

Country Chapters

The country-driven processes are paramount in the 3RP and through the coordination structures that are in place in all countries, alignment and complimentary to national plans are ensured. The 3RP response is comprised of five standalone country chapters, which are nationally led in design and implementation. In Lebanon and Jordan, there are national response plans, namely Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and Jordan Response Plan, which constitute the country chapters for the 3RP, while in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, the country chapters, which are nationally led in design and implementation, are developed every year covering a two-year planning cycle.



 Click on the products



COUNTRY CHAPTER

Turkey

TURKEY APPEAL JAN-DEC 2021:
USD 1.04 B



REFUGEE: USD 455 M (44%)
RESILIENCE: USD 580 M (56%)



REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES
AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2020

3,621,968

PROJECTED REGISTERED SYRIAN
REFUGEES BY DECEMBER 2020
(AS OF DECEMBER 2019)

3,621,968

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER
OF SYRIANS

3,621,968

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST
COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1,800,000

Turkey hosts the largest number of persons under temporary and international protection in the world with 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection in addition to approximately 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders. Currently, over 98 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas, with less than 2 percent residing in Temporary Accommodation Centres.

The Government of Turkey leads the response and has shouldered the bulk of the financial burden of hosting Syrians under temporary protection. As the situation remains protracted, there is a need for increased and sustained international responsibility sharing, in line with the core principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, to address the continued needs of Syrians under temporary protection, persons under international protection, the communities which host them and the institutions which respond to the needs of both.

The need of continued support is more important than ever due to the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, notably regarding the loss or reduction of livelihoods and income for persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities.

As a result of the pandemic, vulnerabilities and basic needs have increased, while humanitarian and development partners have adapted service delivery modalities to continue maintaining their support for the worst affected households and individuals. The increase in domestic food prices, lower incomes and increasing unemployment have significant impact on overall food security and access to healthy food by the poor. In trying to cope with the burden during this pandemic, poor people have reduced their dietary diversity, reduced the numbers of meals a day and are spending less on essential items such as education and health care. These impacts have hit female-headed households particularly hard.

Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Turkey has continued to provide Syrians under temporary protection with access to basic services through the public institutions at national and local levels. Turkey’s Law on Foreigners and International Protection and its Temporary Protection Regulation provide for a strong legal framework for the stay, registration, and strengthened access of persons under temporary and international protection to national services. The registration of Syrians under temporary protection by the Ministry of Interior’s Directorate General of Migration Management continues, as do spontaneous and self-organized returns of Syrians under temporary protection who are processed under voluntary return procedures as regulated by the legal framework.

Since 2015, the 3RP in Turkey has contributed to the mobilization of more than US\$ 4.5 billion, in particularly increasing support to and through public services and to municipalities where 90% of Syrians under temporary protection live. 3RP partners provide support to the Government of Turkey in complementarity with other actors, such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Turkish Red Crescent as well as international financial institutions. The latter have increased their financial support to national and local public institutions for service delivery, job creation and business development. Local actors are at the forefront of Turkey’s response and require additional support in the coming period to deal with the twin stresses of hosting large numbers of persons under temporary and international protection and the pandemic, which have stretched services.

In terms of technical support and service delivery, 3RP partners work with several line ministries and public institutions to provide targeted protection and assistance alongside a complementary, resilience-based development approach. People with specific needs, including women and children at risk as well as persons with disabilities face heightened vulnerabilities due to the pandemic and will be a 3RP priority in 2021-22 in line



with the principle of the Sustainable Development Goals of “leaving no one behind”. 3RP partners support the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services to provide targeted protection assistance, including the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, psychosocial support and access to legal and other specialized services, such as safe spaces and shelters.

3RP partners continue to support the Government of Turkey in meeting the most pressing basic needs of persons under temporary and international protection along with vulnerable host community members through cash and in-kind assistance. The multi-purpose cash assistance scheme, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), will continue to provide essential support to around 1.7 million vulnerable individuals under temporary protection, and is now funded outside the 3RP. The cash assistance provided by 3RP partners will therefore focus on vulnerable households that do not meet the ESSN criteria and those who are in camps, as well as complementary emergency and one-off support to people in urgent need.

