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# Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-16

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EGYPT

3RP

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE  
PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



The background of the page is a solid green color. Overlaid on this background is a complex, abstract pattern of white lines. These lines form various geometric shapes, including triangles, rectangles, and irregular polygons, some of which are nested or overlapping. The lines vary in thickness and orientation, creating a sense of depth and movement. The pattern is most prominent in the upper left and middle sections of the page, while the lower right section is mostly clear green space.

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# Egypt



## INTRODUCTION

The 3RP - Country Plan for The Arab Republic of Egypt aims to strengthen protection and support for Syrian refugees and host communities. To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable from impacted communities, targeted assistance will be focused in the areas of food, health, education, livelihood and basic needs, along with interventions to enhance the outreach to the community and strengthen service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates (e.g. Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Qalyubia). Across sectors, the resilience component of the plan focuses on bringing together humanitarian and resilience-based responses to achieve common objectives. As the aim of the 3RP plan is to target impacted local communities as well as Syrian refugees, an area-based approach to assistance will also cover non-Syrian refugees and asylum seekers of other nationality groups, including Iraqis, who reside in targeted locations in these governorates.

This area-based approach is necessary as UNHCR is aware that Syrian refugees, although dispersed, are concentrated in certain residential settlements within the Egyptian governorates. These locations represent much higher densities of refugees in comparison to the number of local host communities residing adjacent to them. In order to provide sufficient outreach to the impacted communities, UNHCR will need a socio-spatial analysis of the hosting areas.



POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	34,554	34,554	34,554	34,554
	WOMEN	33,441	33,441	33,441	33,441
	BOYS	26,912	26,912	26,912	26,912
	GIRLS	25,093	25,093	25,093	25,093
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	44,576	36,000	2,030,368	609,110
	WOMEN	43,473	38,000	2,013,384	604,015
	BOYS	32,312	32,312	843,986	253,195
	GIRLS	30,763	30,763	846,586	254,000

