

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



EGYPT

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria Crisis brings together more than 200 partners in a coordinated, region-wide response to assist Syrian refugees and the communities hosting them.

The 3RP is comprised of country chapters developed under the leadership of national authorities with support from the United Nations and NGOs in each country.

At the regional level, the plan comprises two interconnected components:






- the Refugee Component, which addresses protection and assistance needs of refugees in camps, settlements and local communities in all sectors and strengthens community-based protection through support for communal services in affected communities; and
- the Resilience Component, which addresses the resilience and stabilization needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors, builds the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems, strengthens the ability of governments to lead the crisis response, and provides technical and policy support to advance national responses.

Design Credit:

UNHCR / Samar Fayed / Yahia Khelidy / Raneem Ghourab

For further information please visit: <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>

CONTENTS

6	INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT
10	NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES & TARGETING
12	STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN
14	PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION
15	ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK
16	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
17	 PROTECTION
31	 FOOD SECURITY
39	 EDUCATION
51	 HEALTH
63	 BASIC NEEDS AND LIVELIHOODS

EGYPT

INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

The Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt) continues to generously host Syrian refugees, despite the absence of a land border with Syria. As of September 2016, there are 117,350 Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees (including 50,697 children) registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt. Visa and security requirements introduced in July 2013 for Syrians entering Egypt are maintained. Government policy allows for family reunification, and the government has reiterated in September 2015 its willingness to extend entry visas for first-degree relatives of Syrian refugees already residing in Egypt, though Syrian families are experiencing delays in processing these visa requests.

Egypt is stretching its capabilities in every means possible to support the existing Syrian population living amongst the Egyptian people in an integrated manner, since there are no refugee camps in Egypt. Syrian refugees in Egypt are living in an urban setting among Egyptian communities across Egypt, with the most impacted governorates being Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Qalyubia. Egypt represents a model with regards to the social inclusiveness dimension. The country is currently hosting nearly half a million Syrians who live alongside Egyptians in various areas sharing public services, resources and many of the local citizen privileges. This is clearly a burden on a country, which has already been facing a difficult economic situation over the recent years in the wake of the Arab Spring and the political, economic and societal turbulences associated with it.

In 2012, a presidential decree equated the treatment of Syrians refugees in Egypt with the treatment of Egyptian citizens with regard to health services and education. Additionally, Syrians also benefit from all subsidized services provided by the state to Egyptian citizens such as energy, transportation and food. Such sharing of public services and government subsidies represents an added burden on the Egyptian economy. There have been notable developments particularly in the health and education sectors, where the Government of Egypt has been proactive in supporting access to services. Egypt is currently facing severe macro-economic conditions with structural reforms and high inflation that will disproportionately impact the lives of the vulnerable and poor including refugees. The national poverty rate has continued to increase since 2011, reaching 27.8 percent and unemployment rates remain high. While state institutions play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education and health needs, they require further support in providing broad and quality services for both the refugee and host communities. In addition, there is further need to expand support in promoting employment opportunities and self-sufficiency among both the refugees and Egyptian communities, who are likely to face mounting pressure during the next two-year period.

Despite efforts to strengthen coping, recovery and mitigation capacities of refugees and host communities as well as support to state institutions, irregular departures by foreign nationals, including asylum-seekers and refugees by sea continue to increase. Loss of hope in the resolution of causes of conflict in their country of origin coupled with a perceived lack of future in Egypt has contributed to some refugees departing and seeking entry into Europe.



From January to September 2016, more than 4,900 individuals, including 100 Syrians, have been arrested for attempting to depart Egypt in an irregular manner by sea. Among those arrested 822 were children and adolescents, including 440 unaccompanied and separated children. The Syrian detainees are generally released, without any charges or legal consequences, as are those registered with UNHCR and with family members residing in Egypt, as well as other humanitarian cases or individuals with specific vulnerabilities.

The government allows refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR to regularize their residency and grants six-month renewable residency permits. Although government policies do not allow any forcible return to Syria, UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government of Egypt regarding Syrians who have irregularly entered Egypt and wish to regularize their residency.

The general protection environment in Egypt is positive. In 2012, Egypt has extended full access for Syrians to public education and healthcare services. Some challenges remain for Syrian refugees, including limited livelihood opportunities, inflation and an increasing cost of living, costly secondary and tertiary healthcare in addition to quality education services. These challenges also include lengthy administrative residency procedures and family reunification visa limitations. UNHCR advocate with the Government of Egypt to enable all refugees to obtain a one-year residence permit on their UNHCR documentation (instead of the current 6-months), and the adoption of a flexible visa policy for family reunification purposes. Egypt has responded positive to the request of UNHCR for the decentralization of the residence process for the Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees.

POPULATION TABLE

A. POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	2017		2018	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES	MEN	32,800	8,109	31,500	6,609
	WOMEN	32,000	7,254	31,000	6,254
	BOYS	24,900	24,900	24,400	24,400
	GIRLS	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100
	SUBTOTAL	113,000	59,703	110,000	54,266
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITY	MEN	33,763	700	33,763	1,000
	WOMEN	35,321	700	35,321	1,000
	BOYS	1,500,000	600,000	1,600,000	750,000
	GIRLS	1,700,000	600,000	1,800,000	750,000
	SUBTOTAL	3,269,084	1,200,600	3,469,084	1,502,000
GRAND TOTAL		3,382,084	1,260,303	3,579,084	1,556,266

190,486

ARE REGISTERED WITH
UNHCR EGYPT

117,350

ARE SYRIANS

In addition to hosting Syrian refugees, Egypt also hosts an additional 73,136 asylum-seekers and refugees, mostly from Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq. These populations account currently for 36 percent of the total number of asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR (190,486) in Egypt, including 31,813 Sudanese, 11,192 Ethiopians, 7,332 Somalis, 7,094 Iraqis, 6,337 Eritreans and 4,961 South Sudanese; numbers which are expected to increase further. The Government of Egypt continues to generously host these populations and UNHCR is working with the government on enhancing access to government services to refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities as has already been successfully done for Syrian refugees. The Government of Egypt and agencies are committed to ensuring equity in access to protection, services and humanitarian assistance although funding for Africans and Iraqis registered with UNHCR remains much lower than for Syrian refugees.

50,697

ARE SYRIAN
CHILDREN



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Among refugees in Egypt, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children and persons with disabilities face disproportionate risks. Host communities, too, find it difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources. The removal of subsidies on items such as energy (petrol, gasoline, diesel, and electricity) has affected the Egyptian and refugee population alike. This coupled with the liberalization of the Egyptian pound, which has increased the cost of living significantly.

UNHCR conducted its first Socio Economic Assessment¹ (SEA) for Syrian refugees in 2014-2015, and launched the second phase of household assessments in April 2016 under the name of Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR). As of the end of September 2016, 11,026 households (51,001 individuals), comprising approximately 44 percent of the total Syrian refugee population registered with UNHCR in Egypt had been surveyed. UNHCR is currently working on the EVAR analysis framework aiming to finalize it by beginning of 2017. EVAR analysis will show vulnerability trends over time and will be used to inform UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners' assistance packages as appropriate.

To date, data collected during the EVAR shows that despite the food voucher and cash assistance, Syrian refugees' living conditions have not improved, which is in line with the SEA 2014-2015 results. So far, 94 percent of individuals have been identified as severely or highly vulnerable. They are living with less than half of the agreed upon amount of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)² for refugees in Egypt of EGP 592.4 (USD 79) per month, per refugee. The MEB will be recalculated for 2017 to reflect price increases due to inflation and reduction in subsidies.

While 48 percent of the households need to borrow money or purchase on credit to meet their basic needs, expenditure on food (45 percent) and rent (28 percent) still represent the largest proportion of overall spending as a result of inflation, followed by expenses related to health and education. The majority of households identified their most important unmet need as additional support for rent or improved shelter. With regard to the data on employment, significant administrative barriers limit access to work permits causing some refugee households to resort to unsafe, exploitative and hazardous employment opportunities. 69 per-cent of the working-age males are unemployed with the 13 percent being unable to work because of lack of opportunities, health issues and poor skills.

The needs and vulnerability of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges in 2017-2018. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2016), Egypt's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected to be 4 percent in 2017 down from 4.2 percent in 2015 and consumer prices are estimated to increase 18.2 percent in 2017 from 11 percent in 2015, which is the highest projection among the entire Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Furthermore, unemployment rates are expected to stay at over 12 percent in 2017. Moreover, Egypt's national poverty rate has also continued to increase from 25.2 percent in 2010/2011 to reach 27.8 percent according the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) findings in 2014/2015. High inflation coupled with high unemployment and increasing poverty will intensify the pressure especially on vulnerable populations including youth, refugees and host communities making it difficult

1 A Fragile Refugee: A Socioeconomic assessment of Syrian Refugee in Egypt. <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/51550>

2 The MEB was calculated based on a market assessment, the results of the survey and interagency input. It should be noted that although the MEB is higher than the national poverty line, this is based on the cost of living.



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

for them to meet their basic needs. The Regional, Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) will use the official poverty rate data collected by CAPMAS along with the poverty map to target the most vulnerable communities among the areas hosting high level of refugees. It will also emphasize working with local actors and the government to build their capacities to better understand the needs, challenges and opportunities in relation to the hosting of refugees.

Moreover, there is need for the expansion of operational capacity to provide legal, psychosocial and child protection services to Syrian refugees living outside the major urban centres of Cairo and Alexandria. It will be essential to support national systems for the protection of children, persons with disabilities and survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), which would benefit the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities.

The 2017-2018 3RP Country Plan for Egypt aims to strengthen protection and support for Syrian refugees and host communities. 3RP partners, complemented by support from state institutions, will support access to national service delivery where policy permits.

To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable among impacted communities, targeted assistance will be focused in the areas of protection, food, health, education, basic needs and livelihoods, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthening 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 and recover from current hardship and pressures and to better anticipate and mitigate future shocks and stresses to protect hard-won development gains.

Complementary support to state institutions, especially in education and health to gradually improve protection and service delivery is crucial in the long term. This approach ensures that the response now does not focus exclusively on Syrian refugees, but takes into account the broader implications for Egypt as a host country.

Programmes benefiting both refugee and local communities promote peaceful coexistence while also expanding existing community protection for refugees. Further support will be provided to the government with an emphasis on the Ministries of Education and Health.

The planning for 2017 and 2018 is undertaken on the basis of several assumptions; that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees, will continue to support refugee protection and will facilitate implementation of activities through national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and that the crisis in Syria and other countries in the MENA region remain unresolved.

In the protection sector, the 3RP will focus on working with authorities to provide for greater access to territory, and to ensure the continuation of access to residency procedures and the non refoulement by the Government of Egypt. Case management and multi-sectorial service provision, campaigns to raise awareness on SGBV & Child Protection (CP) issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue through the involvement of the community volunteers for dissemination of information and prevention activities. Furthermore, legal counselling and coordinated monitoring and assistance to refugees in detention will remain a priority. The plan will also focus on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to respond to the child protection needs of both refugee children and the most vulnerable non-refugee children in impacted communities. Support under the resilience component will focus on working with relevant ministries and national authorities to build capacities to effectively process residency permits and civil status documentation for refugees. This will also support existing government programmes to prevent and respond to SGBV and address child protection needs of refugees and impacted communities. Resettlement will remain an important protection tool and one of the durable solutions available for Syrian refugees.

The food security sector will ensure continued food security through the provision of food vouchers, based on the identification through the EVAR. Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, food voucher assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions, with particular focus and investment in school-feeding programmes. This multi-faced approach will address root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance and improve sustainability reducing the dependency on food assistance.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLANS

The education infrastructure in Egypt has been impacted by the concentration of refugees in specific districts with an increase in the overcrowding of classrooms and a need for additional teachers. 3RP partners have been involved in the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms in these areas. With the increased integration of refugees into the national educational system, the 3RP partners will further extend support to the Ministry of Education's (MoE) systems in the concerned governorates and districts to improve the quality of education and to ensure the integration of Syrian refugees within the national system. Partners will also address the needs of out of school children and youth through supporting the provision of increased life skills and vocational training possibilities and developing additional child-friendly spaces which include alternative, non-formal education as well as remedial and extracurricular classes. Programmes will target children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities. A strong focus will be on adolescents and young people through support to refugees to access secondary schools, including support with certification. Tertiary education and access to universities will also be critical.