Health sector partners support the Ministry of Health which manages a network of Migrant Health Centres that provide primary health services alleviating the pressures placed on hospitals, including the response to COVID-19, while reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity to increase access to healthcare

Education is another 3RP priority in Turkey, and 3RP partners support the Ministry of National Education in promoting the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection and children under international protection in the national education system, with more than 760,000 Syrian children of school age enrolled in formal education and over 37,000 students attending tertiary education. This support includes the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme.

The Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection adopted in 2016, grants Syrians under temporary protection the right to apply for work permits and access to formal employment, with the aim of promoting self-reliance. In addition, Syrians under temporary protection can work in seasonal agriculture or animal husbandry within the scope of work permit exemptions. 3RP partners work on the supply and demand side with a range of public institutions and the private sector to increase employability and promote self-reliance through job placement, support to various businesses and market linkages. Finally, given the risk of rising social tensions due to the impacts of COVID-19 on access to employment and assistance, 3RP partners in Turkey will continue to support the Government’s efforts to strengthen socio-economic inclusion and reinforce social cohesion based on Turkey’s National Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan.

Key Selected Targets 2021



707,220 individuals

are reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance



1,143,200 MHPSS consultations

are provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics (sex and age disaggregated reporting)



139 national and local institutions

are supported to promote social cohesion



4,830 individuals

in national and local institutions are trained to support refugees and host community members with special needs



32,470 refugees and host community members

are completed with trainings (e.g. technical vocational skills training, which can include language/soft skills provided as part of employability package)



16,031 SMEs and businesses

are supported through business management trainings, financial / non-financial services or technology transfer



834,500 refugee children

are supported with distance learning



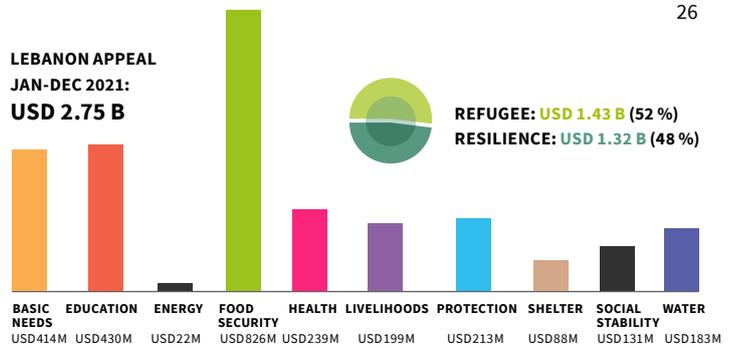


COUNTRY CHAPTER

Lebanon

LEBANON APPEAL

JAN-DEC 2021:
USD 2.75 B



REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES
AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2020

879,529

PROJECTED REGISTERED SYRIAN
REFUGEES BY DECEMBER 2020
(AS OF DECEMBER 2019)

800,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER
OF SYRIANS

1,500,000

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST
COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1,500,000

Lebanon continues to host the highest number of displaced people per capita in the world, showing strong commitment to displaced Syrians and vulnerable populations within its borders. As of November 2020, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria, including 879,598 registered as refugees with UNHCR, along with 257,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestine refugees from Syria, and other UNRWA eligible persons from Lebanon⁸.

