Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP)

JANUARY
TO DECEMBER
2025

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Elham Bakhi, a Sudanese refugee and her 4 children, register with UNHCR Egypt in Cairo a year after a civil war broke out in Sudan. Elham fled to Egypt on May 2024 along thousands of other refugees leaving everything behind.

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PREFACE FOR EGYPT REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE RESPONSE PLAN (ERRRP) 2025

Egypt has continuously demonstrated its unwavering support, offering refuge to those fleeing conflict and persecution. Egypt is a home to hundreds of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan, Syria, and South Sudan. In Egypt, the economy had already been impacted by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine. In addition, the current regional escalations on the southern border with Sudan and on the eastern border with unprecedented escalation inside Gaza further compound the delicate economic situation.

Despite the strain on national resources and economic hurdles, Egypt continues to grant access to rights and services, including access to education and healthcare services, to refugees and asylum-seekers. In addition to the country's inclusive policies on education and health, Egypt has implemented some key principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) such as the out-of-camp policy. In addition, the Egypt 2030 Vision has adopted "inclusive sustainable development" as a guiding principle for the country's long- term vision, ensuring that refugees and asylum seekers are treated equally to Egyptians in line with the "leaving no one behind" principle.

As of 31 of December 2024, a total of 877,012 refugees and asylum-seekers from 59 nationalities are officially registered with UNHCR in Egypt. The country currently hosts the largest number of registered refugees and asylum-seekers in its history. It is anticipated that arrivals will continue to increase throughout 2025, thus the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP) targets more than 2 million individuals, including the affected host community.

The ERRRP, which is co-led by UNHCR and UNDP, is a coordination mechanism and a framework that aims to consolidate efforts to respond to the humanitarian and development challenges faced in a holistic, comprehensive, collective, and integrated manner. The plan also aims to support the Government of Egypt (GoE) to continue to offer protection to those in need, providing lifesaving assistance, strengthening national systems, and reinforcing peaceful co-existence and self-reliance of refugees and affected host communities.

Despite GoE efforts and steadfast commitment to provide comprehensive protection and assistance, the restrain on national scarce resources, and the increasing number of new arrivals, continue to have a telling impact on the national institutional capacities to provide services and assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and local communities, especially in urban areas.

UNHCR, UNDP and partners aim to support the efforts of the Government, ensuring complementarity between the humanitarian and development efforts and advocating for more support by the international community to ensure sustainability and widening of the inclusive services offered to refugees and host communities, and to implement resilience-based development interventions aimed at strengthening the resilience of host communities, promoting social cohesion, in line with the principle of burden and responsibility-sharing of the GCR.

The ERRRP 2025 strategic approach is aligned with GCR, as well as the pledges made by the GoE at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019 and in 2023, in order to jointly deliver and support solutions for refugees and host communities in Egypt. More than ever, complementarity between the humanitarian and development efforts coordinated approaches are needed under the "One Refugee Approach". The ERRRP 2025 aims to support refugee response, ensuring that the women, men, and children who have fled their countries continue to have access to protection services and lifesaving assistance, and contribute to promoting refugees' socio-economic inclusion, peaceful co-existence and resilience for all.

Once again, we call on the international community to continue their strong and vital support for forcibly displaced people and affected host communities in the country. Egypt's "One Refugee Approach" can only be sustained with proportionate funding to the scale of the refugee situation needs and gaps. Meanwhile, the inspiring efforts of the humanitarian and development partners, not least the refugees themselves and also host communities, are reminders of what can be achieved when we work together.

"The composition of refugees in Egypt, driven by protracted crises in their countries of origin, is a clear reflection of the urgency to address the underlying causes of forced displacement with a Humanitarian-Development-Peace lens."

H.E. Ambassador Wael Badawi

Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Refugees, Migration and Combatting Human Trafficking, Egypt

"In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, our aim as UNHCR is to support Egypt as primary lead of the response in line with the "responsibility sharing" principles, ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach and laying the groundwork for sustainable solutions from the start for both refugees and affected host communities."

Dr. Hanan Hamdan Malek

UNHCR Representative to the Arab Republic of Egypt and to the League of Arab States

"Supporting sustainable livelihoods for host communities and refugees is key to enhancing resilience and enabling durable solutions. Experience shows that humanitarian support must be complemented by long-term development investments that strengthen national systems, guided by a Humanitarian-Development-Peace approach."

Alessandro Fracassetti

UNDP Resident Representative, Egypt

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AT A GLANCE

Country Planned Response

January-December 2025

Response: Overview

USD 339.3 M

30 ERRRP PARTNERS

1,142,331 Sudanese Refugees

137,962 Syrian Refugees

149,035 Other Refugees *

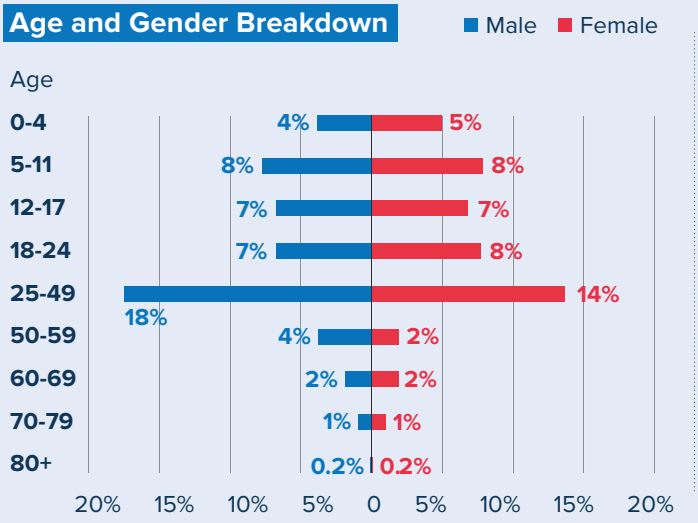
432,017 Host Community

* As of 31 May 2025, Other Refugees consisting of 60 nationalities (including South Sudanese, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali, and others).

Population Planning Figures

Country	Refugees pre 15 April 2023	Population as of end of Dec 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Sudanese Refugee Population	60,779	602,702	1,142,331
Syrian Refugee Population	146,995	147,797	137,962
Other Refugee Population	85,846	126,513	149,035
Host Community			432,017
Total Projected Population in Need: **1,861,345**			

Age and Gender Breakdown



20% persons with special needs (including disabilities)

53% women and girls

47% men and boys

PART 1 CURRENT SITUATION

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Egypt has a long-standing tradition of welcoming and hosting refugees and asylum-seekers over the years. The GoE has been actively participating in the discussions on the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), which aims to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity between refugees and affected host countries. Moreover, Egypt has implemented key principles of the GCR, including the out-of-camp policy, allowing refugees to choose where to settle, with the majority living in urban settings across major cities. Egypt's policies respect the right of refugees to freedom of movement as an essential human right and facilitate their inclusion in the Egyptian Society. Respect for human rights and dignity, non-discrimination, and the right to a decent life continue to guide Egypt's approach towards refugees.

