys will be a critical element for the basic needs and livelihoods partners and it will be incorporated throughout the planning and implementation processes. Both refugees and local communities will be consulted through community meetings and feedback mechanisms. Adequate information will be provided on the vulnerability assessment exercise to all refugees, and direct referral mechanisms to other sectors and services will be provided for those in need. 3RP partners will also include complaint and review mechanisms to ensure community concerns are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

The sector will ensure coordination and accountability by monitoring and evaluating progress through the 3RP sector working groups which will be convened on a monthly basis. The sector will identify key performance indicators representing the major output areas, which will be published as part of the monthly dashboard. Partners will continue to utilize the management information system ActivityInfo platform to monitor progress of interventions including disaggregation by gender, geography and age for relevant outputs. Partners will also utilize the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) to record and track assistance delivered to refugees. This information system will avoid duplication of efforts and enhance coordination of assistance delivery within and across sectors. If required, agencies will convene sub-sector group meetings focusing on certain outputs such as value chain development, localization, skills training to further coordinate activities and monitoring to enhance synergy and impact.

BASIC NEEDS

BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 1:	Basic needs assistance provided						
Indicator Objective 1:	% of households (MHH/FHH) able to access basic services and meet their basic needs	Baseline:	36	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	35	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	35

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.1 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees and hosting communities	# of refugee HH (MHH/FHH) received multi purpose cash assistance on monthly basis (regional indicator)	15,946	15,946	23,300,250.00	6,244,045.00	22,519,583.00	6,103,525.00
	# of refugee children received multi purpose cash assistance on monthly basis	700	700				
1.2 Winterization support provided to Syrian refugees outside camps	# of HH (MHH/FHH) received winterization support outside camps (regional indicator)	22,780	22,780	8,425,264.12	6,026,547.54	9,442,627.89	6,209,673.02
	# of refugee children received winter cash assistance on monthly basis (top up)	21,370	21,370				
Total budgetary requirements at output level				31,725,514	12,270,593	31,962,211	12,313,198

Objective 2:	Self Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved						
Indicator Objective 2:	% of target population (18-59 yrs) generating/earning a minimum wage for more than 6 months per year	Baseline:	30%	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	46%	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	48%

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
2.1 Employment Opportunities Enhanced	# of Persons have access to wage employment	3385	3960	3,953,620.76	1,203,671.28	10,303,854.42	2,130,727.64
	# of persons have access to self employment	2490	3150				
2.2 Capacities and Skills Enhanced	# of persons provided by trainings for livelihood purposes	9605	10134	1,294,743	662,581	1,497,597	857,435
Total budgetary requirements at output level				5,248,364	1,866,252	11,801,452	2,988,163

Objective 3:	Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities						
Indicator Objective 3:	# of local governments, municipalities and local partners supported	Baseline:	2	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	8	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	10

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide community livelihoods and local development support	# of trainings provided to Government and public officials	65	65	1,058,000.00	246,500.00	1,292,037.00	279,537.00
	# of community livelihoods interventions (infrastructure/services) implemented	45	65				
Promote Resilience Planning within 3RP	Increase in # of local partners (private/public) (reported bi-annually)						
Total budgetary requirements at output level				1,058,000	246,500	1,292,037	279,537

SECTOR SUMMARY

	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	31,725,514	12,270,593	31,962,211	12,313,198
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	6,306,364	2,112,752	13,093,489	3,267,700
Total	38,031,878	14,383,345	45,055,700	15,580,898

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
ILO		2,000,000	2,000,000		8,000,000	8,000,000
UN Women		260,000	260,000		250,000	250,000
IOM		600,000	600,000		754,000	754,000
Plan International		990,490	990,490		1,372,501	1,372,501
SCI		575,000	575,000		835,000	835,000
Fard Foundation		233,250	233,250		300,000	300,000
UNHCR	23,725,514.12	1,647,624.12	25,373,138.24	23,962,210.78	1,581,987.78	25,544,198.56
UNICEF	8,000,000		8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000
Total	31,725,514	6,306,364	38,031,878	31,962,211	13,093,489	45,055,700



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WFP	
Appealing Partners	WFP	
Other Partners	Egypt Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, local service providers	
Objectives	Access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households and children at primary schools promoted and supported	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 35,915,144	USD 36,383,251
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 13,971,361	USD 14,526,116
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 49,886,505	USD 50,909,367

CURRENT SITUATION

Recent structural economic changes in Egypt have significantly affected all aspects of lives of refugees and asylum-seekers in a similar way to the Egyptian population. The difficult socio-economic conditions and increases in the cost of living have reduced households' purchasing power and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. One main difference, however, is the access of Egyptians to social protection packages that are made available by the Government to alleviate the impact of the country's economic reforms such as Takaful and Karama and other initiatives, while refugees and asylum-seekers are not included.