The conflict in Syria has had a compounding impact on Lebanon’s already deteriorating social development and economic growth, causing deepening poverty and humanitarian needs, and exacerbated pre-existing development constraints in the country. This situation has been further complicated by the COVID-19 outbreak, leading to further worsening of the socio-economic situation with direct effects on unemployment, food security and services. The advent of the port explosions added a tremendous strain on the country’s general economy, and created additional despair, loss of jobs and tensions. Amidst the unfolding crisis, poverty levels amongst refugees and Lebanese are rising exponentially and have crippled people’s ability to cope. It is estimated that approximately 23.2 per cent of Lebanese have been plunged into extreme poverty but due to existing data gaps, further data is needed to fully understand the extent of the situation. Some 91 per cent of displaced Syrians are living on less than \$ 2.90 per day. At the same time, income opportunities have drastically shrunk due to the sharp economic slowdown the country has seen over the past twelve months. The planned removal of import subsidies is expected to add an unbearable strain on households’ purchasing power, with the price of bread potentially multiplied by 1.5 to 3 and that of fuel by 4.5.

These crises have changed the face of food insecurity in Lebanon, making it significantly more acute and widespread and severely impacting access to adequate food. Food prices have almost tripled since October

2019, increasing by about 174 per cent. In June 2020, according to WFP web survey, 50 per cent of Lebanese and 75 per cent of Syrian refugees reported feeling worried about not having enough food to eat in the last month as a result of income and job losses. The study conducted in May 2020⁹ shows that 51 per cent of displaced Syrian households reported that at least one household member (above 15) lost a job, compared to 34 per cent in March 2020, and 47 per cent of displaced Syrian families reported unemployment and loss of jobs among the main problems they faced. On a national level, one in five households were consuming inadequate diets by the end of 2020. According to the VASyR 2020, food security among Syrian refugees has slumped heavily as a result of the pandemic with nearly half of all Syrian refugees being severely or moderately food insecure. This put a stop towards a promising trend of declining food insecurity falling from 38 per cent in 2017 to 29 per cent in 2019 before skyrocketing in 2020.

The multiple crises have contributed to increased social tensions, noting that competition for jobs and access to services remain among the primary drivers of tension at the local level. Positive inter-communal relations are at the lowest point (since the beginning of the tensions monitoring mechanism under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) was set up in 2017), particularly in vulnerable localities. The percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above having legal residency continues to show a downward trend. Other major protection challenges include mental health, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), child marriage and child labour as well as violence against children. One stark illustration of the deteriorating situation is the increase in irregular onward movements by both Syrians and Lebanese by sea from Lebanon towards Cyprus in 2020 compared to previous years.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners, aims to respond to these challenges in a holistic, comprehensive and



integrated manner through multi-year planning to achieve the following strategic objectives: ensure the protection of displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees; provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; support service provision through national systems; and reinforce Lebanon’s economic, social and environmental stability.

Since its inception, Lebanon has received US\$8.807 billion in support under the LCRP. The assistance made possible by donor contributions and implemented by Government, humanitarian and development partners under the LCRP, has brought substantial, much-needed support across all sectors and has prevented an even greater deterioration of living conditions for the most vulnerable groups. Continued support will be urgently needed to address the consequences of Lebanon’s devastating crises.

Achievements under the LCRP include: support to critical infrastructure such as water and waste management; helping local municipalities address livelihoods and service provision; extensive cash assistance bringing lifesaving support to the poorest groups while boosting the local economy; support to health centres and hospitals; and substantial advances in helping the government enroll greater numbers of children in public schools every year.

Afif

Syrian Refugee



Key Selected Targets 2021



315,385

families of Syrian refugees, Lebanese and Palestine Refugees from Syria are reached with regular cash transfers



512,500 children and youth

whose registration fees for public education are partially covered or fully subsidized



1,118,200 individuals

are assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use



Vulnerable persons

have access to food assistance (cash and in-kind) 1,633,528 for cash + 115,947 for in-kind



234,848 individuals

receive financial support for improved access to hospital care among targeted population



67,501 vulnerable persons

are employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement



100,000 individuals

benefit from counselling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage, divorce and death



165 municipalities

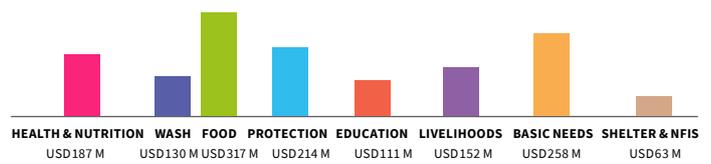
and local actors having improved capacities for dialogue and conflict prevention