On 16 December 2024, Egypt's new Asylum Law was enacted by H.E. President Abdel- Fattah El-Sisi. The adoption of the law represents the first step in Egypt's establishment of a normative domestic asylum framework and system that is in line with international standards. The law entails the establishment of a Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs (PCRA) under the Prime Minister's oversight. UNHCR and its partners will continue to work closely with the Egyptian Government to support the transition to a State-led responsibility. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized the first inter-ministerial meeting on the transition plan on 20 January 2025, where UNHCR presented a preliminary vision on the transition of Protection related responsibilities of registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD).

Egypt currently hosts the largest number of Sudanese new arrivals in the region on top of hosting the largest registered refugees and asylum-seekers in the country's history. The Sudanese refugee population as of 31 December 2024 is the top nationality (**602,702**) of individuals registered, followed by Syrian (**147,797**). Most refugees live in urban areas of Cairo and along the North Coast of the country. According to UNHCR's 2024 Mid-Year Trends report, Egypt received the second-highest number of new asylum applications globally in the first half of 2024.

Additionally, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Egypt hosts nine million migrants from 133 countries. It's important to highlight that there are many foreign nationals who, having fled crises in their countries of origin, have been residing in Egypt for prolonged periods without seeking international protection. This is due to various reasons, including the positive political and public narrative on migration as well as close cultural links with the host community, which allows a conducive environment for inclusion.

Due to the increase in new arrivals from Sudan, registration capacity in Cairo and Alexandria has been expanded, as well as, Infoline services to provide information, counselling, and registration appointments in seven languages. In 2024, about **877,544** individuals have received registration appointments. In addition, UNHCR has implemented biometric registration to allow refugees and asylum-seekers to regularize their stay in Egypt and obtain a renewable residence permit, which grants them freedom of movement across the country.

A large influx of refugees naturally puts a strain on the economy and host communities. In Egypt, the economy had already been impacted by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, which led to higher prices in the supply of goods and resulted in financial hardship for both host communities as well as for refugees. Moreover, the current regional escalation on the Egyptian Southern border with the conflict in Sudan and the eastern border with the unprecedented escalation inside Gaza compounds the already delicate economic situation in the country. Despite the strain on national resources and economic challenges, Egypt continues to adopt an open-door policy granting access to rights and services, including access to education and healthcare services, to refugees and asylum-seekers, on par with Egyptian citizens.

It's expected that the pressure on public utilities, education, health services, infrastructure, and jobs will increase, which will put further strain on the budget and services offered by the Government, and on public services and infrastructure. It is within this context that an urgent implementation of a resilience-based development approach is needed to support the ability of individuals, households, communities, national/local institutions, and systems to withstand current shocks and recover from them.

In line with the burden and responsibility sharing principle, the Government of Egypt (GoE) works closely with humanitarian and development partners to implement the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019. In 2023, the GoE submitted new pledges on the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national health and education systems; the integration of forced displacement in peacebuilding and post-conflict, reconstruction, and development efforts in Africa towards advancing the operationalization of the Humanitarian -Development – Peace Nexus (HDPN), and addressing the impact of climate change on displacement. Most of these pledges have not yet been matched by donors. The lack of financial resources hampers the Government ability to expand inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national systems.

On the other hand, the GoE has been one of the top pioneers and advocates on climate change issues, leading the COP27 in 2022, which was the first COP ever to highlight the interlinkages and seek to address the adverse effects of climate change on forced displacement. The Egyptian COP27 Presidency also launched the Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) initiative, which marks the first initiative by a COP presidency to tackle the interface between climate and peace, with a focus on the third pillar of climate- displacement nexus.

To continue to support the ongoing government response, the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP) will seek USD 339.3 million for 2025 to protect and assist a total of 1.9 million refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities.

HUMANITARIAN – DEVELOPMENT – PEACE NEXUS

Humanitarian Development Peace

The influx of refugees in Egypt is putting pressure on existing national services, social services infrastructure, social cohesion and economic systems. In order to mitigate such an impact, there is a need for enhanced cooperation among Humanitarian, Development, and Peace actors. Humanitarian organizations will address basic needs and humanitarian priorities both short and long-term while working in close coordination and complementarity with development partners, as well as prominent peace actors to address the root causes in the countries of origin particularly The Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA). Linkages with Egypt's development priorities and plans -particularly Egypt's vision 2030- will be established to tackle the causes and consequences of the current economic crisis, which inadvertently impacts inclusion of refugees in national and local systems and services.

The resilience-based development approach will include financial institutions, as well as private sector engagement to contribute to medium and long-term sustainability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), strengthen national and local systems and institutions, and ensure nobody is left behind.

Investments in national and local infrastructures, increasing quality of services and reinforcing social protection schemes will represent the main areas of work for development stakeholders.

Involvement of grassroot organizations, communities, representatives of youth and women groups as well as networks and institutions that promote social cohesion will be key in ensuring that humanitarian and development partners can work towards collective outcomes and have the maximum positive impact and foster inclusion and growth.

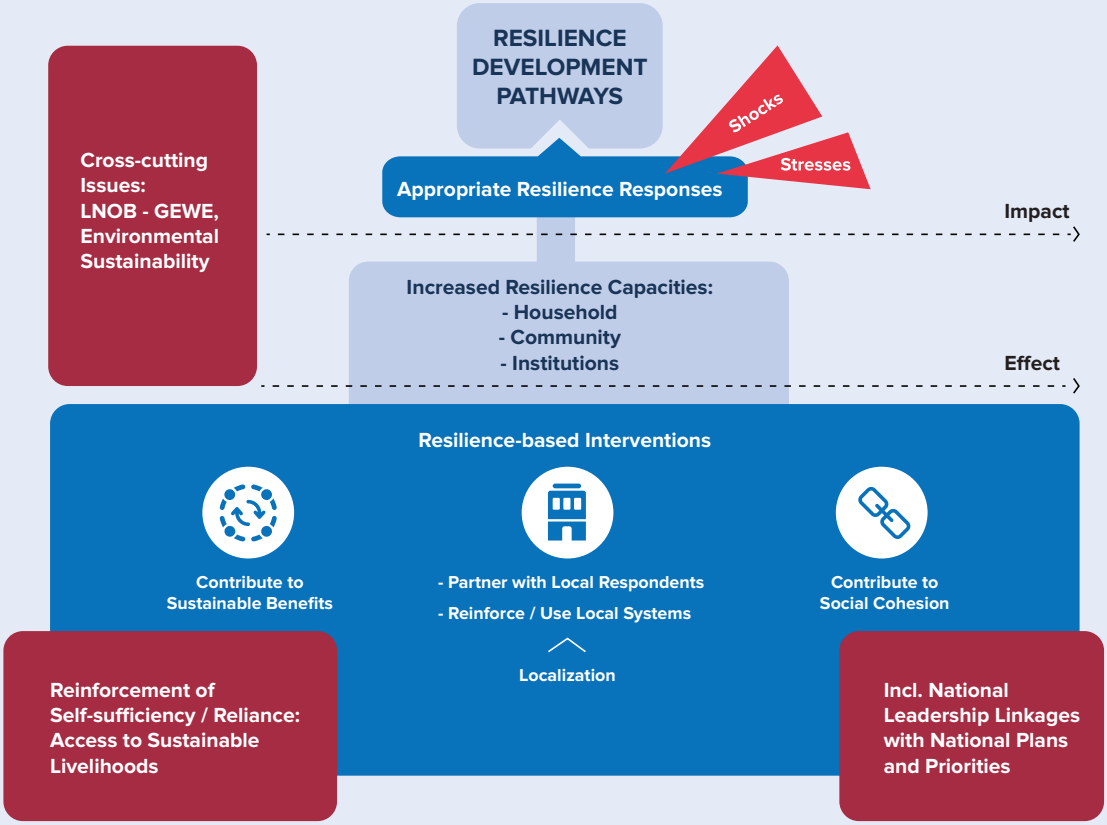
A recent strategic exercise at the Inter- Sector Working Group (ISWG) level has identified key recommendations for strengthening resilience-based development and supporting more adaptive solutions in Egypt, which will be further explored and unpacked in 2025.