In the health sector, 3RP partners will provide support to strengthen existing national health systems to enhance access and quality services to both the 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 programme. Health structures will also be supported at all levels. Particular focus, however, will be applied to selected primary healthcare facilities and hospitals in areas where many refugees are hosted. Community-based health outreach programmes will be reinforced by involving refugees through Community Based Health Work Force (CBHW) to promote health awareness, health seeking practices and enhance access to and utilization of public health services. This approach will also provide a livelihood opportunity to volunteers thus utilizing the capacities available within the Syrian community.

In the basic needs and livelihood sector, 3RP partners will be involved in building resilience through area-based approaches targeting the most impacted districts. More focus will be put on skills development, entrepreneurship and improving access to wage employment. Labour intensive cash-for-work programmes will be developed to build or rehabilitate basic social services infrastructures in host communities, providing income generating opportunities on the one hand and supporting the improvement of services on the other.

Support will also be provided to enhance employment and employability, primarily for women, who for cultural reasons would not be employed in infrastructure works as well as for youth and other persons with specific needs. Further wage employment opportunities will be explored by connecting potential workers with formal or informal employment services as well as job placement organizations. Where possible, vocational or on-the-job training will be offered, and basic training and support packages, including micro-grants or loans, will be offered to facilitate integration into the job market encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship in turn attracting private sector investment in targeted areas.

Refugee Component	Resilience Component
<p>Syrian refugees are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected;</p> <p>Resettlement of Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities are facilitated to mitigate protection risks;</p> <p>The provision of assistance is facilitated, targeting the most vulnerable sections of the refugee and host communities to meet their basic needs to be food secure;</p> <p>Syrian refugee girls and boys continue to have full access to equitable quality education, including tertiary education and child protection services;</p> <p>Syrian refugees continue to have access to healthcare in public health facilities and referral systems leading to an increased reduction of morbidity and mortality among refugees.</p>	<p>Support is given to strengthening existing national and local systems to respond to child protection needs of both refugee and most vulnerable children in impacted communities;</p> <p>Support is provided to the government to develop and implement a national strategy for SGBV prevention, response and mainstreaming of SGBV prevention and response;</p> <p>Support is provided to the Ministry of Health in the most impacted districts to enhance their quantitative and qualitative responses to cope with increased caseloads of refugee patients;</p> <p>Support is provided to the Ministry of Education's systems in the most impacted governorates and districts to improve quality of education and expand the absorption capacity of public schools;</p> <p>An area-based approach to employment and livelihoods is implemented in the most impacted districts through labour intensive cash-for-work programmes, enhanced access to vocational or on-the-job training possibilities, job placement services and support to self-employment.</p>

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP. There are currently four channels of coordination with 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 used for the refugee response in Egypt. It is a non-sectorial coordination forum which aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and flow of information. It discusses policy issues, protection and programme gaps with regards to refugee communities of all nationalities.

The IAWG also oversees seven SWGs. The ISWG is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together different SWGs, i.e., protection, public health, education, food security, basic needs & 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 refugee and resilience response, policy decision and overall guidance.

Each SWG has its specific set of partners including government ministries, donors, international agencies and international and national NGOs. Under the protection

SWG, there are two sub-working groups which cover child protection, SGBV and psychosocial support. These groups function as inter-agency technical working groups for the refugee response and resilience in Egypt.

A working group for Communication with Communities (CwC) has been formed to improve coordination regarding communication and engagement with affected persons of concern, including refugees and members of host communities. CwC functions as an inter-agency, thematic and technical working group under the overall guidance of the ISWG.

Members of the CwC WG are working on a uniform standard way for communication as well as a communication toolkit to be developed through the CwC. The WG started to implement activities with key actors and is expected to provide technical guidance on communications with communities to sectors and agency partners.

These forums ensure coordinated, collaborative and comprehensive approaches and responses to address the international protection needs and provision of humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees as well as people affected by mixed migration in Egypt. UNHCR Field Office Alexandria chairs a monthly Detention Working Group meeting composed of partners and other agencies working on the North Coast. The working group coordinates humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrants who are detained for irregular departure by sea as well as discusses policies, challenges and gaps.

UNHCR, as chair of the IAWG, briefs the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team (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 and 3RP facilitation.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Impacted and refugee communities will be engaged regularly to ensure that they are involved in all stages of sector programme designs, evaluation and implementation as well as in determining their priorities and designing appropriate solutions.

The CwC WG focuses on analysing and identifying effective and feasible channels of communication for beneficiaries, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable. The technical WG aims to enhance coordination among partners in identifying information needs and gaps and direct feedback mechanisms with the refugee community.

This includes informing affected communities of available services and assistance programmes and asking for feedback on their quality and relevance as means for inclusion in the decision-making processes as well as their engagement in the design and delivery of interventions. This ensures that concerns from communities are fed into sector plans and policies.

The UNHCR infoline provides a systematic method of answering queries from beneficiaries both efficiently and effectively. Its 15 call attendants respond to an average of 1,000 calls daily regarding issues on assistance, protection, registration, Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and durable solutions.

In 2017 and 2018, through the mechanisms of inter-sector coordination, 3RP partners will continue to produce monthly updates for inclusion into the inter-agency dashboards, reporting on output indicators and monthly activity reports. Partners will report on the achievements of the 3RP in providing humanitarian assistance as well as building resilience.

On monitoring, evaluation and reporting, 3RP partners will continue to proactively exchange information and to roll-out information management tools, including continued assessments and feedback from the communities to ensure evidence-based planning and programming and ensuring cross-sectoral linkages.

Activity-Info is the inter-agency tool for reporting on the 3RP and will continue to be used to ensure the quality of reporting. Other information management tools will be integrated at a later stage.

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2017			REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2018		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	2,846,370	615,240	3,461,610	806,125	703,480	1,509,605
FARD FOUNDATION	1,078,000	100,000	1,178,000	676,000	100,000	776,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	227,000	884,000	1,111,000	227,000	1,024,000	1,251,000
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
PATHFINDER	160,000	472,000	632,000	240,000	708,000	948,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCI)	1,982,500	2,364,000	4,346,500	1,577,125	2,406,000	3,983,125
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)	10,600,000	7,174,000	17,774,000	9,590,000	6,568,000	16,158,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)	48,566,132	7,464,379	56,030,511	47,060,068	7,437,765	54,497,833
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN HABITAT)	-	240,000	240,000	-	341,700	341,700
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)	-	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)	1,475,000	1,525,500	3,000,500	1,592,500	1,505,500	3,098,000
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	24,897,562	9,492,715	34,390,276	26,512,154	10,176,760	36,688,914
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	325,000	1,075,000	1,400,000
TOTAL	92,232,564	38,931,834	131,164,398	88,605,972	38,996,205	127,602,177

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2017			REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2018		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
Protection	21,972,223	5,935,824	27,863,047	21,431,294	5,533,615	26,964,909
Food Security	24,897,562	4,039,453	28,937,014	26,512,154	3,361,995	29,874,149
Education	13,056,868	8,054,000	21,110,868	9,910,250	7,528,000	17,438,250
Health	8,622,500	6,855,368	15,477,868	7,961,000	7,000,368	14,961,368
Basic Needs & Livelihood	23,728,411	14,047,189	37,775,600	22,791,274	15,572,227	38,363,501
TOTAL	92,232,564	38,931,834	131,164,398	88,605,972	38,996,205	127,822,052

GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Sector	REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2017		REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2018	
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE
Education	26,177,000	75,800,000	29,100,000	77,300,000
Health	90,500,000	24,500,000	92,200,000	26,400,000
TOTAL	116,677,000	100,300,000	121,300,000	103,700,000



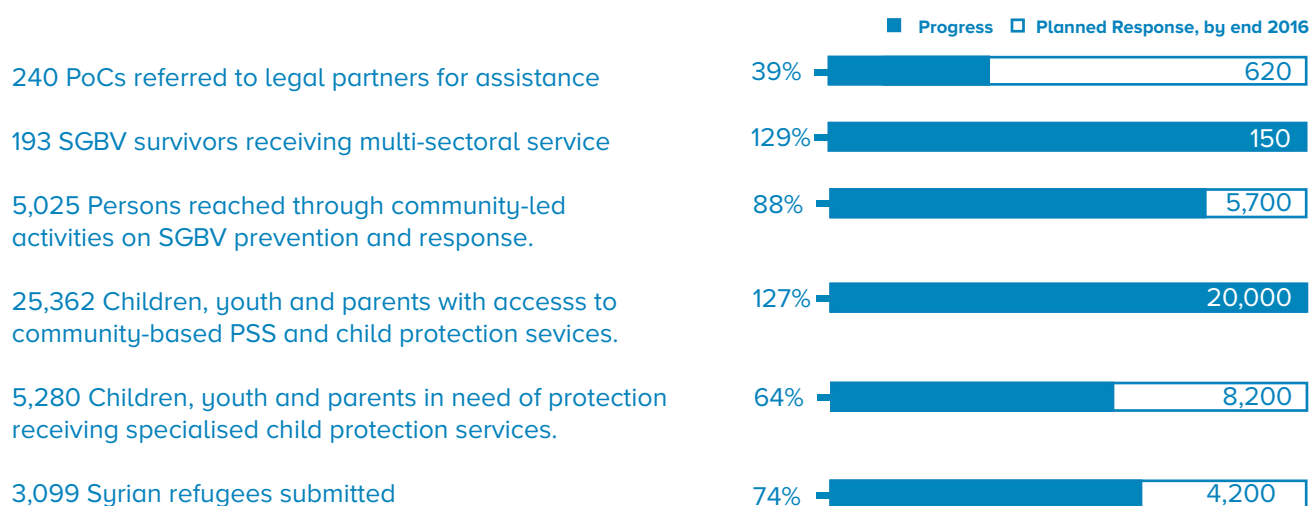
PROTECTION

SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Sector lead: UNHCR Co-lead: UNICEF (child protection sub-working group)	
PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children (SCI), UNFPA	
OTHER PARTNERS	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human rights (ACSFT), 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 and asylum are enhanced and solutions are identified, including resettlement; 2. Community-based protection, empowerment and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugee and host communities, and at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable; 3. Child protection system is strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is increased; 4. The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is enhanced. 	
GENDER MARKER	2b	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2017	2018
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 21,927,223	USD 21,431,294
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 5,935,824	USD 5,533,615
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 27,863,047	USD 26,964,909
FOCAL POINT	Bernadette Muteshi, Senior Protection Officer, muteshi@unhcr.org	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016



CURRENT SITUATION

The general situation and protection environment in the country remained stable in 2016. The visa requirements for Syrians entering Egypt remain in place, though there has been a significant increase in irregular arrivals across the land border from Sudan. UNHCR had registered 7,210 Syrian new arrivals by end of September 2016, of whom 4,628 crossed from Sudan in an irregular manner. Syrians arriving to Egypt by air or by land without a visa, or a valid residence permit or with forged documents are detained, although in most cases, they are released and allowed to regularize their stay. UNHCR assists new arrivals with the process of regularizing their stay if they experience problems

The loss of hope in a resolution of the situation in their country of origin, coupled with a perceived lack of future and the stretched economic situation in Egypt continues to contribute to the increase of irregular departure of refugees and migrants alike by sea. Since January 2016, at least 4,900 foreign nationals have been arrested for this reason, of which 51 percent were registered with UNHCR. Syrians, however, represent less than 2 percent of all persons involved in maritime incidents this year, as compared to 2015, when they constituted the third-largest group of departing nationals. The number of irregular departures to third countries, mostly by sea, is expected to continue into 2017 and 2018. The protection-sensitive attitude regarding Syrians observed since 2014 continues as most detainees have been released and allowed to regularize their stay.