JORDAN APPEAL JAN-DEC 2021:
USD 1.6 B



REFUGEE: USD 880 M (55 %)
RESILIENCE: USD 720 M (45 %)



REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2020

659,673

PROJECTED REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES BY DECEMBER 2020 (AS OF DECEMBER 2019)

633,314

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF SYRIANS

1,300,000

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS

520,000

Jordan hosts 1.3 million Syrians, of which 662,166 are registered with UNHCR, making it the second largest per capita refugee hosting country in the world. While Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention, it warrants a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees safeguarding key fundamental human rights through national frameworks. Jordan actively supports and implements global mechanisms addressing the Syria crisis, while also adhering to the principles and priorities outlined in the 2030 Agenda, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the World Humanitarian Summit.

The impact of COVID-19 in Jordan is significant, with deteriorating conditions impacting both refugees and host communities, heavy increases in unemployment, food insecurity, risk of eviction, GBV, and a decline in access to education and health services. The pandemic has undone the progress of previous years, with indicators in some sectors like food security now equating to those of 2014. Pre-existing challenges such as water scarcity, weak infrastructure especially WASH facilities for refugees, and heavy reliance on food imports have also been exacerbated. Three quarters of the general population reported difficulties in meeting even their basic needs like food and rent, while this exceeded 85 percent for the most vulnerable. Only 2% of refugee households can meet their essential food needs without any negative coping strategies, which include cutting down on meals, pulling children out of school, early marriage and sending family members to beg. Already the percentage of children going out to work rather than attending school has increased from 1% in 2019 to more than 13% in 2020. Among refugees living in host communities, food insecurity has reached 24% compared to 14% in 2018. The deterioration in camps has been even more exponential. Since the onset of the pandemic, refugee households in camps with insufficient food consumption increased from 5% to 19% between 2019 and 2020, reaching the worst levels since 2014. Female headed refugee households in both camps and communities are particularly affected. The impact on Jordanians is also significant; more than

55% of Jordanian households have started to reduce their food intake and adopt negative livelihood coping strategies, compared to around a third in 2019. Much of the deterioration has been caused by the loss of income and access to livelihoods opportunities.

These findings speak to the inequalities and protection risks exacerbated by COVID-19. Expansion of social security mechanisms is a national priority recognizing the necessity to enhance the private sector and to promote employment opportunities for Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike with a specific focus on the promotion of decent work. Emerging initiatives such as the creation of a multi-donor Emergency Unemployment Fund (EUF) are based on inclusive policies and strategies that benefit all communities in Jordan. Humanitarian and development actors contribute to strengthening national systems and institutions helping to address protection risks. Against the backdrop of the National Social Protection Strategy, the objective is to ensure that the services provided are supporting the development of an equitable social protection system accessible to Jordanians and non-Jordanians on the basis of needs and vulnerabilities in line with assessment results.

Commendably, the Jordanian Government ensured the inclusion of all populations on its territory within its national COVID-19 response plans, highlighting the imperative to address the mid- to long-term structural and socio-economic challenges that equally affect host and refugee populations in need. Moreover, the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) 2020-2022 strongly encourages a mid- to long-term approach and aims to address vulnerabilities at individual, household and community levels to tackle the root causes of fragility and to ensure that 'resilience' remains at the core of the crisis response. The JRP includes a COVID-19 pillar, and each project comprises refugee, host community as well as an institutional and capacity building component.