The response will continue to reinforce localization efforts through the involvement of grassroot organizations, communities, representatives of youth and women groups as well as networks and institutions that promote social cohesion. Such an inclusive approach will be key in ensuring that partners can work towards collective outcomes and maximize impact to foster inclusion and growth across HDP approaches.

The response will aim to boost support to local and national capacities to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact of the response. ERRRP partners will continue to align programmes with national plans and priorities, working in close coordination and partnership with institutions at local, subnational, and national levels.

Resilience for all is a pathway towards strengthening development and advancing locally and nationally owned adaptive solutions and capacities, helping both refugees and host communities to be self-reliant and included, where possible, in local and national systems and plans, including the national social systems.

Simplified Theory of Change Resilience Intervention



Promotes the Implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace-Nexus

COUNTRY RISKS AND NEEDS

Throughout 2024, over 40 inter-agency multi-sector assessments were conducted involving refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities across Cairo, Alexandria, Aswan, Giza, and Damietta. These initiatives revealed partners to understand overall refugee and host community needs and concerns, as well as response gaps. Among the assessment key findings, are the challenges faced in terms of the wait time (averaged 2.5 years) for Sudanese to obtain a valid government-issued residency documentation. The long wait time affects the ability of Sudanese to access some basic services. It's important to note that the large influx of Sudanese has put tremendous pressure on the capacity of the Immigration and Passport Authorities. Nevertheless, the Egyptian government is making significant efforts to address all of these issues.

On the other hand, Sudanese who were present in the country before the Sudan crisis have also been impacted, in addition to those who are who have been seeking to renew their residency to maintain their legal status.

It is worth noting that UNDP Egypt is also finalizing a rapid socioeconomic impact assessment with the Institute of National Planning (INP), assessing the social and economic implications of the Sudan crisis on Egypt's economy.

Sohaib Binyam (age 2; left), and Fozan Binyam (age 9; right) from South Sudan

© UNHCR / Karim Hany

Recently arrived refugees and asylum seekers need immediate livelihood assistance. Sector partners will provide support in terms of employability skills, career guidance, wage employment facilitation with the private sector, as well as supporting the self-employment sector by providing grants to host communities, refugees and asylum-seekers to start and sustain their own business. Women and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) will be given priority in livelihood opportunities to mitigate any risk of Violence against women and girls and other harmful coping mechanisms. Furthermore, joint needs and capacity assessments will be conducted to support evidence- based programming. As part of the resilience-based development approach, national/local actors' response capacity would be enhanced to provide services to both refugees and host communities. In addition, Livelihood and Economic Inclusion initiatives (LEI) will aim to foster social cohesion through enhancing livelihoods and dialogue/activities between host communities and refugees.

Enhancing access to public services is key to ensure inclusion of refugees with specific needs and to mitigate various forms of protection risks such as violence against women and girls and gaps in child protection particularly children on the move. Sudanese school-aged children and their parents continue to face challenges to access education opportunities in Egypt, due to a lack of documentation and residency requirements affecting enrollment in public schools. This has been aggravated by the closure of refugee community learning centers across the country.

Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR enjoy access to public universities on the same footing as nationals, with those who obtained their Secondary School Certificate from an Egyptian school fully exempted from the tuition fee applicable to foreign students, while Sudanese university students are exempted from 70% of the tuition fees.

In terms of healthcare, the ability to refer patients to quality, cost-effective healthcare services is hindered by financial constraints. The number of individuals requiring secondary and tertiary healthcare services exceeds the available resources, resulting in prioritizing the most urgent and severe cases. Joint assessments by WASH partners highlighted the need to improve the quality of drinking water and water sources, address deficiencies in some sanitation facilities, support the improvement of waste management, and increase the provision of hygiene, dignity, and baby kits.

Heba and her daughter Lina are registering as refugees in Cairo after fleeing their homes in Khartoum, Sudan. Now they hope to rebuild their lives.

© UNHCR / Christina Rizk

PART 2 COUNTRY RESPONSE AND SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2025

SO1:

Support the GoE to preserve asylum space and further strengthen protection environment and continue to provide support to the GoE to develop a fair and efficient asylum system in line with international standards.

SO2:

Support the GoE to Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi-sectoral lifesaving protection and humanitarian assistance to new arrivals and support to host communities with a special attention to persons at risk and in vulnerable situations.

SO3:

Advocate for and support the continuation of Government-led provision in social protection, education and healthcare to refugees and provide the necessary support, both in humanitarian assistance and resilience-based development to promote the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities to ensure increasing level of self-reliance. Promote self-reliance, livelihood opportunities, and socio-economic inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers along with host communities in national services, including jobs, health and education, to enable them to meet their needs through more sustainable and development-oriented interventions.

SO4:

Advocate for more support by the international community to the government of Egypt to ensure the sustainability of services provided to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities, and to implement developmental actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of host communities and promoting social cohesion, in line with the principle of burden and responsibility-sharing. Build resilience and social cohesion by promoting the localization of the response in collaboration with the Government and by ensuring community-based approaches, including organizations led by refugees, women, youth, people with disabilities and older people.

The ERRRP 2025 is aligned with the Egypt National vision 2030 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027 as well as the GCR. Protection and resilience-based interventions aim at reinforcing peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and socio-economic benefits for refugees and asylum seekers and host communities.

The ERRRP partners will work on addressing challenges related to registration and documentation, while supporting the GoE towards enhancing access to national services, labor markets, as well as financial services. Efforts shall be directed at strengthening national systems to support and complement the GoE effort and enhance the protection landscape. Community-based protection approaches across all sectors will continue to be implemented. ERRRP partners will support government efforts to mitigate and address any potential risk of Violence Against Women And Girls (VAWG) through a multi-sectoral modality by engaging women, men, boys, and girls.

Partners will continue to work towards identifying barriers and challenges in leadership and participation, including persons with disabilities, elderlies, and other groups in vulnerable situations. Opportunities will be pursued, particularly for refugees who have stayed in Egypt for longer period. In the meantime, investments in the self-reliance of refugees will be upscaled to empower them further and reduce aid dependency and harmful coping mechanisms on the long term.