This has resulted in refugee and asylum-seeker households not being able to meet their basic consumption needs and, therefore, their dependence on food assistance has increased. Against this backdrop, and through the Strategic Outcome #2 of WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, WFP helps address the needs of food-insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt through access to adequate food.

To address the growing needs of vulnerable refugees, and towards the one-refugee policy that 3RP partners and GoE advocate for, WFP Egypt started in May 2019 to extend assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure refugees regardless of the nationality. Additionally, through WFP's School Feeding Programme in public primary schools (in areas of highest refugee occupancy), close to 300,000 primary school children receive locally-produced nutritious fortified biscuits on daily basis, including host community and refugee students.

Overall, WFP supports roughly 117,000 vulnerable refugees and host communities through two main activities of relief and livelihood.

Interventions include targeting 78,000 refugees from Syria and 25,000 refugees from seven other countries through general food assistance (GFA), nutrition support to 8,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and resilience-building (Food for Training) for 6,000 refugees and host community members. By 2020, WFP aims to reach a total of 100,000 refugees through general food assistance.

In coordination with the 3RP partners, WFP provides general food assistance where each refugee receives food-restricted vouchers (EGP 400 per month), redeemable from the 50 WFP-contracted shops across the country. The voucher modality helps restore a sense of normalcy and dignity in the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase food items of their choice, thereby helping them meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more efficiently. Additionally, together with health partners and other stakeholders, WFP provides monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) of EGP 400 (equivalent to USD 24) to support nutritional needs of Syrian pregnant and lactating women on the condition of regular medical check-ups for themselves and their child at participating health centres. Similarly, beneficiaries targeted through livelihood support activities receive monthly household assistance of EGP 2,000 upon completion of the course cycle with a minimum of 80 percent attendance.

Through this holistic approach, WFP enhances the nutrition of vulnerable refugees and promotes job creation prospects, addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, increasing self-reliance, ensuring equal access to food, and enhancing social cohesion among refugees and host communities.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁷	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	38,300	25,980	36,800	25,980
	Women	36,600	25,980	35,200	25,980
	Boys	29,100	21,980	28,000	21,980
	Girls	27,000	23,580	26,000	23,580
Sub Total		131,000	97,520	126,000	97,520
Members of Affected Communities	Men	517,500	86,400	517,500	86,400
	Women	503,700	86,400	503,700	86,400
	Boys	240,500	70,400	240,500	70,400
	Girls	224,000	76,800	224,000	76,800
Sub Total		1,485,700	320,000	1,485,700	320,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (if applicable)	Men	780	780	780	780
	Women	840	840	840	840
	Boys	410	410	410	410
	Girls	450	450	450	450
Sub Total		2,480	2,480	2,480	2,480
Grand Total		1,619,180	420,000	1,614,180	420,000

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Preliminary results of the 2018 Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees sample indicate an increase in the percentage of Syrian refugees that have insufficient access to food in 2018 compared to 2017. Similarly, more Syrian refugees were found to be vulnerable to food insecurity in 2018 compared to in 2017.

WFP monitoring reports also indicated that Syrian refugees were adopting various coping strategies to meet basic food needs. More than 80 per cent of the surveyed sample of households relied on less preferred and cheaper foods in order to meet household food consumption needs and 53.4 per cent relied on moderate coping strategy, while 76.6 per cent relied on more severe coping strategies.

As part of joint targeting, WFP and UNHCR process and update the Syrian refugees targeting list by applying the UNHCR proxy means testing (PMT) to agree on potential addition of more vulnerable cases and, in turn, on the exclusion of less vulnerable ones. Periodic beneficiary monitoring and verification exercises are jointly conducted by WFP and UNHCR to reduce exclusion errors amongst the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations. In this way, WFP optimizes its capacity to assist the most vulnerable refugees using available funding and resources, which remain short vis-a-vis the gross needs.

⁷ The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

With WFP's shift to the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in 2017, the sector focuses on ensuring food security while at the same time exploring possibilities of more durable solutions through human capital and livelihood support for both vulnerable refugees and host community members. With this two-pronged approach, the food security sector aims to better address root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance, improve sustainability, and gradually reduce the dependency on assistance.

Direct assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptian host communities is provided through electronic cash-based transfers restricted to the purchase of selected food items. The use of food assistance through electronic and paper vouchers has helped improve efficiency, reduce transportation costs for refugees all while supporting the local economy. Since it started assisting refugees from Syria in 2013, WFP Egypt supported the Egyptian economy by injecting USD 172.4 million through cash-based transfers (CBT), the voucher programme, local food procurement and other expenditures⁸.