Gender is critical to these endeavours. A holistic approach is needed to promote an enabling legal and policy environment to tackle demand and supply side



barriers that impede women's social and economic empowerment and participation. The regularization of micro, small and home-based business and the promotion of sectors where a preponderance of women work, will be key. Humanitarian and development actors support the Government's commitments under new financing schemes¹⁰ to further expand formal employment opportunities including for refugees. Expanded access to work permits alongside the expansion of social security coverage to informal microenterprises and self-employed workers will help longer-term self-sufficiency of workers. However, the recovery from COVID-19 induced increase in unemployment and underemployment, particularly within the informal sector where most of the refugee community and vulnerable Jordanians are employed. There is a need to invest in strategies that will prioritize national employment whilst concurrently supporting access to refugee employment. Although temporary job creation allows recently unemployed and young people to have an immediate income, the need for longer term development of sustainable employment opportunities for all is vital.

For the most vulnerable, the transition from dependence to self-reliance requires graduation from social assistance programs. Current assistance programs that effectively provide for basic needs will have to be complemented by active labour market policies that support lower skilled workers (especially women) re-enter the labour market and economic opportunities. The focus must shift beyond social assistance to include job creation and economic growth, where refugees and host communities can partake, helping to reinforce social cohesion.

Jordan has taken remarkable strides to implement the Jordan Compact, which serves as a positive example for other protracted displacement contexts. The support to host countries must be accompanied by efforts to expand resettlement and complementary pathways and to find lasting burden sharing solutions.

Jordan is one of the driest countries in the world, with water scarcity being a major barrier to the achievement of SDGs and the pursuit of economic prosperity. The challenge at the national level is reflected at the micro level in Syrian refugee camps and the long-term sustainability of the camps, which are heavily reliant on declining groundwater reserves. Camp operations require broader and holistic planning and need to transition to more sustainable delivery modalities through Governmental entities that integrate 'islanded' communities into national systems, supported technically and financially through longer term development ODA channels focusing on humanitarian-development, sustainability and climate sensitive programming.

Collective efforts and high-level advocacy for equitable access to quality and inclusive education for those most disadvantaged, as well as evidence for strategic response planning and programming remain necessary. The continued full school closures can have an adverse impact on children's well-being and exacerbate their learning loss.

Going forward, a continued dialogue and close collaboration between humanitarian and development actors is essential in order to unlock additional opportunities for Jordanians and non-Jordanians including refugees through initiatives with longer term, secured financing. Furthermore, prioritizing a post-COVID-19 recovery process to stimulate the economy, build more resilient systems and strengthen institutional capacities, including the 'front line' municipalities, is instrumental to the long-term well-being of Jordanians and non-Jordanians including refugees.

Key Selected Targets 2021



More than 850,000

Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians are targeted to receive food assistance through cash-based transfers.¹¹



Water supply

for around 77,000 refugees in Zataari Refugee Camp is improved through integration of water services



70,000 Syrian refugees

are issued with work permits



50,000 Syrian refugees

working in the private sector and registered in national security system are supported with enrolment in social security



550 officially established and registered Home Based Businesses

by Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) or municipalities under the purview of Ministry of Local Administration (MOLA), are owned by Syrians.



172,234

Persons with Disabilities, Older persons at risk, and Other Vulnerable Persons are assisted through Referral Systems, Targeted Assistance, and Outreach



41,000 households

assisted with regular monthly cash assistance and 50,000 households assisted through COVID emergency cash assistance (3 months)

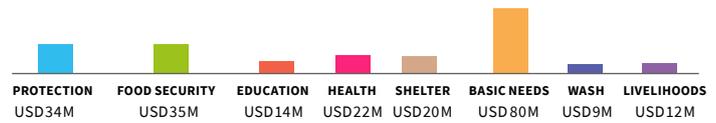




IRAQ APPEAL JAN-DEC 2021:
USD 225.7 M



REFUGEE: USD 154.4 M (68.4%)
RESILIENCE: USD 71.3 M (31.6%)



REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2020

242,704

PROJECTED REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES BY DECEMBER 2020 (AS OF DECEMBER 2019)

255,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF SYRIANS

245,810

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS

231,938

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq and the recent drop in oil prices in the global market that has drastically impacted government’s revenues, the overall protection environment in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) remains largely favourable. Local authorities and host communities remained welcoming and accommodating towards the refugee population. However, the absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to preclude longer term residency rights and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees. The difficult economic situation negatively affects the livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrian refugees alike and stretches the existing public services especially the Government’s ability to support its social protection programs.

Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remains the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. It also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food for the household, ensuring children’s school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

The COVID-19 situation has exacerbated these vulnerabilities. Movement restrictions, combined with the temporary closure of shops and non-essential businesses, had a negative effect on food security and the ability to meet basic needs. This resulted in an increased need for food and cash assistance, and livelihoods interventions. Efforts are made to advocate with donors to support local authorities in their COVID-19 response and social protection schemes, and to ensure that refugees are included in temporary solutions of cash compensation to daily laborers.

The limited access to livelihood opportunities also increased the risk for some forms of SGBV and had

a negative impact on the overall child protection environment, leading to an increase in cases of child abuse, neglect and labour. However, some protection services are still temporarily conducted through remote and alternative modalities. Protection actors will ensure that refugees have access to qualitative protection services, even in times of movement restrictions, and advocate for opening the border to allow refugees to enter the KR-I to seek asylum or to voluntary return to their places of origin.

Basic health services remain available to refugees, inside and outside camps. However, additional capacity building and material support is needed to assist the COVID19 response of national health providers. Inside refugee camps, camp management activities continued to ensure that services, such as desludging, water trucking, and garbage collection, are available to all camp residents. Public services and institutions in the municipalities surrounding refugee camps will continue to be supported to avoid parallel humanitarian services and to advocate for inclusion of refugees these services.

The closure of schools during the lockdowns led to an education gap. Support was provided to the Ministry of Education to produce new education content for online and offline use, including training. In parallel, education actors will continue supporting the Ministry with the development and implementation of the refugee education integration policy.

Additional programming will be put in place to address the exacerbated needs caused by the COVID-19 situation. However, given the protracted displacement of the majority of the Syrian refugees in the KR-I, the 2021-2022 3RP Iraq Chapter will continue to aim at a gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach with a focus on self-reliance and the inclusion of refugees in strengthened public services and national systems.



Nadira

Syrian Refugee



Key Selected Targets 2021



2,000 Syrian refugees
submitted for resettlement or other complementary pathways to third countries



5,620 girls and boys at risk
supported with child protection specialized services



4,550 girls, boys, women and men
receive SGBV case management services



72,000 refugees
residing inside camps receiving food assistance



Refugee education
integration policy is endorsed and implemented



126 public PHC facilities
supported with material assistance



40 infrastructure projects
(roads, electricity, public buildings etc.) improved and maintained inside refugee camps



18,000 refugee households
receive Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (cash grants)



16,480 people
accessing water through an improved water network



8 government institutions
receive support to enhance their training capacity (physical, coverage or knowledge transfer)



EGYPT APPEAL JAN-DEC 2021:
USD 127 M



REFUGEE: USD 102 M (80 %)
RESILIENCE: USD 25 M (20 %)



REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES
AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2020

130,187

PROJECTED REGISTERED SYRIAN
REFUGEES BY DECEMBER 2020
(AS OF DECEMBER 2019)

136,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER
OF SYRIANS

500,000

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST
COMMUNITY MEMBERS

804,480

As of November 2020, 258,862 refugees and asylum seekers from 58 different nationalities were registered in Egypt, including 130,085 Syrian refugees. Out of the total registered population, 37% are children, including 4,067 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Among all registered individuals, Syrians remained the largest nationality group, counting for 50% of the total population. However, as in all countries, the number of new registration requests from Syrian nationals continues to decline.

In 2021, the 3RP appealing partners will continue to ensure that the protection space for and legal status of Syrian refugees are maintained, including extending support to access protection including against refoulement. 3RP partners will continue to support refugees and asylum-seekers in meeting their basic needs and in accessing education, health services, housing, food and livelihood options.