Partners will work with local authorities to foster an environment that allows refugees and host communities access to work and facilitate their inclusion into existing livelihoods programs. The participation of the Government, development partners, and the private sector in refugee-hosting areas will be facilitated to create wage and self-employment opportunities for both refugees and host communities.

Resettlement and complementary pathways remain key components in the search for durable solutions for refugees in vulnerable situations. It is estimated that by the end of 2025, approximately 70,000 will be in need of resettlement. Considering the significant needs, multi-year resettlement commitments are required from states, as well as flexibility of resettlement quotas, accelerated resettlement processing and departure arrangements. Other safe and legal pathways to third countries will continue to be explored. These efforts are aimed at enabling refugees to travel out of Egypt for work, education, family reunification, private sponsorship reasons, among others.

Belqies (68) and her son Mohamed Abdallah, refugees from Sudan, register with UNHCR Egypt in Cairo. They fled Sudan on January 2024 along thousands of other refugees, leaving everything behind.

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COUNTRY CROSS-CUTTING RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

The ERRRP partners acknowledge that conflict and displacement affect individuals differently, depending on their age, gender, and diversity (AGD). The AGD policy seeks to ensure that all refugees and asylum seekers fully enjoy their rights on an equal footing with other members of the community. Egypt RRRP partners recognize that more substantive work on the inclusion of persons with disabilities will need to continue, including the design of disability-inclusive projects, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening the capacity building efforts on disability inclusion throughout the response cycle.

Under the education sector response, children with disabilities will be financially supported to enroll them in schools that have the model of education and care suitable for their needs. Under the Health sector, accessibility to healthcare facilities will be promoted as well as social inclusion, empowerment, and protection through awareness initiatives. Provision of assistance will consider the needs of persons with disability (PWDs) through assessing prevalence of different forms of disabilities and functional status.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

RRRP Partners are committed to strengthening AAP by actively involving beneficiaries in decision-making. Participatory assessments will be conducted utilizing an AGD mainstreaming approach, and insights will be gathered on preferences and feedback mechanisms to refine the response program. Collected inquiries, complaints, and feedback are recorded on the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS), enabling regular monitoring and analysis by the team. To address challenges in reaching UNHCR helplines, partners use diverse communication platforms, including community meetings, social media, and text messaging.

El Khansa Fouad, a refugee with special needs from Sudan, fled to Egypt after the outbreak of the war, and hopes to one day be able to defend people with disabilities in Egypt and the world, as she did before in Sudan.

© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The PSEA network co-chairs by UNHCR and IOM as co-chairs oversees functional PSEA coordination mechanisms and takes all necessary actions to prevent, mitigate any potential risk of, and respond to SEA and to put the protection, rights, and dignity of victims at the forefront. In 2025, the PSEA network's work will focus on four pillars: Management and Coordination, Prevention, Response, and Engagement with and support of the affected population. The network will also carry out PSEA risks assessments based on which a workplan will be developed involving all actors in the refugee response and ensuring that PSEA commitments remain at the forefront of the humanitarian work. The network members will design PSEA Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials aiming to raise the awareness on PSEA protocols. Linkages between the Child Protection and Violence against women and girls Sub Working Group will be further enhanced.

Localization

Meaningful engagement and inclusion of organizations led by refugees and asylum seekers as well as local organizations is part of the humanitarian and resilience response and planning cycle to ensure sustainability and better promote the voice of refugees. This commitment is also reflected in the GCR, embracing a "whole-of-society approach", and recognizing the role of civil society organizations. Local organizations play a key role in the matching/collaboration for the implementation of country GRF pledges. They also contribute to the communication and awareness of other members of the refugee community after translating key documents to relevant languages. Focus group discussions will aim to enhance communication and contribute to the evaluation, for instance, of the cash assistance program, placing persons of concern at the center. Their knowledge contributes to a better design and achieves self-reliance for refugees and their host communities which can be replicated in different regions of the country.

Elham Bakhi, a Sudanese refugee carrying one of her four children, registers with UNHCR in Cairo. Elham fled to Egypt on May 2024 along thousands of other refugees leaving everything behind

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SECTORAL RESPONSES

Sector: Protection

The Protection Sector Working Group (PWG), chaired by UNHCR, will continue to promote, and prioritize UNHCR registration, documentation, and the strategic use of refugee status determination (RSD). These efforts will be maintained until the responsibilities of registration and RSD are formally transitioned to the Government of Egypt (GoE) as part of the planned shift toward a national asylum system under the new asylum law. The PWG will also advocate for effective access to territory and asylum, timely residency procedures, civil registration, and access to essential services for people in need of international protection, in alignment with SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

Halima Abdallah, a Sudanese refugee from Khartoum and a mother of 8, fled to Egypt in June 2023 - six weeks after a civil war broke out in Sudan.

© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Following Egypt's adoption of the asylum law, advocacy efforts will focus on supporting the GoE in establishing a national asylum system in line with international standards, addressing challenges related to access to rights, residency and documentation. The PWG will actively seek partnerships to promote the transition to state-led protection systems. Specific protection needs will target vulnerable individuals identified and referred for specialized assistance. Legal partners will facilitate access to justice and legal protection through representation, counseling, and awareness-raising on legal matters. Fostering positive relationships between refugees and host communities remains a key focus, with protection partners organizing initiatives to promote mutual understanding and integration while embedding social cohesion and "do no harm" principles.

Partners will strengthen thematic areas such as disability inclusion, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), housing, legal and physical protection. Inter-agency referral mechanisms will be enhanced to ensure coordinated responses. In response to the growing demand for UNHCR registration, the use of the introduced UNHCR Registration Appointment online tool, launched in August 2024, will be further expanded and the introduction of the Egypt Refugee Interagency Contact Center (ERICC) will help to reduce crowding at reception centers, lower transportation costs for refugees, and improve fast-tracking systems. Solutions in third countries will be sought, with resettlement remaining an important protection tool. Alternative legal pathways expanded for refugees related to family reunification, employment schemes or education abroad will also be pursued.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

The Child Protection Sub-Working Group, co-chaired by UNICEF and UNHCR, will collaborate closely with the overarching goal of ensuring that the national child protection system is inclusive on equal footing as Egyptian children. The child protection Sub Sector will aim to create a safer environment for refugee children in Egypt, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and SDG 16.2, related to the protection of children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence. Partners will coordinate closely with national actors, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), to strengthen child protection systems and strive for full inclusion in national systems, including birth registration. This effort requires improving the capacity of child protection committees and case management units, as well as developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the inclusion of non-Egyptian children under the national alternative care framework. Partners will provide supplementary services including Best Interest Procedure (BIP) to refugee children at risk, including those facing abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. Inter-sector collaboration will mainstream and maximize protection outcomes in health, education, and livelihood sectors, through non-formal education, cash grants, social cohesion with host communities, child friendly spaces, mental health, and psychosocial support. Community engagement will raise awareness about child protection issues and promote positive social norms through educational campaigns and programs.