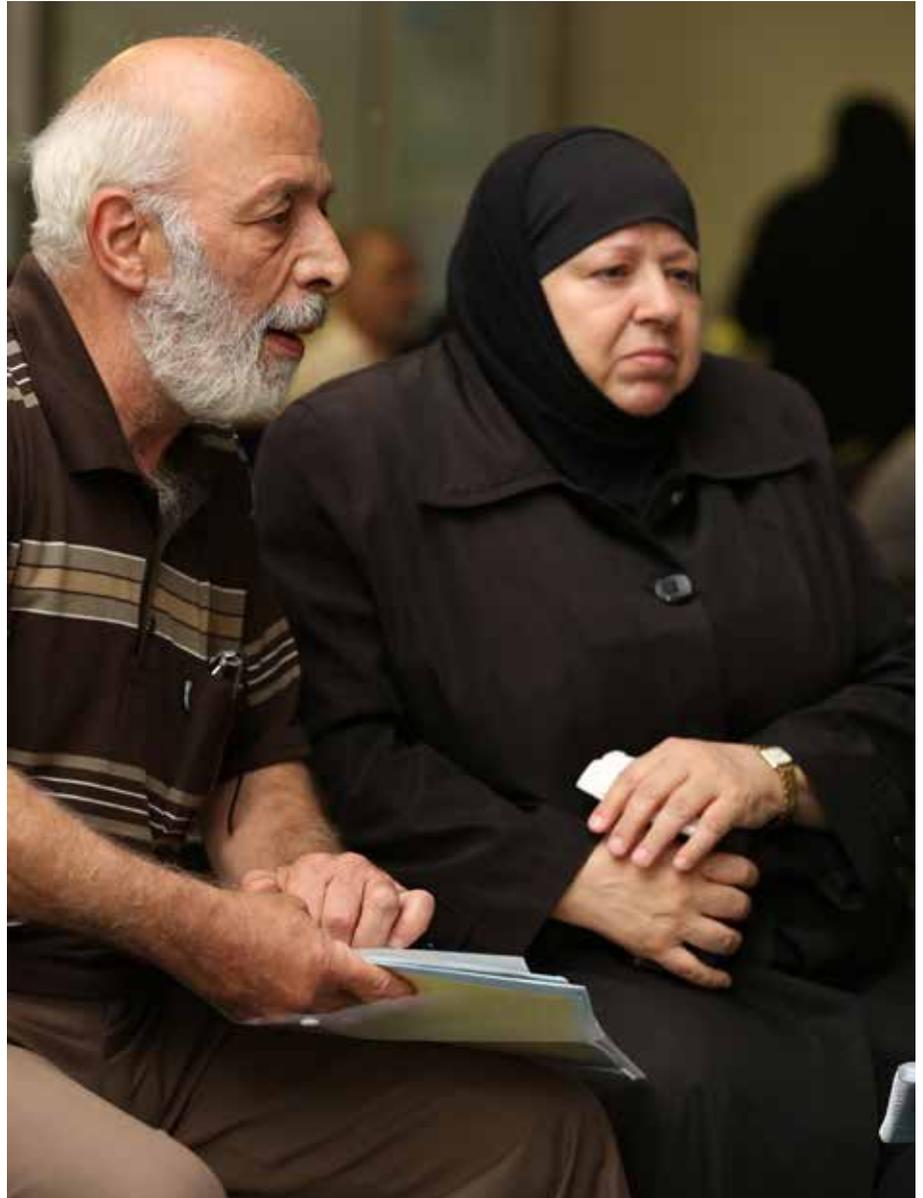


## CONTEXT

Despite the absence of a land border with Syria, the Egyptian Government has allowed refugees into Egypt. As of 31 October 2014, 140,033 Syrian refugees have been registered with UNHCR. According to Government estimates, an equal number or more Syrians are unregistered and living in Egypt. The general situation in the country improved after the election of a new president in June 2014, which resulted in greater political stability throughout Egypt. However, the country has faced an increase in terrorist threats and incidents. In light of this, visa and security requirements for Syrians are required, and whilst Egyptian Government policy does allow family reunification, visa restrictions potentially impact on the ability of Syrians to seek access to territory and asylum.

Irregular departures by foreign nationals, including asylum-seekers and refugees by sea, which breach the country's immigration law, continue to increase. While more than 1,000 Syrian nationals were arrested from January to mid-September 2014 and faced detention, most of those arrested were released and some were given the option to travel to third countries. Although Egyptian government policy does not allow any forcible return to Syria, UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government of Egypt on how to deal with those Syrians who have illegally entered Egypt.

Increases in the costs of living in summer 2014, mainly due to government subsidy reductions, have led to an increase in transportation costs in country. A subsequent decrease in household purchasing power is very likely to move additional vulnerable refugee and host community households into poverty.



Although UNHCR has registered 140,033 Syrian refugees, according to the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, an estimated USD 150 million was spent on subsidies for food, energy and social services for approximately 300,000 refugees during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

According to Ministry of Education (MoE) reports, the MoE is hosting nearly 35,000 Syrian refugees through its public schools and the exemption of tuition fees in 2013-2014 has cost the Government approximately USD

23 million. It is also estimated that, as of October 2014, the Ministry of Higher Education has spent USD 57.5 million on the education of 9,535 undergraduates and 1,377 postgraduate students.

Within the health sector, Government reports have mentioned that the Ministry of Health (MoH) has spent USD 2.2 million on primary health care services provided to Syrian refugees.

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES & CAPACITIES

There is an urgent 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, people with disabilities and SGBV survivors, which would in turn benefit the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities.

On June 4th 2014, Egypt issued a new decree criminalizing sexual harassment as a crime punishable by up to five years in prison. The anti-sexual abuse decree amends existing laws that only vaguely refer to sexual harassment offences as “indecent assaults.” Under the new decree, offenders are prosecuted regardless of harrasment committed in public or in private. Penalties are doubled for repeat offenders.

In order to reinforce this new change to Egyptian legislation, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) has deployed female police around schools and metro stations. In addition, the MOI has deployed rapid response forces in overcrowded areas to ensure the effective enforcement of law and arrest for any law violation, including acts of harassment.

There is also a need to expand child-friendly spaces that enable children to interact with host communities in a protective environment, where cases needing immediate intervention can be identified.