3RP partners continue to address the needs of those affected by mixed migration and identify solutions. UNHCR continues its dialogue with the government to facilitate visa and residency procedures and the adoption of a one year residency permit for Syrian refugees as the system remains bureaucratic and centralized.

Syrian refugees are supported with access to continuous registration, multi-sectoral services, counselling on civil status, residency and community-based protection activities.



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

Late birth registration remains an issue for children born to Syrian parents when the parents' marriage is not authenticated by the Egyptian authorities, although increased capacity to identify and assist such cases has resulted in the reduced number of cases. Capacity building along with training and awareness raising activities were conducted for national institutions and partners working with Syrian refugees, targeting Syrian youth.

As the Syrian refugee population continued to be dispersed in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, providing and accessing quality services in particular to vulnerable persons, remains challenging. The effective dissemination of information to reach women and girls in particular, which often restricts their own movements due to security concerns or community pressure, is an additional challenge.

3RP protection partners continue to strengthen child protection and SGBV prevention and response capacities. Coordination among partners was strengthened through the identification of priorities and the development of a simplified inter-agency SGBV referral pathway, ensuring an enhanced and timely quality inter-sectoral response and case management. Multi-sectoral assistance to SGBV survivors and prevention and response activities, including psychosocial counselling, peer education support and community-led activities continued. By the end of August 2016, 6,438 refugees were reached through such activities in community centres and safe spaces. In 2016, the Ministry of Social Solidarity approved an emergency shelter for women refugees exposed to SGBV enhancing the physical safety of survivors as part of a holistic response.

Community-based psychosocial support assisted 16,410 children, youth and parents. Community-based child protection interventions benefited refugee children, youth and caregivers. This encompassed case management and specialized child protection services such as life skills, cash-based interventions and positive parenting and family strengthening programmes that addressed the needs of 4,920 individuals in 16 governorates. Through the inter-agency Child Protection Sub-Working

Group (CPSWG), case management based on developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), was strengthened. Best Interest Procedures were applied to address the needs of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and other children at risk. Capacity-building programmes were developed to ensure that the skills and knowledge are enhanced, including those of national actors such as the National Child Protection Committee and local community-based associations in Alexandria, Damietta and Greater Cairo. Collaboration with targeted primary healthcare units across Egypt has been initiated to mainstreaming child protection interventions. Linkages between the Child Protection Sub Working Group (CPSWG) and the National Child Protection System (NCPS) have been increased through enhanced collaboration with the Egyptian Child Protection Network (ECPN) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM).

Multi-sectoral coordination between 3RP partners in the Protection Working Group (PWG) with the Child Protection, SGBV, Health, Education, Food Security/Basic Needs and Livelihood sectors was strengthened to ensure a comprehensive response for Syrian refugees and host communities. Nine Community Support Projects (CSPs) have been implemented in 2016 aimed at promoting social cohesion between refugee and impacted local communities and strengthening national capacities. Outreach activities, in urban settings for women, men, boy and girl refugees, as well as for impacted communities, were conducted through established community and family centres through the UNHCR Egypt Infoline, Short Message Services (SMS) messages and social media.

The identification and processing of Syrian refugees for resettlement remains a priority as the Syrian conflict shows no sign of abating and the humanitarian situation is becoming protracted.

Resettlement remains an important protection tool for the time being the only solution available for Syrian refugees in Egypt, with 3,521 refugees submitted for Resettlement (RST) or humanitarian admission to third countries by the end of August 2016. By end of August, 2016 1,481 Syrian refugees departed Egypt to third countries.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

		Refugee		Resilience	
A. Population Group	Age Groups	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	32,800	32,800	31,500	31,500
	Women	32,000	32,000	31,000	31,000
	Boys	24,900	24,900	24,400	24,400
	Girls	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100
	Sub Total	113,000	113,000	110,000	110,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	10,933	10,933	10,633	10,633
	Women	10,666	10,666	10,400	10,400
	Boys	8,300	8,300	8,066	8,066
	Girls	7,766	7,766	7,700	7,700
	Sub Total	37,665	37,665	36,799	36,799
Grand Total		150,665	150,665	146,799	146,799

3RP partners will continue to work with the government at central and local levels to address increased irregular migratory movements and the protection needs of those most vulnerable affected by this phenomenon, most particularly refugees and asylum-seekers. The highly dispersed Syrian refugee population living in areas outside Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta continue to have limited access to quality services and assistance, in particular refugees with specific needs. Ensuring cross-sector linkages with education, SGBV, health, basic needs and livelihood has become increasingly vital in addressing the needs of Syrian refugees and impacted communities and to promote social cohesion. 3RP partners will focus on supporting national capacities and existing mechanisms to provide quality and specialized services to both refugees and impacted local communities, focusing on the most vulnerable.

Responding to the needs of vulnerable children remains a priority through continued targeted services for all children at risk including victims of violence, unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities and children in detention. The psychosocial issues that have affected Syrian refugee children over the years have become more complex and deeply rooted, requiring greater investment. Sufficient resources are to be allocated to support children, families and communities to better protect children through access to basic needs, strengthen community and family support and access to case management, counselling, family visits and emergency cash-based interventions.

Strengthening of capacities of national and local entities along with continuous advocacy remains vital in order to ensure inclusion of refugee children into the national child protection system. Positive parenting programmes and building child safeguarding systems within public schools, alternative care arrangements such as supported independent living or kinship arrangements, community-based monitoring systems and safe shelters should be also considered in the medium term.

The impact of the humanitarian situation on affected adolescents and youth, who represent 18 percent of the refugee population registered with UNHCR, needs to be further assessed and addressed. Youth communities continue to face challenges including separation from social and community networks, discontinuation of formal and non-formal education, access to health services and adaptation to a new environment, which may pose a risk for youth's resilience in the long term.

The further implementation of the 2015 national SGBV strategy is key to streamline and facilitate effective governmental and non-governmental SGBV prevention and response. The strategy addresses multiple factors related to the societal context of violence against women in both the private and public spheres. It displays the Egyptian Government's vision for implementation, with a focus on a protocol for cooperation and coordination among the different ministries and government authorities during the period 2015-2020.



STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

Access to territory, asylum and protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced, national capacities to manage mixed migration flows strengthened, including those affected by irregular migration and in detention and solutions identified including resettlement.

The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to safe, confidential and multi-sectoral, quality national and local services are improved for children, adolescents, youth, women and men through community-based initiatives, community empowerment, enhanced capacity of government and non-government actors and strengthening of national policies and mechanisms.

Equitable access to quality child protection national and local services for children including adolescents is increased through enhanced community-based child protection interventions, specialized child protection services and strengthening child protection system and mechanisms.

Community-based protection, empowerment and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugee and host communities and at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees by UNHCR will continue with the use of biometrics in 2017 and 2018 as a protection tool and a core component of the registration process, ensuring integrity of UNHCR procedures allowing for a better identification and targeting of assistance and specialized services to the most vulnerable refugees. Strengthening of national capacities to issue civil documentation and ease access to residency for Syrian refugees living in remote and decentralized areas will remain a priority. Support to networks within civil society and key stakeholders will continue towards a more effective quality and non-discriminatory access to rights and services for Syrian refugees.

3RP partners will support the government's continued efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space while adopting a flexible entry-visa regime for Syrian refugees in the context of family reunification despite the ongoing national security concerns. 3RP partners will continue to provide support towards the adoption of migration management and asylum policies that provide comprehensive, collaborative and solution-oriented responses to those affected by irregular migration ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance. Efforts will continue to facilitate extension of the residence permit to one-year duration. Efforts of decentralization of administrative procedures supporting the issuance and renewal of residence permits for asylum-seekers and refugees and the regularization of the stay of those who have irregularly entered Egypt will also be continued.

Border monitoring, legal counselling and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees at airports and in detention facilities will also remain a priority. Protection partners will continue to provide humanitarian, legal, medical and non-food items (NFIs) and psychosocial assistance for those in detention while exploring alternatives to the detention of those fleeing persecution including children and women. Training of law enforcement and immigration officials on international refugee protection, rescue at sea, trafficking, smuggling and mixed migration will continue. Trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts.

With the recent adoption of the 2015 Law on Illegal Migration, 3RP partners will be ready to support the government with technical assistance and expertise in this context. 3RP partners will continue awareness-raising and mass information campaigns on the risks and dangers associated with irregular migration.

Innovative prevention initiatives and coordinated quality response services will be enhanced in 2017 and 2018, reinforcing government and non-government prevention and response capacities, while strengthening national mechanisms.

Supporting the implementation of the SGBV national strategy that coordinated efforts prevent and respond to SGBV with relevant ministries and partners, and the development of a clear framework and action plan will remain a priority and will be done in cooperation with the National Council for Women (NCW) and other relevant partners. Capacity building of various law enforcement institutions will continue as well as communication campaigns in targeted communities in collaboration with local NGOs, community and religious leaders. Projects to provide empowering opportunities for women at risk will be implemented. Community-based protection will be a focus in 2017 and 2018, including the involvement of community volunteers in prevention activities and extended community outreach in dissemination of information on prevention and response services in all areas hosting refugees.

In 2017 and 2018, to respond to the specific needs of Syrian refugee boys, girls and their parents, including unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen protection interventions at the community level and establish stronger linkages with child protection counterparts at local, governmental and national levels. Strengthening the capacity of existing national child protection systems, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), the child protection committees, and non-governmental actors will remain a priority. Focus will continue on reinforcing child protection criteria within alternative care arrangements attached to the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) and on mainstreaming child protection with the ministries of Health and Education. Enhancing access to quality services, including access in public youth centres in coordination with the Ministry of Youth will remain a priority as will stronger engagement with law enforcement mechanisms on preventing and responding to detention.

The CPSWG will keep playing a vital role in coordinating the provision of quality child protection services through a holistic, inclusive and sustainable approach to respond to the needs of all children, adolescents, youth and parents affected by the Syrian crisis and to prevent harmful coping mechanisms. The CPSWG will support the coordinated roll-out of specialized child protection interventions to respond to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children at risk, including through the review of the inter-agency Child Protection Case Management SOPs, enhancing, timely identification and referral of cases, constant capacity building to ensure the provision of quality case management, the coordination of targeted cash based initiatives, strengthening of alternative care arrangements and services for children with disabilities. The SWG will also support community-based child protection for children, families and their communities to better protect and care for children through community-based child protection services and specialized psychosocial support, including life skills and positive parenting programmes.

3RP partners will strengthen targeted intervention to enhance the resilience of children and adolescents from refugee communities and from impacted communities. CSP Projects will be developed and implemented in a community-based participatory approach with both refugee and impacted communities, mainstreaming protection in particular for children, youth and adolescents. 3RP partners will continue to support refugee community centres and community-based safe spaces and will increase the number of family centres and mobile units.

The Syrian refugee population will continue to benefit from multi-year planning and prioritization for the strategic use of resettlement as a protection tool. In 2017 and 2018 respectively, some 4,500 and 4,300 Syrian refugees are expected to be submitted for resettlement. It will enhance the protection environment and provide a durable solution for the most vulnerable. In parallel, advocacy to expand resettlement opportunities and other legal pathways for admission for refugees in third countries while supporting access to quality education, health and livelihood and self-reliance opportunities for refugees in Egypt will continue.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation of 3RP protection interventions and planning will remain a key priority for 3RP partners in 2017 and 2018 through increased sector monthly reporting, field visits and engagement with refugees through focus groups discussion, participatory needs assessments and analysis of feedback and findings. The community centres will also act as key locations for refugees to receive information on UNHCR and other partners' interventions and services through posters, videos and regular direct interaction with staff of UNHCR and partners.

3RP partners will continue to use existing monitoring and evaluation tools, such as UNHCR activity-info, to assess progress on results and achievements as well as to report on the monthly Protection Sector Dashboards and the Mid-Year Reports. To strengthen refugees' capacities and promote sustainable protection response, there will be increased engagement of the refugees in all aspects of protection interventions, including capacity and needs assessments and mapping, training to enhance response capacity, supporting community lead initiatives to provide for their protection needs including identification, referral and support for the most vulnerable and information dissemination.