Mohamed, a 28 year old Syrian refugee and his child at UNHCR Egypt's waiting area.

© UNHCR / Karim Hany

Sub-Sector:
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

In line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and with the SDG 5, the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Sub-Sector Working Group, co-chaired by UNFPA and UNHCR, will strengthen prevention, risk mitigation, and response activities. This ensures that women and girls at high risk of sexual violence, physical abuse, and psychological trauma have access to quality, timely services based on a survivor-centered approach. They will also provide Safe and confidential multi-sectoral services, such as referral pathways, emergency shelter, psychosocial support, legal and emergency cash assistance, and medical support. Mainstreaming sector activities will be reinforced through technical support to other sectors. Prevention strategies will emphasize community awareness-raising and empowerment, engaging men and boys in both refugee and host communities. Collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the National Council for Women (NCW), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and refugee-led organizations (RLOs) will foster a unified approach. Partners will enhance VAWG's related skills of professionals through targeted training. Inter-sector collaboration will promote a holistic approach to VAWG risk mitigation, maintaining accountability to affected populations (AAP) and contributing to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Sub-Sector:
Sub-sector: Community-Based Protection (CBP)

The Community-Based Protection (CBP) Sub-Sector Working Group, co-chaired by UNHCR and Terre Des Hommes (TDH) within the PWG, aims to empower refugee communities and enhance their capacity to provide solutions. This approach will support effective and sustainable community-led responses, promoting social cohesion among both refugee and host communities. Communities will be involved in the assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation of programmes. Participation and inclusion will be strengthened through partnerships with refugee-led and community-based organizations via capacity building, material assistance (such as connectivity packages, rent for RLO community centers, desks, computers, office furniture, sports equipment, etc.), and targeted grants.

To enhance communication and transparency, partners will develop, test, and disseminate timely messages through preferred channels, including community dialogues, focus group discussions, and information sessions about available services. The CBP sub-sector will ensure identification and referrals as well as accessibility to all required services, including the establishment of safe spaces and community centres, and the development and monitoring of referral pathways. Disability inclusion will be mainstreamed through training, awareness-raising, and targeted digital and face-to-face assessment tools.

Sub-Sector: Education

The Education Sector Working Group, co-chaired by UNICEF and UNHCR, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), and in line with Egypt's "Comprehensive School Reform" strategy and SDG4 on quality education, will support refugee children to access quality education, focusing on integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into the national education system, with inclusive and equitable access to quality education. Partners will seek to enhance learning environments in alternative non-formal education settings.

Partners will support newly arrived and vulnerable refugee children and youth, with education cash grants and dignity kits to female students to improve attendance. Children with disabilities will have tailored access, covering tuition and transportation. Learning outcomes and overall well-being will be improved by language support, accelerated learning, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) including PSEA. Capacity-building includes teaching materials, and training educators and school administrative staff to foster safe, protective, and high-quality learning environments. Community engagement will be strengthened engaging parents and caregivers, including social cohesion initiatives around schools.

Sub-Sector: Food Security

The Food Security Sector Working Group, chaired by WFP, will support the GoE to respond to the emergency and longer-term food and nutrition needs of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt. Under the HDP collaborative approach, partners will improve the food consumption patterns of refugees along with that of host communities, as they will address both the immediate and long-term food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations in line with the SDG 2 to end hunger. Partners will ensure access to essential food assistance through in-kind food rations, hot meals, and cash/food vouchers. Additionally, they will assist the GoE in strengthening national systems and institutions to make effective interventions for the forcibly displaced. A joint needs assessment with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is being conducted by UNHCR and WFP to update the prioritization of needs and refine targeting methods, in consultation with communities through established feedback mechanisms.

Sector: PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

Public Health

The Public Health Sector Working Group, chaired by UNHCR and WHO, will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), and other stakeholders, to enhance the health and well-being of refugees and asylum-seekers living in the urban areas of Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan governorates. The recent launch, in October 2024, of Egypt's new health strategy for 2024-2030, which includes an objective on improving refugee access to comprehensive healthcare, supported by actionable steps and related indicators, is a significant achievement. This will strengthen efforts to include refugees in Egypt's national healthcare system. Partners will strengthen the system by providing an integrated package of preventive, promotive, and curative services across primary, secondary, and tertiary care facilities. This support will include in-kind donations of medicine, consumables, and medical equipment, alongside assessments and capacity-building initiatives. Efforts will also focus on enhancing surveillance systems and evaluating the readiness of healthcare facilities to deliver essential services. Key areas of focus will include sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; non-communicable and communicable diseases of public health concern and mental health; and preparedness, prevention, and response to emergencies. Partners will provide complementary health services for forcibly displaced Sudanese, including preventive measures such as vaccinations and disease screenings, as well as awareness-raising. They will continue advocating for the inclusion of refugees in Egypt's ongoing transition to a Universal Health Insurance Project, currently implemented in Port Said and Ismalia to ensure equitable access to healthcare for all vulnerable populations and promoting well-being for all individuals, aligned with the SDG 3.

Sudanese refugee Ozaz Ibrahim receives medical treatment for her two-year-old son Mazem, who suffers from anaemia, in Cairo, Egypt, in March 2025.
© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Nutrition

The Nutrition Sub Sector Working Group, chaired by UNICEF, will work to ensure refugee children have access to nutritious diets, quality primary healthcare, nurturing practices, and essential supplies as per SDG 2 to achieve good nutrition. The Egyptian technical implementation guidelines for the prevention, early detection, and management of wasting and the scale-up of these services, will be finalized. Additionally, partners will enhance MoHP's capacity by providing technical and financial support training to healthcare workers, supplying essential equipment and information materials, as well as expanding the District Health Information System DHIS2 for comprehensive nutrition data management. Efforts will focus on governorates with high concentrations of refugees, including Cairo, Giza, Aswan, and Alexandria. Partners will work with government and non-governmental organizations to ensure refugee populations have access to secondary care and to extend services to hard-to-reach populations through outreach in areas with high refugee concentrations. Awareness-raising campaigns on nutrition and the importance of a balanced diet, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding women will be conducted.

Sub-Sector:
Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Egypt does not have an active MHPSS Sub-Sector Working GSroup; however, MHPSS services will be provided by members of the health and protection sector working groups. Health sector partners will offer mental health services, including consultations with specialist psychiatrists and psychologists, and will facilitate prescriptions for psychotropic medications. People with complex and severe mental health issues will be supported through admissions to psychiatric hospitals in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan. While psychosocial support (PSS) services will be integrated into the broader health sector services, programmes focused exclusively on PSS will be coordinated through the protection sector.

Mazen a 2-year-old Sudanese refugee who suffers from anemia, pictured at Refuge Egypt's clinic, a UNHCR partner, after getting medical treatment.

© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Sector:
LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION (LEI)

The Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion (LEI) Sector Working Group, co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP, aims to empower refugees and vulnerable host communities economically by advocating for their right to work and implementing livelihood projects through market-oriented programmes. Guided by principles of protection, diversity, equity, access, and sustainability, the LEI working group will implement strategies to promote economic inclusion and enhance long-term resilience in line with SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.