Furthermore, based on data received from the Ministry of Health, there are significant numbers of Syrians who use public primary health

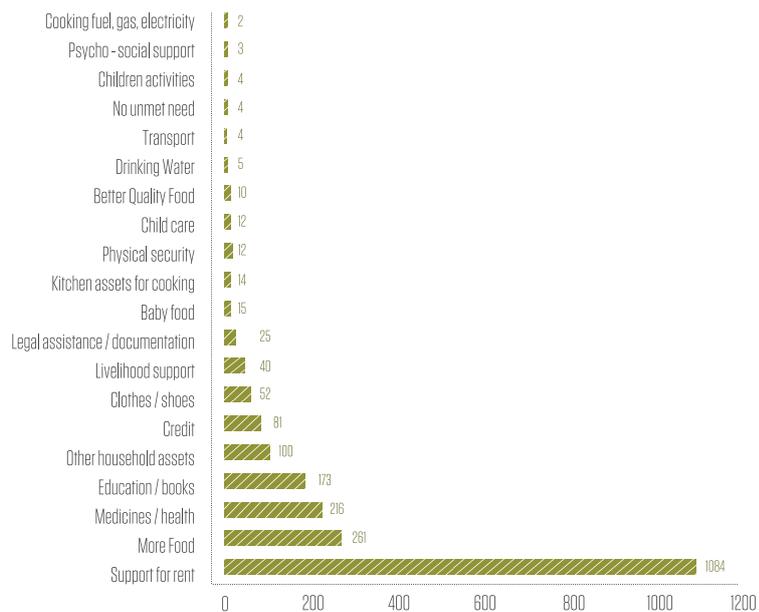
services. However, information gathered from supported health facilities in 2014 suggests that there remains an acute need for early diagnostic and treatment services for communicable and non-communicable diseases. In addition, emergency care services and functional referral services require strengthening.

Currently, UNHCR and WFP are conducting a joint socio-economic assessment aimed at providing targeted cash and food assistance to the Syrian refugee population in Egypt. This assessment is a shift from the previous method of targeting by geography and social groups to that of targeting by socio-economic vulnerability. To gain specific data, Save the Children is conducting the survey in Greater Cairo, while Caritas is in Alexandria, and Resala is conducting it in Damietta.

Enumerators of Save the Children began its survey of 2,117 households in September 2014, while other partners are due to start in mid-November 2014. The anticipated rolling out date for the new targeted cash assistance is expected to be in the first quarter of 2015, once data collection and analysis has been finalized as the survey is expected to cover all the registered Syrian refugee population in Egypt.

Preliminary findings provided by Save the Children’s enumerators indicate that the main challenge facing Syrian refugees in Egypt is the difficulty in paying rent and food. When asked about their needs, 1,084 out of 2,117 interviewed households prioritized rent support.

When asked about their coping strategies over the last 30 days prior to the assessment, 306 households out of 340 of those who answered that they have adopted negative strategies,



Unmet Needs

<sup>1</sup> Presidential decree no.50 of 2014 amending some articles of Penal code no.58 of 1937

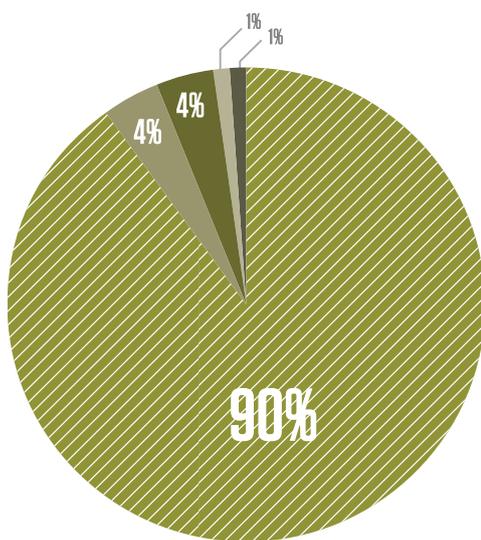
COUNTRY OVERVIEW

whereby at least one of their family members had attempted or already moved irregularly outside Egypt (chart number 2.0).

When asked about their coping strategies during the last seven days

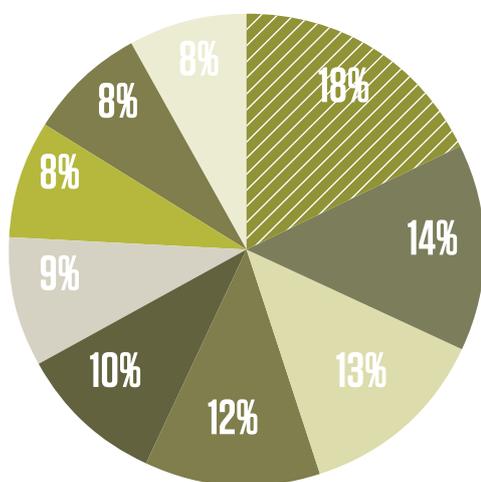
prior to the assessment, food came up as a priority. For instance, 1,595 out of 8,928 of those who answered had reduced essential non-food expenditures in education and/or health. This was followed by 1,259 out of the 8,928 households having

either bought food on credit or had borrowed money to purchase food. Furthermore, a significant percentage of responses-13 per cent- spent savings in order to meet their needs.



Coping Mechanisms - long term

-  One of your family members attempted to migrate outside Egypt
-  Your daughter(s) (over 18) got married to ensure their financial security
-  One of your daughters (over 18) will get married to ensure her financial security
-  Your daughter(s) (under 18) got married to ensure their financial security
-  One of your daughters (under 18) will get married to ensure her financial security



Coping strategies - over the last 7 days

-  Reduced essential non food expenditures such as education/health
-  Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food
-  Spent savings
-  Sold household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrodomestics, bicycle etc)
-  Accepted high risk, illegal, exploitative temporary jobs (describe in comments if revealed)
-  Sent children to work
-  Sent adult household members to beg
-  Sent children household members to beg (under 18)



Complementing this socio-economic assessment currently underway, a value chain analysis conducted by UNHCR and ILO in March 2014 provides further information on the economic sector in Egypt. The findings of this value chain analysis lead to the subsequent exploration of the food services sector in

Egypt to identify the underlying constraints and opportunities for the inclusion of Syrian refugees into the value chain. The food services sector was chosen due to the growing demand for food products in response to population growth as well as the rapid change in food consumption habits experienced in

Egypt. It was also deemed the sector with the most potential for profit, growth and decent employment for refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt.

The conclusion of the analysis incorporated the following proposed interventions and their action plans, which would respond to identified gaps, constraints and opportunities of the sector:

- Specialized and demand-driven Business Development Services (BDS), which would improve access to markets and address the lacking technical support;
- Promotion and support to start-up businesses within the food services sector to support the high demand and growing market for new businesses as less capital is required for investments in food services than in other fields;
- Home-based enterprises for women supported to increase their participation within the sector. Focus group discussions with Syrian refugees revealed that the majority of Syrian women prefer to work from home to avoid harassment at work, on the street and during long commutes;
- Development of an information warehouse to increase the information provided on value chains;
- Implementation of a food services informal cooperative to increase profits while decreasing competition and bargaining power over prices.

The conclusion of the value chain analysis will enhance the targeting and response of the livelihood sector and will help optimize programming to effectively address needs of both refugee and impacted communities.

# STRATEGIC OVERVIEW & PLAN

The response in Egypt will continue to address the rights and needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt, in the three main urban centres where the majority are located. Advocacy with the Government towards a flexible implementation of the existing visa regime for women, children and elderly Syrian nationals will continue to be a priority, as well as access to residency, and the prevention of refoulement, keeping in mind the national context.

Programmes benefitting both refugee and local communities will be a main focus, in order to promote peaceful coexistence while also expanding existing protection spaces. Further support will be provided to the host Government with an emphasis on the Ministries of Education and Health. In the health sector, the 3RP envisages a transition aimed at transferring refugee health care to public health facilities, to gradually phase out the private sector as health care providers.

Case management and multi-sector services, campaigns to raise awareness on SGBV issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue. Furthermore, border monitoring, legal counseling and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to Syrian 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 and most vulnerable children in impacted communities.

The planning for 2015 is undertaken on the basis of several assumptions: that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees, support refugee protection, and



facilitate implementation of activities through national and international NGOs.

## Refugee Component Strategic Priorities

- Syrian refugees are able to access the territory, seek asylum and are able to have their basic rights respected;
- Durable solutions for Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities are facilitated to mitigate negative coping mechanisms;
- The provision of assistance is facilitated, targeting most vulnerable sections of the refugee and host community;
- Syrian refugee boys and girls continue to have full access to quality education and child protection services;
- Syrian refugees have access to health care in public health facilities and referral systems leading to an increased reduction of morbidity and mortality among refugees.

To enhance the protection environment and protection space for Syrian refugees in Egypt, UNHCR

and partners will need to increase their presence in areas outside Greater Cairo as the Syrian refugee population is widely spread, despite being primarily concentrated in Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. The 3RP will also look to enhance community based protection mechanisms in its response to reach beneficiaries more effectively.

Dialogue with the Government will remain key, followed by a focus on the media, partner NGOs, civil society and the donor community to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response to the presence and protection needs of Syrians. Training of civil society, local and central authorities, human rights and legal activists on basic principles of international protection and international refugee law, as well as child rights and risks of SGBV will continue.