The food security sector is also working closely with health partners in supporting pregnant and lactating women with conditional e-voucher top-ups for purchase of specific high energy food items. This support serves as an incentive to complete the conditionality of regular primary health care visits. These activities help improve the nutritional status of women, raise the nutrition awareness of mothers and increase the dietary diversity in geographic areas of concern.

Furthermore, school feeding activities are implemented for Syrian refugees and Egyptian children attending public schools. The fortified in-school daily snacks encourage parents to enrol their children in school and maintain regular attendance in an effort to combat child labour and ensure that hunger is not an obstacle to students' concentration. Educational attainment is expected to contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative, providing an important contribution to the national social safety net schemes as well as a sustainable investment in human capital and community development.

The food security sector continues to promote resilience activities and different livelihood opportunities in the most impacted districts. Activities include market demanded vocational and entrepreneurship training opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptians (youth and adults), in combination with job placement services, support to self-employment and diversified income generation activities. At a later stage, this will be connected with access to micro-finance or grants.

In 2019 a new partnership with the Arab Academy for Science Technology, and Maritime Transportation (AASTMT) was launched for the delivery of additional vocational training courses in linguistics, business management and entrepreneurial skills for Syrian refugees and youth from host communities. This contributes to strengthening the livelihoods of refugees, while ensuring that basic food and nutrition needs are met and promoting enhanced common access to technical training opportunities and resources.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

In adherence to WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy, WFP continues the integration of two-way communication and information sharing mechanisms, maintaining full accountability to assisted individuals and their communities.

The Food Security sector has adopted various accountability and feedback mechanisms for refugees to ensure that food assistance is provided efficiently. Through the quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey, WFP in-house hotline and Facebook page, beneficiaries are able to submit inquiries and complaints. Feedback pertaining to retailers or vouchers are promptly addressed by WFP and partner retailers. WFP used Short Message Services (SMS) to relay information regarding distribution of assistance and voucher redemption process.

Complaint boxes are present at distribution sites, with a monitoring system to timely document and report responses on operational issues. Also, public awareness and discussion sessions are frequently organized with beneficiaries, community leaders and partner non-governmental organizations regarding programmatic design, implementation and changes.

3RP partners under the Food Security sector meet regularly at the ISWG to identify crosscutting issues, including eligibility criteria and communication with communities in addition to case referrals. Reporting on achievements under the food security sector will continue to be done through ActivityInfo.

⁸ As of March 2019

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

Objective 1:	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.						
Indicator Objective 1:	# of vulnerable refugees who benefit from programme activities	Baseline:	91,000	Objective Indicator Target 2020:	100,000	Objective Indicator Target 2021:	100,000

a. Refugee Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.1 Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs	# of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers	100,000	100,000	35,915,144	11,492,846	36,383,251	11,642,640
	% Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	90%	90%				
1.2 Pregnant and lactating women and girls and their children aged 6-23 months from refugee, displaced populations and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs	# of women receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers	8000	8,000	2,112,000	-	2,112,000	-
Total budgetary requirements at output level				38,027,144	11,492,846	38,495,251	11,642,640

b. Resilience Component							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021*
1.3 Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities in order to improve their resilience	Number of people trained	1,200	1,200	235,723		235,884	
	Number of Capacity development activities provided	60	60				
	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers	6,000	6,000				
1.4 School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs	Number of school boys and girls receiving daily in school snacks	420,000	500,000	11,449,398	11,449,398	12,003,992	12,003,992
Total budgetary requirements at output level				11,859,361	11,449,398	12,414,116	12,003,992

SECTOR SUMMARY

	Budgetary Requirements (USD)			
	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	38,027,144	11,492,846	38,495,251	11,642,640
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	11,859,361	11,449,398	12,414,116	12,003,992
Total	49,886,505	22,942,244	50,909,367	23,646,632

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirments 2020 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
WFO	38,027,144	11,859,361	49,886,505	38,495,251	12,414,116	50,909,367
Total	38,027,144	11,859,361	49,886,505	38,495,251	12,414,116	50,909,367

ACRONYMS

3RP	Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan
AGD	Age, Gender, Diversity
ANC	Antenatal care
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CEMONC	Comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
EFRR	Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights
EWARN	Early Warning and Response Network
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FHH	Female-headed household
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
HH	Household
HIS	Health information system
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICU	Intensive care unit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
KG	Kindergarten
MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MHH	Male-headed household
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MSMEDA	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Development Agency
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial support
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
PHC	Primary health care
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PWD	People living with disabilities
RSD	Refugee status determination
SCI	Save the Children International
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender based violence
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization