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory and asylum are enhanced		
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of refugees registered and assisted uncluding cases in detention.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 113,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 113,000 TARGET 2018 110,000

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018 Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
1.1 Access to territory and asylum is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulment reduced and basic rights are respected.	#of PoCs, including those in detention, monitored, assisted (humanitarian, food, medical, NFLs, psychosocial counselling) and provided with legal aid	4,600	4,600	3,204,750	200,000	3,357,758 892,327
	#of PoCs received dignity kits in refugees detention centres.	1,500	900			
1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.	#of PoCs, registered with UNHCR whom disaggregated data by age and location is available including Iris scan.	113,000	110,000	3,863,926	2,250,000	3,748,037 1,124,411
1.3 Resettlement and Protection solutions are identified.	#of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or Humanitarian an admission to third countries	4,500	4,300	2,163,737	1,700,000	2,134,424 640,327
	#of non-food items (NFIs) provided to refugees	2,000	2,000			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				9,232,413	2,624,741	9,240,219 2,657,065

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
1.4 Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming access to rights by refugees is strengthened.	#of training and capacity building activities related to the promotion of international refuge protection, access to basic rights for refugees and intersection with other related areas.	7	6	1,366,868	-	956,808 -
1.5 Capacity of the Government of Egypt to manage migration flows is improved.	#of training and provision of technical support to local authorities and civil society	11	11	108,000	-	1,064,808 -
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				1,474,868	-	1,064,808 -

OBJECTIVE 2	Community-based protection, empowerment and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugee and host communities, and at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.				
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received support through community-based mechanisms or through adolescents, youth, men and women's support groups.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 39,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 23,960	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 24,230	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT					
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)	
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017
					Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
2.1 Increased identification and referral to protection services, including psychological support, to most vulnerable refugees through enhanced community-based structures.	# of individuals having access to protection services through community-based structures and safe spaces	10,200	10,200		
	# of community leaders trained on vulnerability criteria, identification of vulnerable refugees and referral pathway for various services including, SGBV, CP, health education	160	180	1,298,956	359,687
	# of participatory assessments, and community assets/capacities mapping assessments conducted.	1	1		
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL					
		1,298,956	359,687	1,558,695	437,608
B.RESILIENCE COMPONENT					
2.2 Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationship and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities are promoted and strengthened.	# of Community Support Projects (CSPs) developed.	2	4	80,000	34,400
	# number of women , girls , youth and adolescents receiving employability and life skills opportunities	1,200	1,200		
2.3 Community empowerment enhanced through strengthening women, girls , youth and adolescents integration of refugees into host communities.	# of persons outreached for SGBV and SRH related activities through workshops, campaigns and theater performances.	2,000	2,000	220,000	176,250
	# of young community leaders trained on SRH and SGBV peer education	100	100		
2.4 Information dissemination and outreach mechanisms are maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community.	# of persons benefitting from outreach activities and information sessions.	23,900	24,400	1,475,,956	447,596
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL		1,775,956	658,246	2,025,807	743,602

OBJECTIVE 3	Child protection system is strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is increased.						
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% of children, adolescents and youth with access to quality child protection system and services	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 70%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 80%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 85%			
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)			
				Total 2017	Adollescent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018	Adollescent/ youth budget 2018
3.1 Refugee 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 CP programmes.	29,500	24,000				
	# of women and men participating in positive parenting programmes.	11,500	7,000	2,950,000	1,370,000	2,290,000	1,074,000
	# children, adolescents and youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities.	44,000	32,250				
3.2 Specialised child protection services are available for refugee children adolescents and youth.	# of children, adolescents and youth benefiting from multi sectoral case management	7,500	5,450				
	# of children, adolescents and youth receiving cash- based intervention.	13,300	13,300	5,303,956	2,732,374	4,817,482	2,724,289
	# of children , adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support.	550	550				
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				8,253,956	4,102,374	7,107,482	3,798,289
A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
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 structures activated and streghented	105	137				
	# of government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600	1,600	2,045,000	1,245,000	1,655,000	1,015,000
	# children, adolescents, youth and parents from the host community accessing CP services	32,000	22,000				
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				2,045,000	1,245,000	1,655,000	1,015,000

OBJECTIVE 4	The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services is enhanced.			
	OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	% of identified SGBV survivors and persons at risk who receive counseling or assistance.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 100% OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 100%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolcent/youth budget 2017	Adolcent/youth budget 2018
4.1 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, psychosocial or emergency shelter)	930	1,010	1,445,000	502,000	1,630,000
4.2 Risks of SGBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives.	# of persons reached through community led activities on a SGBV prevention and response	10,500	11,900	1,696,898	567,060	1,894,898
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,141,868	1,069,560	3,524,898
						1,185,580

B.RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
4.3 Capacity of Government and non-government services in all sectors is strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to SGBV.	# of Government and non-government actors who benefit from capacity building on SGBV.	90	120	410,000	-	560,000
	# of Health service providers trained on SGBV Medical protocol.	200	200			
4.4 National policies and mechanisms that address SGBV are enhanced and brought in line with international standards.	# of Syrian concentrated governorates impacted by changes in laws and regulations.	10	10	140,000	-	140,000
	# of service providers trained on state laws and regulations that respond to SGBV survivors and related services.	400	400			
4.5 Empowerment opportunities and increased access for at risk communities through raised awareness about SGBV national legislation, practice and existing services and outlet.	# of persons at risk of SGBV benefitting from empowerment opportunities.	26,000	21,200	90,000	30,000	88,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				640,000	30,000	788,000
						36,000

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2017	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2017	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2017
IOM	130,000	162,000	292,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,145,000	423,000	1,568,000
UNFPA	1,445,000	695,000	2,140,000
UNHCR	11,907,223	2,555,824	14,663,047
UNICEF	7,300,000	2,100,000	9,400,000
TOTAL	21,927,223	5,935,824	27,863,047

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2018	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2018	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2018
IOM	130,000	252,000	382,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,008,000	431,000	1,439,000
UNFPA	1,552,500	685,000	2,237,500
UNHCR	11,990,794	2,315,615	14,306,409
UNICEF	6,750,000	1,850,000	8,600,000
TOTAL	21,431,294	5,533,615	26,964,909





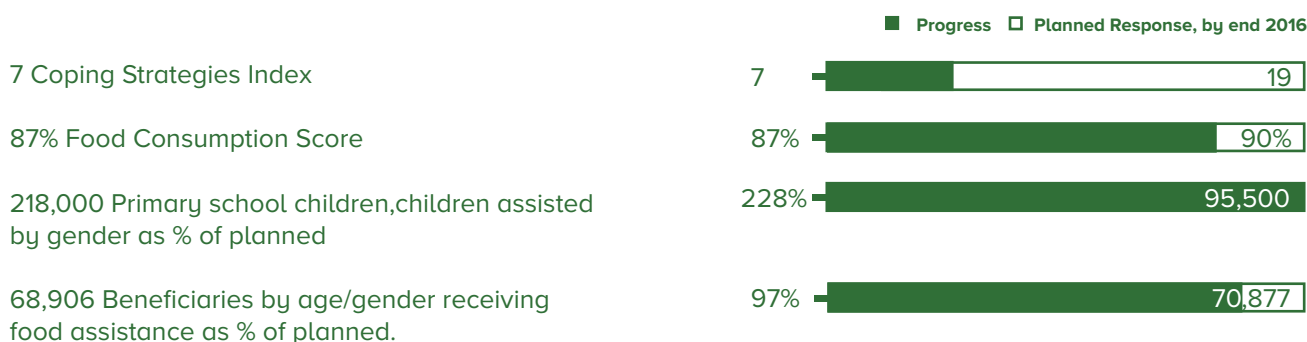
FOOD SECURITY

SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	WFP	
APPEALING PARTNERS	WFP	
OTHER PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement, local service providers.	
OBJECTIVES	1. Promote and support the access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households.	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2017	2018
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 24,897,562	USD 26,512,154
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 4,039,453	USD 3,361,995
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 28,937,014	USD 29,874,149
FOCAL POINTS	Hans Vikoler, Head of Programme, hans.vikoler@wfp.org Sherifa Said, Programme Officer, sherifa.said@wfp.org Lara Atanasijevic, Information Management Officer, lara.atanasijevic@wfp.org	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016



CURRENT SITUATION

Rising inflation in food and non-food prices, fluctuations in foreign currency reserves and deterioration of exchange rates remain a risk to food access for vulnerable people as Egypt is a net food importer. In addition, national safety nets are overstretched after more than two years of economic slowdown.

Based on vulnerability targeting indicators of the results of the 2015 UNHCR socio-economic vulnerability assessment³ and based on the available resources, as of October 2016, WFP is targeting 66,000 of the most vulnerable Syrians as well as an additional 3,000 Palestinian refugees in Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansoura and Marsa Matrouh.

Targeted refugees receive assistance in the form of a monthly food voucher of USD 24.2 that are to be used in over 50 selected contracted supermarkets located in areas where refugees are living. The voucher scheme helps to restore a sense of normalcy and dignity to the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase foods of their choice and thereby meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more effectively. Given these benefits, the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas and Egypt's existing infrastructure and functioning local markets, food vouchers were adopted as the primary modality of WFP assistance. Furthermore, through the injection of cash into the local economy, vouchers lessen the burden of hosting large numbers of refugees. By the end of July 2016, through total monthly voucher values of around USD 1.5 million, WFP had injected USD 66 million into Egypt's economy since the beginning of its operations. WFP provides electronic vouchers to 90 percent of beneficiaries improving efficiency and reducing transport costs for the refugees who need not travel to collect their vouchers.

In October 2015, WFP launched a school feeding programme in public primary schools where Syrian refugees are concentrated. The project is funded by the Government of Canada and WFP distributed nutritious High Energy Biscuits (HEB) on a daily basis to 130 schools for 217,000 children as of October 2016, benefitting both Egyptian and Syrian children in these schools, in turn fostering peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between refugees and their host communities.

³ <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/51550>



© UNHCR Egypt/Shawn Baldwin

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

		2017		2018	
A. Population Group	Age Groups	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	32,800	21,375	31,500	17,100
	Women	32,000	21,225	31,000	16,980
	Boys	24,900	16,650	24,400	13,320
	Girls	23,300	15,750	23,100	12,600
	Sub Total	113,000	75,000	110,000	60,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	517,465	11,800	528,465	9,385
	Women	503,731	16,800	514,308	20,885
	Boys	240,493	131,450	245,544	135,900
	Girls	224,002	138,550	228,707	147,100
	Sub Total	1,485,691	298,600	1,517,024	313,270
Palestine Refugees from Syria (if applicable)*	Men	833	833	833	833
	Women	827	827	827	827
	Boys	648	648	648	648
	Girls	614	614	614	614
	Sub Total	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922
Grand Total		1,601,613	376,522	1,629,946	376,192

*The total number of registered vulnerable Palestinian refugees from Syria is targeted and assisted

With the available resources, 66,000 individuals are receiving monthly food vouchers. Based on the needs, food vouchers are planned to reach 75,000 beneficiaries in 2017 and 60,000 in 2018 out of a total 116,175 Syrian refugees currently registered with UNHCR in Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansoura and Marsa Matrouh. Detailed numbers on food insecurity are currently under review as the UNHCR Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) is on-going. The post distribution monitoring of the UNHCR supported unconditional cash programme shows that a significant amount of the unconditional cash is spent on food as well as reflecting the increasing prices and needs of the registered Syrian refugee community.