These strategies, mainly applied in urban settings such as Greater Cairo and the north coast, include facilitating wage employment, providing seed funding for start-ups and scaling businesses, supporting employability skills, vocational training, collaborating with local enterprises, promoting refugee artisans, providing tailored programs for vulnerable groups of refugees and host communities. Innovative approaches like green jobs, digital economy, and entrepreneurship will also be tested, piloted, and scaled up.

In anticipation of the new asylum law, improved access to the formal labor market for refugees will be facilitated once the law goes into implementation, thereby enabling broader economic inclusion and legal pathways to employment.

By implementing these strategies and conducting comprehensive assessments, the LEI sector will operationalize HDPN collaborative approaches, reduce socio-economic vulnerability by promoting self-reliance, and foster social cohesion among refugees and host communities in Egypt. Development donors and international financial institutions (IFIs) will be approached to contribute to this long-term sustainable approach that will also benefit the national economy.

Yousra Abdallah, a Sudanese refugee displays her products in a bazaar in Cairo.
© UNHCR / Karim Hany

Sector: SETTLEMENT SHELTER / HOUSING

Egypt does not have an active Shelter / Housing Sector Working Group; however, partners will provide community-centered shelter upgrading assistance to Sudanese refugees. This initiative aims to enhance the living conditions of refugees by focusing on sustainable and inclusive shelter solutions. The programme will involve local communities in the planning and implementation processes. This approach ensures that shelters are not only structurally sound and protect against harsh weather conditions, but also responsive to the specific needs of the refugee population.

By engaging refugees in the upgrading process, the initiative promotes a sense of ownership and empowerment, ultimately contributing to the resilience and stability of the refugee communities.

Sector: WASH

The WASH Sector Working Group, chaired by UNICEF, will improve refugees' access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to protect them from waterborne diseases and promote their overall health and well-being in line with SDG 6 to ensure clean water and sanitation. Partners will ensure access to clean water, effective waste management, and sanitation services in vulnerable communities –both refugee and impacted host communities – through complementary interventions. They will establish, monitor, and adjust minimum WASH standards as per HSP Handbook, focusing on specific cultural needs with an AGD lens. To mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases, partners will conduct awareness on hygiene promotion and distribute hygiene supplies at the border, public schools, community learning centres, child friendly spaces and hospitals. Collaboration with national entities, including the MOHP, MOE, and national/local water companies will be strengthened to enhance WASH components across various service providers. Support will also be provided to solarize primary healthcare units (PHUs) in Aswan, south of Egypt, benefiting both refugees and host communities to ensure reliable and sustainable energy in a region where power outrages can disrupt essential energy supply. Partners will maintain WASH services and waste management in border regions and strengthen systems in schools, communities, and health centres, while assessing conditions in Aswan healthcare facilities, providing infection prevention and control (IPC) supplies, water testing kits, and hygiene kits to Sudanese refugees.

Sector:
CASH BASED INTERVENTION

Cash Sector Working Group (CWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and WFP, will continue to provide one-time emergency multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to vulnerable refugees to address their immediate needs considering vulnerability to include these individuals into longer-term assistance mechanisms, in line with the SDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty. So far, the MPCA is provided to the most vulnerable groups, providing refugees with humanitarian assistance, and empowering them to prioritize their expenditures. Cash assistance will be streamlined among partners and other sectors to meet basic and other needs of affected populations and contribute to protection outcomes. The CWG ensures operational coordination on cash transfers, harmonizing tools and transfer modalities, consistent reporting and join monitoring assessments and tools. This approach allows complementary programmes by different organizations and cash actors in delivering a comprehensive and effective humanitarian response. To avoid duplication of interventions the CWG set up specific task forces such as the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB), and post monitoring distribution (PMD) to empower individuals and families to make choices that best suit their circumstances. Non-food items (NFI) distributions are conducted in urban settings in Aswan, Alexandria, and Cairo. The basket of NFIs varies according to the refugees considering the context, culture, and vulnerability criteria.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
- Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
- Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 08-09

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP, is the strategic coordination body to the Refugee and Resilience Response in Egypt where partners discuss policy issues, protection and program gaps and challenges with regards to refugee of all nationalities and impacted host communities.

On the other hand, the Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP, is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together the eleven sector and subsector working groups in Protection, Public Health, Education, Food Security, Basic Needs and Cash-Based Interventions, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion, and WASH. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify, and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach, and it reports to the IAWG for policy decisions and overall guidance. All sector working groups and sub-working groups meet monthly. If required, agencies create task forces (so far ten) to focus on specific outputs to ensure targeted support and to avoid duplications of interventions and enhance synergies and impacts, such as the PSEA task force, the joint post-distribution monitoring to measure the minimum expenditure basket.

These mechanisms ensure coordinated, collaborative, and comprehensive approach and response that fosters protection and resilience needs in addition to the provision of humanitarian, protection, and solutions assistance to refugees and host communities. The coordination mechanism is strengthened to enhance the effectiveness of response strategies and priorities, including joint preparedness measures, participatory needs assessments, targeting and prioritization of assistance, advocacy, and fundraising for the refugee response through a more harmonized and inclusive approach. Information collection and data sharing between partners has been collected through an information management tool called Activity Info, where appealing partners report on a quarterly basis in details the implementation activities, including impact of beneficiaries and budget breakdown. These tracking system efforts aim to ensure complementarity and coherence across humanitarian, development, planning and programming.

Sara Tigan, a Sudanese refugee and mother of nine, pictured with her two-year old son Jabril, get medical treatment at the clinic of Refuge Egypt, a UNHCR Egypt partner.

© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

The Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees, a platform co-led by the GoE and the UN in Egypt, supports the delivery of the above plans in a complementary manner by mobilizing resources in support of interventions under both the ERRRP and the Joint UN Programme. It is worth noting that the Joint Programme aims to support the Government to meet the pledges made at the GRF in 2023 on refugees' inclusion in health and education and assist all vulnerable groups, including host communities, in strengthening their resilience.

The ERRRP sectors and sub-sectors are also represented through partners in the UNSDCF working groups and in the Development Partners Group (DPG) which is a gathering of multilateral and bilateral development partners who work in partnership with the GoE in support of national development efforts. The group is chaired by the Resident Coordinator and a representative of the development partners. These platforms allowed information sharing among the international community, preparing advocacy messages at a sectorial level to align with messaging by donors and the government. The platforms also monitor gaps and needs and consequently take action on critical sectors that are underfunded. Analysis on different topics ranging from social economic inclusion, health, education, refugees and migrants' data, and climate is also shared.