3RP partners realize that there is a need for a multilevel intervention to address the increased challenges adversely impacting the protection space and basic needs of refugees and asylum seekers. Achievements made on the mainstreaming of refugees into national education and health services are expected to continue despite the challenges of COVID-19.

3RP appealing partners in Egypt agreed to prioritize GBV and child protection activities including during the COVID-19 crisis to address the urging needs of the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers. Appealing partners aim to extend financial assistance to all separated and unaccompanied children (USCs). As the 3RP partners and the Government of Egypt (GoE) work towards one refugee approach of assistance for all nationalities, provision of financial assistance to Syrian separated children in 2021 cannot be achieved without securing funding for all refugee separated children from all nationalities. It is worth noting that psychological and housing needs have exacerbated during COVID-19, and likely to be continued in 2021 and beyond.

At the same time, 3RP partners will continue to prioritize communication with the community activities using various platforms and communication means. This will contribute to strengthening the accountability framework for the affected population. Response to persons living with disability and other groups in need will continue using an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach.

Access and support of refugees and asylum seekers to public education remain key strategic priorities. While Syrian, Sudanese and Yemeni refugee students have access to the public education system on equal footing with Egyptians, 3RP education partners will continue enabling access to refugee students from all nationalities to attain primary and secondary education through provision of education grants and continued support to the Ministry of Education.

With regard to health services, refugees and asylum-seekers will continue to have access to primary health care services through public health facilities and complementary care through NGO Partners to fill gaps in non-communicable diseases and reproductive health services. Health partners will continue to support national efforts to improve the quality of services to refugees and asylum-seekers, and the host population in areas with high concentrations of refugees. 3RP Health Partners will also deliver specific health care assistance, as well as secondary and referral care for life-saving treatments. In the meantime, health partners will maintain monitoring of health trends including COVID-19 cases in the refugee and asylum-seeker community and advocate for access to essential lifesaving and regular health services.

In 2021, the 3RP appealing partners in Egypt will continue to provide cash assistance as a protection tool. In addition to enabling refugees to pay rent, food, utilities, access to education, and other essential needs, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) reduces harmful coping mechanisms such as reducing the number of meals or



their nutritional value, taking children out of school, child marriage, child labour, begging and other survival mechanisms. The CBI continues to expand the use of biometrics to verify the identity of those receiving assistance and to maintain the integrity of the process. With this system, refugees can collect cash assistance directly through selected Egypt Post offices using iris-scan technology. The CBI programme also allows refugees to spend money in local markets in support of the local economy, resulting in protection, and social cohesion dividends through strengthened relationships between refugee and host community populations.

Refugee communities have been particularly vulnerable to increasing food and non-food commodity prices after losing their livelihoods during the pandemic. According to a WFP assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on refugees from June 2020, 35 per cent of refugees had poor access to food and are considered food insecure, while half of the refugees (53 per cent) are vulnerable to food insecurity, a significant rise to earlier figures – in 2017 only 4 per cent were food insecure, while 27 were vulnerable to food insecurity. 85 per cent of respondents – that did not have enough food to cover their household's needs – cited not having enough money to buy food as primary reason. Refugees turned to negative coping strategies such as relying on less preferred foods (75 per cent), reducing the number of meals per day (more than half) and reducing adults' food consumption in order to feed their children (55 per cent). Alarming, the data also showed that nearly half of households adopted emergency coping strategies, such as begging or working in degrading, exploitative jobs. Livelihood activities targeting host communities and refugees through Food For Training programs will be also resumed.

Key Selected Targets 2021



283 separated and unaccompanied children

are supported with financial assistance



12,000 households

with approximately 2,500 students have increased access to primary and secondary education through provision of education grant



2,500 GBV survivors

are supported with comprehensive multi-sectoral response, including case management and other needed services



8,508 protection cases of 35,054 refugees

are provided with cash assistance as protection tool and enable to pay rent and essential basic needs and access to social services



150,000 refugees and 20,000 workers

and returnees from host communities receive unconditional food