Through the UNHCR/WFP 2016 Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees (EVAR), WFP is implementing a food consumption component based on using “proportional random” sampling. The sampling frame includes districts with fairly large concentrations of Syrian refugees, ≥ 100 refugee households (with and without current assistance) applying a confidence level of 95 percent, confidence interval 10 percent, prevalence rate assumed to be 50 percent and 10 percent non-response rate. Data collection for the food security module started in August 2016 and is on-going. The analysis framework is planned to be finalized in 2017 and will be used as reference for further vulnerability targeting of assistance.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

With the move of WFP to the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in 2017 and 2018, the food security sector will focus on ensuring food security while at the same time enhancing efforts to develop durable solutions through human capital/ livelihood support to refugees and host community members. With this two-prong approach the food security sector will better address root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance, improve sustainability and reduce the dependency on assistance.

Direct assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptian host communities will be provided through electronic cash-based transfers (CBT) restricted to the purchase of selected food items as well as hot meals. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be supported through the provision of conditional e-voucher top-ups for purchase of specific high energy food items and tied to regular primary healthcare visits with a view to improving nutrition and levels of pre-antenatal care (PNC/ANC). Nutrition support will focus on activities raising gender-sensitive nutrition awareness as well as on providing targeted support to PLW and on increasing dietary diversity in geographic areas of concern. School meals programmes (SMP) and community outreach focus on contextually relevant topics, including dietary and micronutrient diversity, diabetes and anaemia.

Equitable access to programming ensures a minimum of 50 percent of females are beneficiaries for relief activities addressing differential access barriers for specific groups (e.g. women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities).

The food security sector will shift towards cost and labour intensive programmes (activities) to promote and support different employment schemes and livelihood opportunities in the next two years. These planned activities will be closely coordinated with the basic needs and livelihoods sector along with joint market and labour assessments. Programmes will focus on the provision of microcredit grants/financing to food supply chain rehabilitation and its development. Furthermore, market-demanding vocational and entrepreneur training to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptians will be conducted. Egyptians will be connected with access to micro-finance and/or grants.

The Food Security Sector is working closely with the health partners and is planning to provide food vouchers to pregnant and lactating women to improve the nutrition status of women and increase the nutritional awareness of mothers and children under-five. Furthermore, school feeding activities and date bars are provided to Syrian refugees and Egyptian children attending public schools. The fortified in-school daily snacks ensure that children have access to adequate and nutritious food whilst attending school so that hunger is not an obstacle to their concentration and educational attainment. School feeding provides an important contribution to a social safety net as well as a fiscally sustainable investment in human capital.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The food security sector has several feedback mechanisms for Syrian refugees, such as a hotline and a dedicated Facebook page. Ad-hoc field surveys and focus group discussions are also organized in connection to any programmatic changes. The beneficiaries and affected populations are consulted at all stages of project design and implementation to disseminate timely and clear assistance information. Moreover, developed, immediate and effective response mechanisms for receiving and addressing beneficiary feedback, questions and complaints according to specific needs target groups including children, women, and people with disabilities.

Furthermore, a quarterly report, namely the Food Security Outcome Monitoring Report (FSOM), monitors those currently receiving assistance and those that have been excluded based on criteria to show the changes in their food security status. FSOM system includes two toolkits, FSOM interviews and FSOM focus group discussions with current beneficiaries as well as the excluded ones.



© UNHCR Egypt/Shawn Baldwin

OBJECTIVE 1	Promote and support the access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households.			
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	Proportion of eligible vulnerable persons who benefit from programme activities	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 70,877	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 357,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 353,000

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
1.1 Food assistance through food voucher transfer provided to the most vulnerable refugees.	Number of beneficiaries by age/gender receiving food assistance as % of planned	75,000	60,000	21,780,000	-	17,424,000
1.2 School Feeding activities: provision of in-school snacks to both refugees and host communities children in highest refugee concentration governorates.	Number of primary school children assisted by gender and origin (Egyptian vs. Syrians) as % of planned.	270,000	250,500	3,117,562	-	6,078,103
1.3 Hot Meals	Number of primary school children assisted by gender and origin (Egyptian vs. Syrian) as % of planned.	0	32,500	-	-	3,010,051
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				24,897,562	-	26,512,154

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT				
1.4 Gender-sensitive nutrition awareness activities to pregnant and lactating women (PLW)	Number of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) benefiting from WFP nutrition support	12,000	10,000	4,039,453
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			-	3,361,995

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2017	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2017	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2017
WFP	24,897,562	4,039,453	28,937,015
TOTAL	24,897,562	4,039,453	28,937,015

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2018	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2018	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2018
WFP	26,512,154	3,361,995	29,874,149
TOTAL	26,512,154	3,361,995	29,874,149



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson





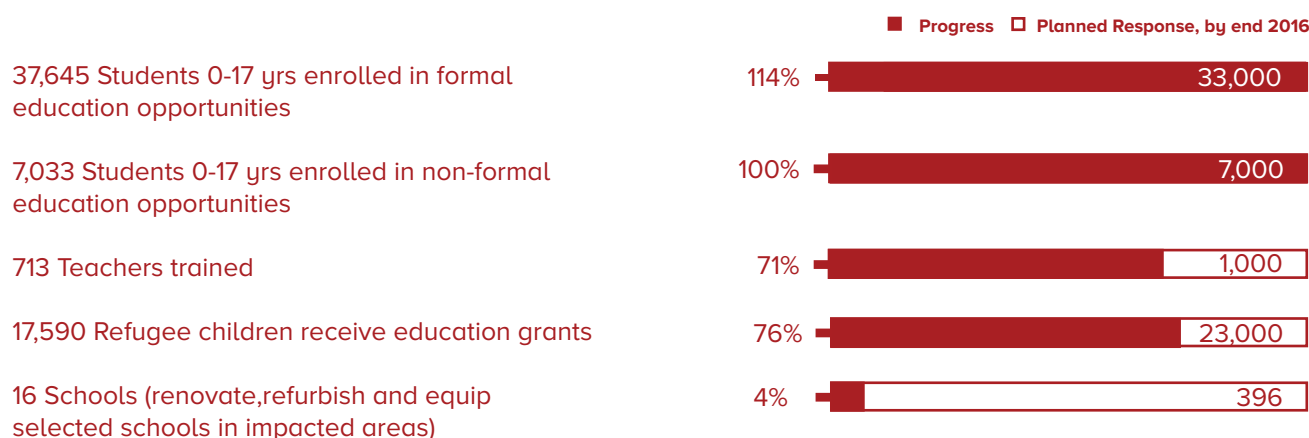
EDUCATION

SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugee) Co-lead: UNICEF (Resilience)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Fard Foundation, Save the Children, Plan International,	
OTHER PARTNERS	Egypt Ministry of Education Egypt Ministry of Higher Education Egypt Ministry of Youth and Sports	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase access to education for children and youth; 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education within an enabling environment; 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2017	2018
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 13,056,868	USD 9,910,250
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 8,054,000	USD 7,528,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 21,110,868	USD 17,438,250
FOCAL POINTS	Mohamed Shawky, Assistant Education Officer, shawkym@unhcr.org Hind Omer, Education Consultant, homer@unicef.org	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016



CURRENT SITUATION

The Egyptian Government continues to grant Syrian refugee boys, girls and youth full access to public education on equal footing as Egyptian nationals. These privileges are extended to all stages of the education cycle, including access to vocational and technical schools, as well as higher education institutes. For the academic year 2016/2017, the Ministry of Education (MoE), reported that approximately 37,000 Syrian students, both registered and not registered with UNHCR, are enrolled in Egyptian public schools, in addition to 4,300 refugee students enrolled in Egyptian public universities and higher education institutes.

Due to the current economic situation in the country, both the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education resources are depleted. Consequently it would be challenging to sustain this level of assistance to refugee children and youth through the public education system without the support of the 3RP partners and donors. To sustain access to public, basic and secondary education to refugees in Egypt the government has calculated additional needs for both primary and higher education.

While significant progress has been made towards improving enrolment rates, some barriers related to access and quality of education remain. Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, dialect barriers and long distances to schools are some of the major challenges cited by Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike, especially women and girls. Other challenges include the lack of sufficient involvement and support of social workers to vulnerable refugee youth, boys and girls as well as corporal punishment issues.

Over the past four years, the 3RP partners have successfully improved access to public schools by supporting the government in constructing additional classrooms, refurbishing and rehabilitating schools, providing various educational materials and supplies, including IT equipment. Additionally, to improve the quality of education, the 3RP partners have conducted various teacher trainings to enhance pedagogical skills of MoE and community school teachers.

The education sector continues to work with MoE and other Government of Egypt (GoE) 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 to work with relevant authorities to ensure the minimum disruption to education services. To deliver an equitable access to education for the most vulnerable girls and boys, 3RP partners are supporting public schools to enhance their capacities to respond to children with specific needs through an ambitious inclusion programme. This inclusion model will be 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 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.

The Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) continues to provide scholarships for tertiary education. There is need to expand higher education opportunities to cater for the increased number of secondary school graduates and students. Approximately 2,000 higher education students need such support. For 2016/2017, UNHCR received 900 applications from eligible applicants, where only 250 of them are able to benefit from this scholarship scheme.

The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) requires secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities and continues to accept Syrian diploma regardless of the year it was obtained providing that a fee is paid at registration to enrol in universities. As of January 2016, the Minister of Higher Education 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.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

		2017		2018	
A. Population Group	Age Groups	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Boys	24,900	24,900	24,400	24,400
	Girls	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100
	Men	32,800	8,109	31,500	6,609
	Women	32,000	7,254	31,000	6,254
	Sub Total	113,000	59,703	110,000	54,266
Members of Impacted Communities	Boys	1,500,000	600,000	1,600,000	750,000
	Girls	1,700,000	600,000	1,800,000	750,000
	Men	33,763	700	33,763	1,000
	Women	35,321	700	35,321	1,000
	Sub Total	3,269,084	1,200,600	3,469,084	2,002,000
Grand Total		3,382,084	1,260,303	3,579,084	2,056,266

In December 2015, a nationwide out-of-school children survey was jointly conducted by UNHCR, Save the Children International and the Fard Foundation. This survey reached over 22,000 households with school-age refugee children and identified the root causes as to why young refugee learners were not going to school or dropped out early. The findings of both surveys indicate that 12 to 14 percent of Syrian refugee children are not enrolled or are attending school less than three times per week due to general poverty, child labour or overcrowded classrooms in public schools. As a result, Syrians established community education centres where approximately 7,000 refugee boys and girls are receiving education. These centres employ hundreds of refugee teachers who would otherwise not find a livelihood opportunity elsewhere. Children attending these centres are also benefitting from other services such as psychosocial support.

Considering the above-mentioned challenges in public schools, 3RP partners will support the MoE to cope with the added pressure with interventions targeting both Syrian as well as Egyptian children. Curricula books for Primary 1-3 will be designed and printed to enhance children's literacy and numeracy levels in selected schools. 3RP partners will increase efforts to identify Out-of-School Children and provide them with education services that suit their needs in their geographical locations across Egypt. During the focus group discussions held in 2016, education was among the top priorities for refugee communities.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The 3RP partners will continue to support the MoE to (1) facilitate equitable access to 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.

Syrian refugee boys, girls and youth will continue to receive education grants upon enrolment and proof of regular attendance. The grant will contribute to school fees, uniforms, books, stationary and transportation to facilitate 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. Adequate support to children from destitute families who even with the grant provided are unable to afford to pay their school fees, will have access to additional support (between USD 50-147) on a case by case basis. In addition to this, 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.

The 3RP partners will advocate 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, students, parents and community leaders a voice and opportunities to improve the education process in their districts. 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 of these activities are aimed to benefit both the refugee and host community to promote coexistence and long lasting development advantages on 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 7,000 Syrian girls and boys attend informal and remedial classes. These children are officially enrolled in local public schools and will sit for national exams alongside Egyptian students. However, their daily attendance is 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.

3RP partners will provide a comprehensive education service to unaccompanied refugee boys and girls, as well as tailor-made education programmes, and maximize the protection of these children enabling them to be active members in their communities preparing them for the job market.

The education sector 3RP partners are working very closely with protection sector including community-based and child protection, public health and livelihoods partners. A nutrition programme in public schools is currently implemented by WFP in over 100 public schools and an “education for employment” project in the technical and vocational training field will be implemented with the MoE's technical Education Department benefiting a large number of young refugee men and women seeking to enter the job market.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Education partners will continue to work with the MoE and MoHE and enhance engagement with refugee communities.