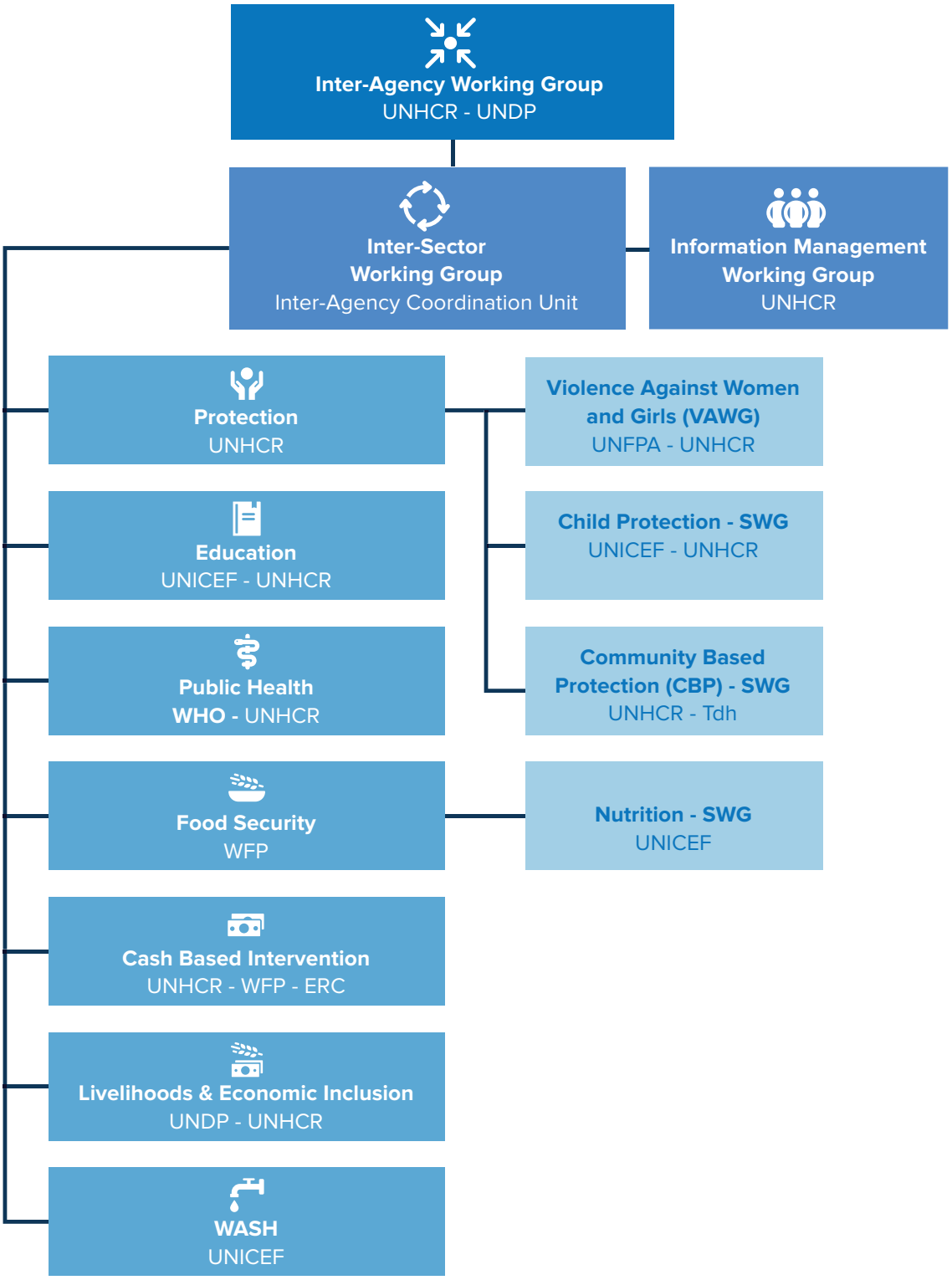
Significant efforts are also ongoing to advance localization, particularly through the identification and support of refugee-led organizations. These efforts will be intensified to empower refugee communities, strengthen local organizations, capacitate national and local authorities, and promote a more inclusive and participatory approach.

INTER-AGENCY PARTNERS

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

COUNTRY COORDINATION STRUCTURE

Egypt Inter-Agency Coordination Structure

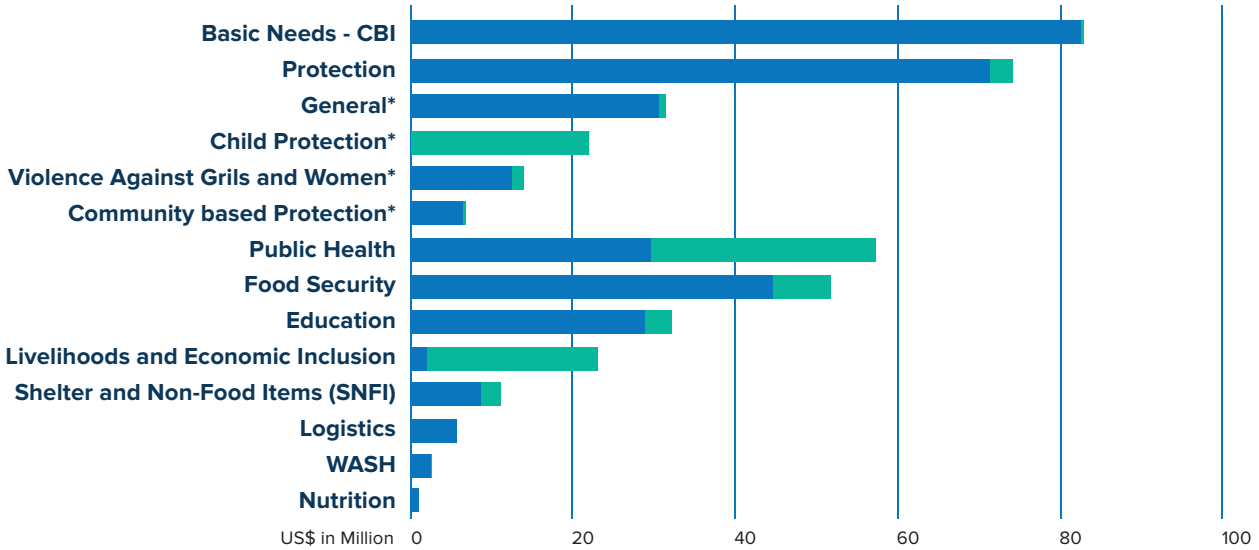


INTER-AGENCY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Sector	Life-Saving	Resilience/Systems Strengthening	Total in US$
Basic Needs – Cash Based Intervention	$82,632,671	$300,000	**$82,932,671**
Protection	$69,165,801	$2,800,700	**$71,966,500**
General	$28,333,749	$751,740	**$29,085,489**
Child Protection	$22,032,775	$143,700	**$22,176,475**
Violence Against Girls and Women	$12,404,938	$1,505,000	**$13,909,938**
Community-Based Protection	$6,394,339	$400,260	**$6,794,599**
Public Health	$29,576,089	$27,745,812	**$57,321,901**
Food Security	$44,599,450	$7,051,899	**$51,651,349**
Education	$28,913,791	$3,286,833	**$32,200,624**
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	$2,020,788	$21,095,637	**$23,116,425**
Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)	$8,609,290	$2,440,000	**$11,049,290**
Logistics	$5,705,255	-	**$5,705,255**
WASH	$2,400,000	$200,000	**$2,600,000**
Nutrition	$671,000	$73,500	**$744,500**
Total	**$274,294,135**	**$64,994,380**	**$339,288,514**