The education partners are adopting 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 education sector 3RP partners will continue to document good practice and enhance its 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 meetings will be arranged for communities across Egypt with officials from MoE both at central and local levels.

Education partners will continue to conduct coordinated needs and capacity assessments as well as coverage and impact monitoring, ensuring periodic follow up and access to the necessary education related data and information for agencies to use for their strategic planning.

With regards to monitoring, evaluation and reporting, 3RP partners will continue to proactively exchange information and to roll-out information management tools including continued assessments and feedback from the communities to ensure evidence based planning and programming and ensuring cross-sectoral linkages.



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Increase access to education for crisis-affected children and youth.		
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of children enrolled in education institutes	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 85%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 90% TARGET 2018 93%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)			
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
1.1 Improved inclusive access to education (formal/non-formal) by all children, youth and adolescent particularly vulnerable groups disadvantaged by disability, gender, conflict, language, age, poverty and child protection issues such as early marriage or child labour;	# of 3-17 boys and girls receiving education grants.	25,800	23,600				
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) enrolled in education (formal and non-formal)	44,340	42,123	5,350,000	1,500,000	5,290,250	1,430,000
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) receiving education supplies (formal and non- formal)	10,000	10,000				
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 specialized services for children at risk of violence including SGBV.	# of public and community-based schools supported with child safeguarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence.	10	8				
	# of children, adolescent and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools.	12,000	10,000	2,090,000	720,000	1,320,000	650,000
	# of youth and adolescent benefiting from higher education scholarships.	600	500				
1.3 Advocate for and support provision of tertiary education scholarships opportunities taking protection considerations into account.	# of youth and adolescent benefiting from language classes	1,000	850	800,000	800,000	650,000	-
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				8,240,000	3,020,000	7,260,250	2,080,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
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 public schools rehabilitated or improved.	70	50			
	# of schools benefiting from improved gender sensitive WASH facilities.	5	5	3,633,566	100,000	100,000
	# of learning spaces (community initiatives) supported to cater to needs of Out-of-School (OOSC)	10	10			
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 youth (15-20 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal TVET.	900	1,000	350,000	350,000	200,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,983,566	450,000	300,000

OBJECTIVE 2	Improve the quality of Formal and non-formal education within an enabling environment.			
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# & % of students, schools and education staff supported in impacted areas.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 50%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 70%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 80%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adollescent/ youth budget 2017	Adollescent/ youth budget 2018
2.1 Provide professional development to teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies.	# of teachers and education personnel trained (m/f)	2,500	2,000	1,000,000	-	-
2.2 Children, youth and adolescent benefiting from life skills education and recreational activities.	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills activities in formal settings.	350	300	2,656,000	2,200,000	110,000
	# of children (5-17 years,g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship activities in non-formal settings.	8,600	8,200			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,656,000	2,200,000	110,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
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.	1,200,000	1,500,000			
	# of youth (18-24 years) receiving learning materials.	100	100	2,760,434	-	2,300,250
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving school bags.	1,500	1,600			
2.4 improve and develop training materials for teachers.	# of education actors trained on curriculum development.	50	50			
	# of technical workshops held with MoE staff.	20	20	430,000	-	350,000
2.5 provide support to teachers (resources and incentives).	# of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (m/f)	60	80			
	# of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides.	400	400	510,000	-	510,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,700,434	-	3,160,250
						-

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and evidence-based response		
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of programmes implemented to improve data collection.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 0	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 3 Programs OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 5 Programs

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
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 education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS.	600	600	210,000	-	170,000
3.2 Develop programmes to strengthen the capacity of schools in data collection, planning and action in the context of emergency preparedness (school-based management)	# of schools provided with ICT data collection equipment.	30	25	950,868	-	550,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				1,160,868	-	720,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
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 programmes implemented to enhance data collection.	2	2	370,000	-	467,750
	# of children assessed and supported by enhanced educational tools (non-formal).	10,000	12,000			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				370,000	-	467,750

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2017	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2017	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2017
UNICEF	2,500,00	3,624,000	6,124,000
FARD FOUNDATION	328,000	100,000	428,000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	2,580,000	390,000	2,970,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	702,000	1,540,000	2,242,000
UNHCR	6,946,868	2,400,000	9,346,868
TOTAL	13,056,868	8,054,000	21,110,868

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2018	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2018	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2018
UNICEF	2,120,000	3,418,000	5,538,000
FARD FOUNDATION	351,000	100,000	451,000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	459,125	400,000	859,125
SAVE THE CHILDREN	430,124	1,340,000	1,770,125
UNHCR	6,550,000	2,270,000	8,820,000
TOTAL	9,910,250	7,528,000	17,438,250





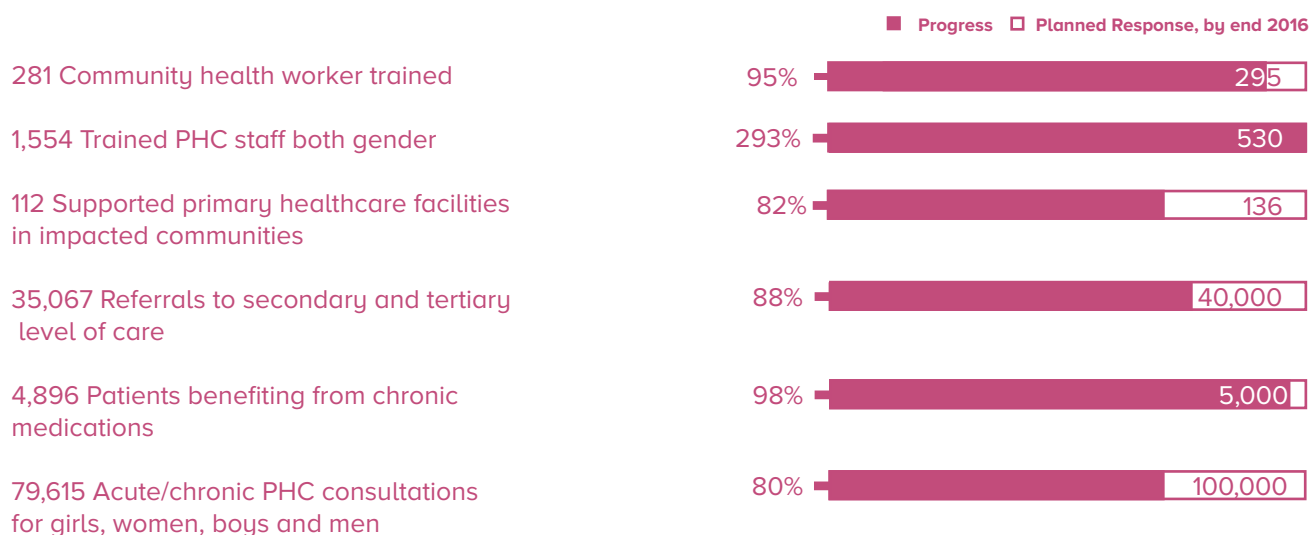
HEALTH

SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugee) Co-lead: WHO (Resilience)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNHCR , WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, Pathfinder, Save the Children	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Caritas, Mahmoud Society, Episcocare, Terre des Hommes, Medecins de Monde	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to comprehensive and quality primary healthcare for Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Egypt; 2. Optimize life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary healthcare for Syrian refugees in Egypt; 3. Support the capacity of national healthcare services to provide quality and non-discriminatory healthcare in the most affected governorates; 4. Strengthen the community-based health response. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2017	2018
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 8,622,500	USD 7,961,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 6,855,368	USD 7,000,368
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 15,477,868	USD 14,961,368
FOCAL POINT	Hany Fares, Public Health Officer, faresha@unhcr.org Gasser Gad El Kareem, Technical Officer, elkareemg@who.int	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016



CURRENT SITUATION

In 2016, the health sector has continued to support access to comprehensive primary health services through a number of partners, NGOs and Ministry of Health (MoH) health centres.

The healthcare system in Egypt is quite complex with a large number of public entities involved in the management, financing and provision of care. The MoH is responsible for overall health and population policy as well as the provision of public health services. Despite the government's efforts for universal coverage, about half of total health expenditure for Egyptians comes from out-of-pocket (50 percent) at the point of service in public and private facilities.⁴

Egypt is going through a demographic and health transition that is affecting both the size and health status of the population, which is characterized by reduced mortality rates among infants and children from diarrhoea, immunization-preventable diseases, respiratory infections and an increase in non-communicable diseases. Despite the provision of wide range of Primary Healthcare (PHC) services by MoH, most non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are managed at hospital level and by specialists (outpatient/inpatient), leading to high expenditures for healthcare.

Following a presidential decree in September 2012, all Syrian refugees have access to public primary healthcare services. This enables Syrian refugees to receive equal access to healthcare services at similar costs as Egyptians.

Until August 2016, the health partners reported 61,862 primary healthcare consultations for women, girls, boys and men, including 4,869 visits for non-communicable diseases and 2014 mental health consultations in the partner supported facilities. 30,304 persons were supported to access secondary and/or tertiary care. Furthermore, in 2016, a total of 646 antenatal consultations and 604 deliveries have been registered. Additionally, 9,809 under-five Syrian children received routine vaccination and growth monitoring services.

Egyptians bear 70 percent of the cost of secondary and tertiary health referral care services as out-of-pocket expenditure which is considered a high cost burden. The same applies for non-Egyptians as they are also not party to the additional government funding that is provided to nationals through insurance. To cover these gaps, UNHCR subsidizes the provision of essential secondary and life-saving healthcare services including life-threatening emergencies. Since the beginning of 2016, UNHCR has adopted a strategic referral approach to guarantee the provision of secondary and life-saving health referral care for Syrian refugees through a network of facilities, including hospitals, pharmacies and laboratories, to ensure the most cost effective service. Furthermore, access to specialised medical services for refugees with complex or acute needs, such as cancer and chronic renal failure care is expensive and only provided based on a cost-effective approach; this is determined by an independent exceptional care committee.

In 2016, UNHCR and partners started a Home-Based Care Programme (HBC) where the post hospitalization follow up care is provided by 24 trained Syrian volunteers. UNICEF and WHO continued playing a major role in supporting outreach efforts to raise awareness among Syrian families about access to the public healthcare facilities in targeted area. Special focus on comprehensive healthcare services for maternal and child health is also provided. Two hundred Syrian community-based health workers were trained to carry out this awareness raising.

⁴ WHO country page: <http://www.who.int/countries/egy/en/> Country office web site <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/egy/>

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

		2017		2018	
A. Population Group	Age Groups	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	32,800	32,800	31,500	31,500
	Women	32,000	32,000	31,000	31,000
	Boys	24,900	24,900	24,400	24,400
	Girls	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100
	Sub Total	113,000	113,000	110,000	110,000
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	609,110	182,733	609,110	182,733
	Women	569,392	181,205	569,392	181,205
	Boys	253,976	253,976	253,976	253,976
	Girls	253,196	253,196	253,196	253,196
	Sub Total	1,685,674	871,109	1,685,674	871,109
Grand Total		1,798,674	984,109	1,795,674	981,109

Refugees arriving in Egypt who seek out primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare have different understandings and expectations of the healthcare services.

In 2016, a Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS)⁵ conducted by UNHCR for Syrian refugees showed that knowledge of subsidized and free health services available to refugees is limited, while their healthcare seeking behavior is very high and costly and was mainly to private facilities (64 percent). Nearly three quarters of all families spent an average of 735 Egyptian pounds (USD 100) per month on healthcare, with the highest bills in the private clinics and hospitals. It also revealed that 39 percent of surveyed families self-reported chronic diseases, with hypertension, diabetes and heart diseases on the top of the list. However, around a quarter of adults with chronic conditions reported that they could not afford treatment for their condition.

Only 60 percent of pregnant women reported visiting antenatal care services, citing the fees, transport, or not feeling antenatal care is necessary as the main reason for not attending. The caesarean section rate among Syrian women giving birth is very high at 55.6 percent of all deliveries - a similar rate as among Egyptians. The neonatal complication rate was high with approximately 15.9 percent of the deliveries resulting in neonatal hospital admission and requiring the baby to stay in the hospital for two weeks on average.

As for specialized care, according to the 2016 Health Need Assessment conducted by WHO⁶, hospitalization was reported by a quarter of the surveyed households, mainly in private facilities. Surgery was the main cause of admission and the main source of payment was out-of-pocket by Syrian families, followed by UNHCR supported healthcare.

As for child health among the under-5 children surveyed by WHO vaccination, rates are high and most of the children received vaccination in public facilities. Surveys from UNICEF⁷ have shown that the majority of the Syrian mothers participate in national immunization days with minimal access barriers. It also revealed that their main source of information about the campaigns was family members and neighbours.

5 UNHCR, 2016. Health Access and Utilization Survey Among Syrian Refugees- Egypt. UNHCR

6 World Health Organization, 2016. Health Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt. World Health Organization

7 UNICEF, 2015. Source of Knowledge of Syrian Refugees in Egypt About National Immunization Days Against Polio. UNICEF

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The health sector aims to respond to the needs of the refugee population and the impacted community with a general objective to reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure that all refugees will be able to fulfil their right to access the health service.

The strategy will seek to establish a balance between the strengthening of health systems and delivery of quality healthcare services, thus focusing on two axes:

- a) Supporting equitable and sustainable access and coverage through quality healthcare services (primary and essential secondary/tertiary) while also enhancing the community outreach health awareness;
- b) Strengthening of existing national health systems with a primary focus on key components, such as child health, non communicable diseases, mental health, reproductive health, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Priorities will remain sustaining and improving equal and non-discriminatory access to existing services, and scaling up the coverage of health services by supporting the MoH with the implementation of the family health approach in selected areas. Specific capacity gaps in responding to mental health and non-communicable diseases needs and their follow up in primary care settings will be addressed through capacity-building and a wider roll- out of the programme in the refugee hosting areas.

In 2017-2018, the health sector will intensify its work to influence the health-seeking behavior of Syrian refugees to shift it towards the utilization of public health facilities rather than expensive private health clinics. This will be achieved through community outreach programmes in which Syrian community health volunteers will play a vital role. This approach should also provide livelihood opportunities to Syrian volunteers. They are provided with small incentives.

To ensure that public health facilities have the capacity to serve refugees, the partners will support the MoH to strengthen the health system, through expansion of the capacity of selected facilities that will benefit refugees and surrounding communities. This will enhance the opportunity for those most in need among both population groups to have equal and non-discriminatory access to quality healthcare.

The response proposed by health partners will continue to focus on maternal and child health activities, including access to these services for adolescents. In close collaboration with the food security sector, the health sector will ensure that key nutrition services for pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as child survival, are available.

Syrian women, men, girls and boys and men living with disabilities, as well as SGBV survivors, will also be prioritized within a broader protection strategy to promote community inclusion and non-discrimination. Furthermore, coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular the protection sector, will be pursued to optimize the efficient and effective implementation of the referral system as well as equal and timely access to healthcare, particularly for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, violence, abuse and exploitation.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The health sector's engagement is to deliver high-quality programmes consistently and be accountable to the refugees.

The health sector will actively engage in community outreach to understand the concerns and needs of the Syrian population and maximise the coverage and service provision. Strengthening the community-based health response is a key objective in the response of the health sector; encouraging and facilitating communities and people to provide feedback on their level of satisfaction with the quality and effectiveness of the assistance received while paying particular attention to the gender, age and diversity of those giving feedback.

The health partners providing direct medical assistance to Syrian refugees will ensure a documented complaint mechanism in their premises and health clinics, so that refugees have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints.

Health sector partners will also continue to conduct coordinated needs assessments and evaluation as well as coverage and impact monitoring to ensure periodic follow up and access to necessary medical information for strategic planning and to improve practices. The use of the health information by partners, as well as needs assessments including, health access and utilization surveys, will continue to be important monitoring tool to measure the access and utilization of national services.



© UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve Access to Quality Primary Health Care in Impacted Areas.		
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of supported primary health facilities per 10,000 refugees in impacted areas.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 8 PHC facilities/ 10,000 Refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 10 PHC facilities/ 10,000 Refugees OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 13 PHC/ 10,000 Refugees

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolcent/ youth budget 2017	Adolcent/ youth budget 2018
1.1 Regular medical consultations provided at primary health care facilities.	# of acute PHC consultations for girls, women, boys, men.	61,500	56,350	1,428,000	-	-
	# under 5 children received routine immunization and growth monitoring services.	10,000	9,000			
1.2 Management of non-communicable chronic disease provided.	# of patients benefiting from chronic medications services.	5,500	5,400	1,505,000	-	-
1.3 Access basic reproductive, child and youth health care ensured.	# of antenatal care consultations provided.	3,700	3,300	865,000	305,000	305,000
	# of youth receiving SRH services and counselings (males, females)	5,000	5,000			
	# of persons receiving family planning services.	4,500	4,500			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,798,000	305,000	305,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018
1.4 Capacity building (staff training) support to public primary health care facilities in impacted communities.	# of Cumulative training participants in PHC facilities (ANC, FP and Midwiferes)	975	820	642,500	22,500	692,500
	# of training participants in youth clinics.	100	100			
	# of trained EPI staff trained on updated guidelines.	900	900			
1.5 Integrated child survival model implemented & nutrition integrated model supported in impacted areas.	# of public PHC facilities supported for implementing integrated child survival model and nutritional integrated model.	70	100	890,000	-	875,000
	# of under-5 children immunized during Polio NIDs.	15,000,000	15,000,000			
	# of under 5 children receiving routine immunization and growth monitoring services	4,000	3,500			
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.	35	37	850,000	-	850,000
	# staff trained on mental health and NCD management.	150	100			
	# of protocols and guidelines developed.	1	1			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				2,382,500	22,500	2,417,500
						22,500

OBJECTIVE 2	Optimize life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt		
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of supported hospitals per 50,000 refugees in impacted areas	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 5 Hospitals/ 50,000 Refugee	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 15 Hospitals/ 50,000 Refugees OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 20 Hospitals/ 50,000 Refugees

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018 Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
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.	31,020	30800	3,505,000	-	3,305,000
	# of patients received secondary health care for life threatening emergencies.	800	650			
2.2 Health care access for people with disability (PWD) ensured.	# of PWD assisted.	400	340	192,500	-	155,000
2.3 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	# pregnant women with direct obstetric complications managed at secondary Health care.	210	250	510,000	-	410,000
	# of neonatal ICU admission.	100	100			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				4,207,500	-	3,870,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
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.	530	500	645,000	77,400	645,000
2.5 Capacity of governmental and non-governmental actor is strengthened to improved accessibility of safe and confidential SGBV-related health services.	# of facilities supported for strengthened SGBV response in impacted area.	52	52	233,000	-	308,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				878,000	77,400	953,000
						34,400
						-

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthening National Health Care System.		
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of public healthcare facilities supported for improving the quality of services	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 95	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 288 OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 284

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolcent/youth budget 2017	Adolcent/youth budget 2018
3.1 The Health information system (HIS/EWARN/Mapping) is standardized and strengthened.	# of public facilities supported with Information System (HIS/EWARN/Mapping)	35	35			
	# of trained staff for HIS at selected facilities .	100	75	115,000	-	-
3.2 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas.	# of public facilities supported with material /equipment.	241	243			
	# of youth friendly facilities supported with material /equipment.	8	7	2,761,675	8,000	7,000
	# of districts receiving updated curricula and guidelines for EPI support.	300	-			
3.3. Enhanced Quality of services provided at PHC facilities.	# of PHC facilities with active board.	4	6			
	# training participant on supervision model at central level.	8	14	178,193	-	-
	# percentage increased of refugee visit to supported facilities (Health care Utilisation)	5	10			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,054,868	8,000	7,000

OBJECTIVE 4	Strengthen the community-based health response.		
OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	# of trained community health workers (Syrians and nationals)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 281	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 1,043 OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 908

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018 Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
4.1 Community health awareness is expanded and strengthened.	# of community health awareness sessions conducted.	24,362	40,062	617,000	25,000	717,000
	# of Home based Care visits.	11,500	11,500			
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				617,000	25,000	717,000
						35,000
						35,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
4.2 Capacity building on 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	885	885	540,000	-	625,000
	# of community health awareness sessions conducted for host community.	24,040	24,040			
	TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				540,000	-

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2017	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2017	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2017
UNHCR	7,000,000	2,266,868	9,266,868
WHO	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000
UNICEF	800,000	1,450,000	2,250,000
UNFPA	30,000	830,500	860,500
SAVE THE CHILDREN	135,500	201,000	336,500
IOM	97,000	285,000	382,000
PATHFINDER	160,000	472,000	632,000
TOTAL	8,622,500	6,855,368	15,477,868

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2018	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2018	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2018
UNHCR	6,400,000	2,616,868	9,016,868
WHO	325,000	1,075,000	1,400,000
UNICEF	720,000	1,300,00	2,020,000
UNFPA	40,000	820,500	860,500
SAVE THE CHILDREN	139,000	195,000	334,000
IOM	97,000	285,000	382,000
PATHFINDER	240,000	708,000	948,000
TOTAL	7,961,000	7,000,368	14,961,368





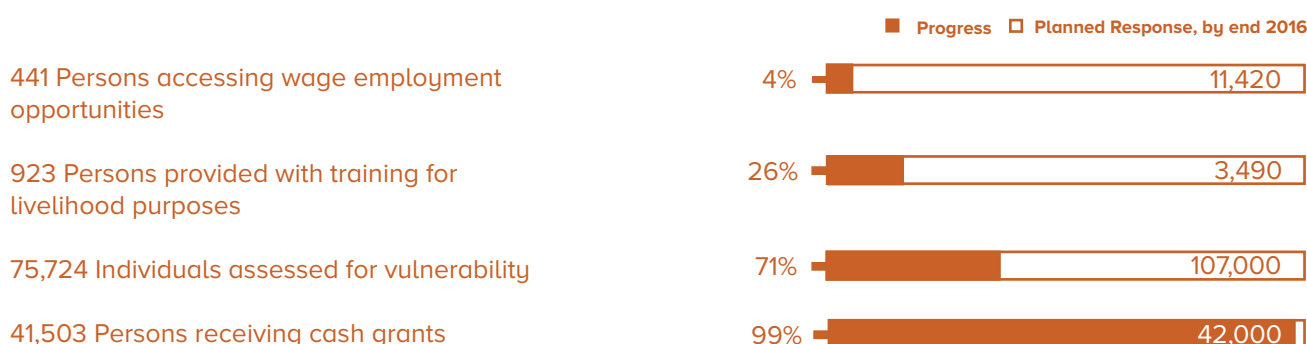
BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugee) Co-lead: UNDP (Resilience)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), FARD Foundation, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNDP, UN Habitat, Save the Children (SCI), World Food Programme (WFP)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Caritas Egypt, Plan International, Social development Fund	
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	2017	2018
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 23,728,410	USD 22,791,274
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 14,047,189	USD 15,572,227
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 37,775,599	USD 38,363,501
FOCAL POINT	Rasha Arous, Livelihoods Officer, arous@unhcr.org Nazly Abdel Azim, Programme Analyst, nazly.abdelazim@undp.org	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EGYPT RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016



CURRENT SITUATION

Over the past two years, Egypt has faced serious economic challenges, including a significant decrease in the gross domestic product (GDP) with close to a quarter of the population living under the national poverty line. In addition, the country is faced with an unemployment rate at 12.7 percent, with youth unemployment more than double the national average at 34.3 percent. Female youth also face unemployment rates close to three times that of male youth.⁸

The economic challenges continue to negatively impact refugees, asylum-seekers and members of host communities. UNHCR's study on the socio-economic vulnerability of Syrian refugees⁹ indicates that 87 percent of Syrian households (93 percent of individuals) registered with UNHCR are unable to afford the minimum requirements for a dignified life.¹⁰ At the same time, with rising poverty and economic pressures, communities hosting large number of Syrian refugees also face considerable challenges in meeting their basic needs.