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of refugees and asylum seekers, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to provide protection outcomes and meet immediate basic needs.*

BUDGET SUMMARY BY SECTOR AT COUNTRY LEVEL



BUDGET SUMMARY BY PARTNER

#	Partner	Type	Sector	Requirements in US $
1	Balqees	RLO	Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG)	$169,000
2	Bunyan Almostaqbal for development and services	NNGOs	Basic Needs – Cash Based Intervention Education Food Security Livelihood Nutrition	$469,787
3	Care Egypt Foundation	NNGOs	Education Livelihood Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG)	$2,227,350
4	CRS - Catholic Relief Services	INGOs	Education Livelihood	$1,628,647
5	Damas for Development	NNGOs	Education Food Security Health Livelihood	$70,000
6	EFR - Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	NNGOs	Protection - General	$100,000
7	Egyptian Food Bank	NNGOs	Food Security	$310,000
8	ERC - Egyptian Red Crescent	NNGOs	Health Livelihood	$4,280,665
9	Etijah - Youth And Development Consultancy Institute Etijah	NNGOs	Health Livelihood Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG)	$1,144,900
10	Humanity and Inclusion	INGOs	Health Protection - Community based (CBP)	$585,952
11	ILO - Egypt - International Labour Organization	UN	Livelihood	$2,072,437
12	IMPACT for Community Development	NNGOs	Education Livelihood Protection-Child Protection	$449,100
13	IOM - International Organization For Migration	UN	Basic Needs - Cash Based Intervention Education Health Livelihood	$40,825,000

#	Partner	Type	Sector	Requirements in US $
			Protection - Child Protection Protection - General Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)	
14	LMF - Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	NNGOs	Basic Needs - Cash Based Intervention Education Health Livelihood	$5,365,100
15	Plan International	INGOs	Education Livelihood Protection - Child Protection Protection - Community based (CBP) Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG) Protection - General	$15,912,225
16	Remotecoders	INGOs	Livelihood	$69,800
17	SCI - Save The Children International	INGOs	Basic Needs - Cash Based Intervention Education Food Security Health Livelihood Protection - Child Protection Protection - Community based (CBP)	$10,300,825
18	Syria Al Gad	RLO	Basic Needs - Cash Based Intervention Education Food Security Health Livelihood Protection - Child Protection Protection - Community based (CBP) Protection - General Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)	$1,969,392
19	Tafawol Association for Special Needs & Development	NNGOs	Education Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG)	$30,000

#	Partner	Type	Sector	Requirements in US $
20	Tdh - International - Terre Des Hommes International	INGOs	Protection - Community based (CBP)	$1,533,337
21	UN WOMEN	UN	Livelihood	$900,000
22	UNAIDS - United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UN	Health	$30,000
23	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	UN	Food Security Health Livelihood	$8,080,000
24	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UN	Education	$324,000
25	UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	UN	Health Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG)	$14,000,000
26	UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme	UN	Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)	$ 2,440,000
27	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	UN	Basic Needs - Cash Based Intervention Education Health Livelihood Logistics Protection - Child Protection Protection - Community based (CBP) Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG) Protection - General	$137,714,027
28	UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	UN	Education Health Nutrition Protection - Child Protection Protection - General WASH	$17,240,000
29	WFP - World Food Programme	UN	Food Security Protection - General	$48,656,970
30	WHO - World Health Organization	UN	Food Security Health Nutrition Protection - Violence Against Girls and Women (VAWG) WASH	$20,390,000
	TOTAL			**$339,288,514**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGD Age Gender and Diversity Approach
BIP Bets Interest Procedures
BIA Best Interest Assessment
BID Best Interest Determination
CEF Care Egypt Foundation
COVID Coronavirus Disease
CSO Civil society organizations
CRS Catholic Relief Services
CAMPAS Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics
CPF Country Partnership Framework
CPSWG Child Protection Sub Working Group
CBP Community Based Protection
CBT Cash-Based Transfers
CBI Cash-Based intervention
CBO Community Based Organizations
DHIS District Health Information System
ERC Egyptian Red Crecent
EFR Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
FGM Female Genital Mutilation
VAWG Violence Against Women and Girls
GoE Government of Egypt
GRF Global Refugee Forum
GCR Global Compact on Refugees
GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HI Humanity and Inclusion
HIV Human immunodeficiency virus
HDPN Humanitarian-development-peace nexus
IAWG Inter- Agency Working Group
INGOs International non-governmental organizations
IOM International Organization for Migration
ILO International Labour Organization
IEC Information, Education and Communication
ISWG Inter- Sector Working Group
LMF Life Makers Foundation
LEI Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
MOFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHE Egypt Ministry of Higher Education
MHPS Mental Health and Psychosocial
Mais Movement for self-development, interchange & solidarity
MSF Medicin Sans Frontieres
MPCA Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
MOHP Ministry of Health and Population
MoE Ministry of Education
NNGOs National non-governmental organizations
NCCS National Climate Change Strategy
NNI National Nutrition Institute
OAU Organization of African Unity
OMC Operations Management Cycle
PHC Primary Health Care
PoE Points of Entry
PDM Post Distribution Monitoring
PwD Persons with Disabilities
PSEA Prevention from Sexual Exploitation & Abuse
RCM Refugee Coordination Model
RCO Resident Coordination Office
RSD Refugee status determination
RUTF Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
SDR Secondary Data Review
SCI Save the children International
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SOPs Standard Operation Procedures
STDs Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SMEB Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
TDH Terre Des Hommes/Psycho social services
TCN Third Country Nationals
TB Tuberculosis
UNHCR United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UASC Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNSDCF UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNFPA The United Nations Population Fund
UNAIDS United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNCT United Nations Country Team
UHIS Universal Health Insurance Scheme
WFP World Food Program
WHO World Health Organization
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Adid, a child refugee from South Sudan, participates in "STEM for Refugees", a series of one-day camps where refugee children spend days full of exciting activities to explore STEM fields, spark their interest and curiosity in science and technology, boost their morals, and enhance their skills.

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LIST OF APPEALING PARTNERS

ERRRP

Balqees
WOMAN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

بنيان المستقبل

CRS faith. action. results.
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

care EGYPT FOUNDATION

DAMAS
Damas Organization for Development

EFRR

الهلال الأحمر المصري
EGYPTIAN RED CRESCENT

EGYPTIAN FOOD BANK

etiCah

humanity &inclusion

ILO

IMPACT
FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

IOM UN MIGRATION

LIFE Makers EGYPT

PLAN INTERNATIONAL

{R.}

Save the Children

مؤسسة سوريا الغد للإغاثة
Syria Al Ghad Relief Foundation

جمعية تفاؤل

Terre des hommes
Helping children worldwide. tdh.ch

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNESCO

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

unicef

UNFPA

UN WOMEN

WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

World Health Organization

UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT

Gayth Mansour, a Syrian refugee and his child, register with the UNHCR in Cairo.

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Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP)

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