In 2016, unconditional cash grants were provided to an average of 36,205 extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees. However, the need remains much greater than the available funding; only 35 percent of the Syrian refugee population is provided with cash grants, while, 59 percent of households (67 percent of individuals) are unable to meet their basic needs.¹¹

UNHCR has transitioned to a new vulnerability assessment methodology for targeting unconditional cash grants and WFP food vouchers. This modality envisages an annual measurement of socio-economic conditions of all Syrian refugee households in the country. This household survey, conducted through home visits or office-based sessions, is recorded on a tablet and later transmitted to a central server, where an economic- based targeting methodology is utilized to identify the most vulnerable. The process is overseen by an inter-agency advisory committee.

Efforts also continue in the provision of vocational training and business development services to refugee populations and urban host communities amongst whom refugees live. As of August 2016, a total of 1,209 individuals had been supported with grants to start their business across Egypt and 2,677 persons benefited from training and capacity building programmes.

The 3RP partners plan to enhance the size and number of projects designed to promote livelihood opportunities for refugees and members of the host population which in turn promote social cohesion and stability within communities. The partners continue to invest in communities and will work with local institutions to build resilience and contribute to promoting mid- to long-term community development.



⁸ The real GDP per capita is USD 10,685. IMF estimates the inflation would rise up to 18.2% in 2017 compared to 10.2% in 2016, which is the highest projection in the MENA region. (UNDP, Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report, Egypt; <http://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/countryinfo/>).

⁹ UNHCR, A Fragile Refuge: A socioeconomic Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt, April 2016.

¹⁰ UNHCR acknowledges that those registering with UNHCR are most in need out of the government estimate of 500,000 Syrians living in Egypt.

¹¹ Supra note 2. These households that fall under the severe vulnerability threshold are unable to meet their cost of basic needs.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

		2017		2018	
A. Population Group	Age Groups	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	32,800	32,800	31,500	31,500
	Women	32,000	32,000	31,000	31,000
	Boys	24,900	24,900	24,400	24,400
	Girls	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100
	Sub Total	113,000	113,000	110,000	110,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	470,423	94,179	480,423	111,053
	Women	457,937	93,606	467,553	110,032
	Boys	218,630	40,189	223,222	48,031
	Girls	203,638	37,433	20,7915	44,738
	Sub Total	1,350,628	265,407	1,379,113	313,854
Grand Total		1,463,628	378,407	1,489,113	423,854

Preliminary results of the on-going UNHCR Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) indicate that the living conditions of Syrian refugees have not improved.¹² 94 percent of assessed registered Syrians with UNHCR are unable to afford the minimum requirements to live a dignified life. Female-headed households were particularly impacted with 72 percent of those assessed being severely vulnerable.¹³ The results further indicate that 69 percent of the working-age Syrian males are employed while only 5 percent of working age females is employed. 45 percent of working-age females indicated they were looking for employment opportunities while 50 percent indicated unwillingness to work due to cultural barriers, among other gender related issues.¹⁴ Overall, 48 percent of the surveyed households needed to borrow money or purchase on credit to meet their basic needs. This data indicates that the most socio-economic vulnerable refugees are registered with UNHCR, and as such, impact the level of protection, assistance and cash based support required.

To prevent further deterioration in vulnerability, unconditional cash grants are provided to the most vulnerable households who are identified through a comprehensive analysis framework that involves examination of multiple layers of data.

The livelihoods programmes will primarily be based on an area-based approach targeting a handful of host communities that host a large number of Syrian refugees. The refugee population in Egypt has settled down in a few number of urban and semi-urban districts along the outskirts of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and pocket areas around the Nile Delta region. Key activities will focus on addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of the refugee and host population residing in these areas. Furthermore, the resilience component will especially focus on reaching the most vulnerable and poor in these areas based on Egypt's poverty map, UNHCR-led EVAR surveys and other targeting and assessment methodologies.

¹² UNHCR Egypt, EVAR Data Analysis (Draft Paper), September 2016 at 3.

¹³ These are households living on less than half of the minimum expenditure required to meet their basic needs.

¹⁴ Id. 4.3 percent of children was found to be working, equivalent to 1,000 out of 23,131 surveyed Syrian children.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The focus for basic needs will remain to support the most socio-economic vulnerable refugees to improve their capacity to be active community members and access basic services safely and with dignity based on information from the vulnerability assessments. These refugees will be supported with unconditional cash grants as well as seasonal cash grants, supplemented, where appropriate, with conditional grants for education, child protection as well as maternal and child health services. The Cash- based assistance will be closely coordinated with the food security sector to ensure comprehensive support to enhance food security and improve refugees' abilities to cover their basic needs. The 3RP partners will continue to seek synergies with the national social protection programmes as well as the protection sector and continue to refine vulnerability assessments and targeting modalities, monitoring and evaluation of the interventions to maximise impact of cash assistance.

During the coming two years, the livelihoods programmes will be inclusive and open to all community members from different groups. This approach will ensure social interaction and prevent tensions. The support of 3RP partners will concentrate on skills development, entrepreneurship and improving access to wage employment. Wage employment will focus on linking job seekers with decent work opportunities combined together with skills building components. Self-employment will be promoted by providing essential assets and corporate grants as well as business development services, also focusing on linking people to each other to improve and expand their entrepreneurial networks and improve access to markets. Support to specific sectors, including the textile and food processing industries will be promoted through cluster and value chain development and capacity building and training. The 3RP partners will pursue self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods for both local and refugee communities including, special attention to vulnerable populations such as female headed households, youth and persons with disabilities. Where opportunities arise, the sector will also engage with the private sector to enhance access to decent work environment.

The 3RP partners will focus in the biennium 2017-18, on the enhancement of capacities of the local population. Capacities of local government and public institutions in areas with high density of refugees will be supported to better map the needs, plan and carry out interventions that are aligned with the mid-to longterm local development strategies. In particular, 3RP partners will focus on supporting urban profiling, strengthening local government's revenue and financial management, providing improved community infrastructure and social services (through a cash-for-works approach) and exploring innovative housing solutions for both host and refugee populations in targeted communities.

The food security sector will also shift towards cost and labour intensive programmes (activities) to promote and support different employment schemes and livelihood opportunities in the next two years. These planned activities will be closely coordinated with the basic needs and livelihoods sector, including joint market and labour assessments. Programmes will focus on the provision of microcredit grants/financing to food supply chain rehabilitation and its development. Furthermore, market-demanded vocational and entrepreneur training to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptians will be conducted. Egyptians will be connected with access to micro-finance and/or grants.

Finally, 3RP partners will jointly advocate for improved economic opportunities for the refugee and local communities. There is growing evidence that the refugees in Egypt have a positive impact in business creation, investment and cultural diversity in the local communities. The sector will continue to advocate with relevant actors for formal access to employment and access to finance for the refugee population which in turn will lead to improved economic opportunities for all population groups and enhance social cohesion between refugees and host communities. It will also seek synergies with activities in other sectors, especially education and health, which can also provide opportunities for skills development and job creation.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Consultations with refugee communities will be a critical element for the basic needs and livelihoods partners. Both refugees and local communities will be consulted through community meetings and feedback mechanisms and their inputs will be incorporated in all stages of programming. The partner agencies will also incorporate complaint and review mechanisms to ensure that community concerns are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

Adequate information will be provided on the EVAR to all refugees and direct referral mechanisms to other sectors and services will be provided for those in need.

The sector will ensure coordination and accountability by monitoring and evaluating progress through the 3RP sector working group meetings 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 also utilize the Management Information System (MIS) ActivityInfo platform to monitor progress of the overall Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework including disaggregation by gender, geography and age for relevant outputs. If required, agencies will also convene sub-sector group meetings focusing on certain outputs, such as value chain development, localization, skills training to further coordinate its activities and monitoring to enhance synergy and impact.

Furthermore, the sector will ensure better coordination with partners to gather further outcome/impact level information on the socio-economic conditions of both the refugee and host community through individual and/or joint assessments, surveys and local profiling exercises. The knowledge and information generated by the M&E framework will be shared with the sector to ensure effective and timely response, accountability and transparency.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Basic needs assistance is provided.		
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of households (MHH/FHH) able to access basic services and meet their basic needs.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 35% (8,629HH)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 45% (6,750 HH) TARGET 2018 45% (6,570 HH)

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adollescent/ youth budget 2017	Adollescent/ youth budget 2018
1.1 Assessment and monitoring conducted at household level to identify socio-economic vulnerability.	# of affected HH (MHH/FHH) profiled twice per year.	26,000	25,500	1,676,000	-	-
1.2 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)	15,000	14,600	15,371,904	2,459,505	2,359,951
1.3 Winterization support provided to Syrian refugees outside the camp.	# of HH (MHH/FHH) received winterization support outside camps (regional indicator)	26,000	25,300	3,488,956	558,233	545,351
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				20,536,860	3,017,738	2,905,302

OBJECTIVE 2	Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved.		
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	% of target population (18-59 years) generating/ earning an income between EGP 500 and EGP 1500 for more than 6 months per year.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 0%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 40% OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 40%

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolcent/ youth budget 2017	Total 2018 Adolcent/ youth budget 2018
2.1 Employment opportunities enhanced.	# of persons have access to wage employment.	1,240	1,340			
	# of persons have access to self-employment.	2,855	3,865	4,304,895	1,222,260	4,854,752 1,255,320
2.2 Capacities and skills enhanced.	# of persons provided by trainings for livelihood purposes.	10,780	13,130	3,765,524	259,430	4,056,070 193,901
	average fall in # of days to create business (reported annually business index)	-	2	500,000	-	500,000 -
Jobs created through employability skills and self-employment, cluster upgrading and VCD, entrepreneurship and business development services.	# of people / enterprises receiving entrepreneurial support and business development assistance.	1,900	1,700	2,750,000	-	2,450,000 -
	# of beneficiaries (refugee and host community members) engaged in community asset /infrastructure rehabilitation.	7,600	9,040	2,558,320	-	3,039,244 -
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				13,878,739	1,481,690	14,900,066 1,449,221

OBJECTIVE 3	Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities.			
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of local governments, municipalities and local partners supported.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE: 0	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017 5	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018 5

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	INDICATOR TARGET 2017	INDICATOR TARGET 2018	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (USD)		
				Total 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2017	Adolencent/ youth budget 2018
3.1 Local Institutions capacities enhanced and knowledge of basic needs and livelihood situations improved in hosting communities.	# of local stakeholders trained on issues supporting improved basic needs provision and livelihood.	120	150			
	# of Local city and local development plans developed mutually with local stakeholders.	2	3	3,360,000	1,609,000	1,634,170
	# of priority responsive actions and community interventions implemented.	10	12			
3.2 Promote resilience planning within 3RP.	Increase in volume of funded resilience programmes.	10%	10%			
	Increase in # of local partners (private/pub-lic) (reported biannually)	10%	10%	-	-	-
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				3,360,000	1,609,000	1,634,170

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2017	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2017	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2017
UNHCR	22,712,040	241,687	22,953,728
WFP	-	5,453,262	5,453,262
UNDP	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
ILO	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
UNIDO	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
CRS	266,370	225,240	491,610
IOM	-	437,000	437,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	-	200,000	200,000
UN HABITAT	-	240,000	240,000
FARD FOUNDATION	750,000	-	750,000
TOTAL	23,728,411	14,047,189	37,775,600

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2018	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2018	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2018
UNHCR	22,119,274	235,282	22,354,556
WFP	-	6,814,765	6,814,765
UNDP	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
ILO	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
UNIDO	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
CRS	347,000	303,480	650,480
IOM	-	487,000	487,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	-	440,000	440,000
UN HABITAT	-	341,700	341,700
FARD FOUNDATION	325,000	-	325,000
TOTAL	22,791,274	15,572,227	38,363,501



Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

EGYPT