Presence at the borders and access to detention centres as well as an expansion of collaboration between legal aid providers within and outside



Greater Cairo will be needed, with a view to identify Syrians in need of protection in detention and to provide the necessary legal assistance.

Advocacy efforts at both national and local levels will aim to strengthen legal representation; advice and counseling on access to rights; and rights and

obligations of refugees. Furthermore, access to documentation; residency; addressing detention; illegal departures and arrivals; prevention of refoulement as well as promotion of coexistence and tolerance should be positive products of the 3RP response.



## Resilience Component

### Strategic Priorities

- Support provided to public health centres in the most impacted districts to enhance their quantitative and qualitative responses to cope with increased caseloads of refugee patients transferred from private structures;
- Support provided to the Government to develop and implement a national SGBV strategy and mainstreaming of SGBV services in public hospitals;
- Support given to the strengthening of existing national and local systems to respond to child protection needs of both refugee and most vulnerable children in impacted communities;
- Develop and implement an area-based approach to employment and livelihoods in the most impacted districts through labour intensive / cash-for-work programmes, increased interventions of employment / job placement services, enhanced access to vocational or on-the-job training possibilities and encouragement/support to self-employment.

Under the resilience pillar, a significant effort will be aimed at the capacity building of health structures to absorb the increasing number of patients, for the benefit of both impacted communities and refugees, as well as to deal with refugees' specific needs (e.g. Mental health and psychosocial support). At the same time, health structures will



also be supported at all levels, while giving particular focus to secondary health care through targeted equipment, supplies, training and support to the health information system, rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, as well as outreach efforts.

The education infrastructure in Egypt has been impacted by the large concentration of refugees in specific districts, with, in many cases, an increase in the overcrowding of classrooms and a need for additional teachers. UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners have been involved in the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms in these areas (nine schools for 2014 and 30 more planned for 2015). Under the resilience component, partners will extend support to the Ministry of Education's structures in the concerned governorates and districts to maintain the same or improved quality of education as prior to the crisis. Partners will also address the needs of out-of-school children and students through supporting the provision of increased life skills and vocational training possibilities and developing additional child-friendly spaces as well as remedial and extracurricular



classes. Programmes will target children and students from both refugees and impacted communities.

In the basic needs and livelihood sector, alongside UNHCR, 3RP partners such as Catholic Relief Services, ILO, IOM, Save the Children, UNDP, UNIDO and UN Women, will be involved in the resilience livelihoods' component of the 3RP. They will be working closely together to channel programming through an area-based response, targeting

the most impacted districts. Labour intensive cash-for-work programmes will be developed to build or rehabilitate basic social service infrastructure in impacted areas. Support will also be provided to health education outreach programmes (to benefit primarily women, as they cannot be employed culturally in infrastructure works).

Moreover, wage employment opportunities will be explored by connecting potential workers with formal or informal employment services as well as job placements organizations. In addition and where possible, vocational or on-the-job training will be offered to facilitate integration in the job market. Some programmes will also offer basic training and support packages, including micro-grants or loans, to encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship in targeted areas.

A resilience-based response focusing on job creation skills and vocational training for impacted communities will contribute to the channelling

of private sector investment in impacted areas while also enabling small and medium-sized enterprises to support pro-poor, inclusive and gender-sensitive development for a vibrant private sector. Technical and financial support to existing livelihood service provision systems will boost employment and entrepreneurship in affected areas. Furthermore to optimize synergy and to avoid discrepancies in livelihood assistance, local Egyptian authorities will be technically supported to enhance social protection programmes and schemes.

In the protection sector, support under the resilience component will focus on building capacities of the Government's national and local authorities to process residency permits and civil documentation, while also responding to SGBV and to child protection needs for refugees and impacted communities.

The food security sector will build the resilience of impacted communities by increasing its support to school

feeding programmes in the most impacted areas. This support will contribute to the reinforcement of social cohesion between refugees and local communities.

Furthermore, value chains and economic sectors affected by the Syrian presence at the local level, will be targeted.



## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination.

There are currently four UNHCR 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 and discusses policy issues, protection and programme gaps. The IAWG also oversees five SWGs.

The ISWG is an inter-sectoral operational forum which brings together different SWGs, e.g. Protection, Health, Education, Food Security and Basic Needs/Livelihoods. 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 donors, international agencies, and international and national NGOs. Under the protection SWG, there are three sub-working groups, which cover child protection, SGBV & psychosocial support. These groups function as inter-agency technical working groups for the Syrian refugee response in Egypt.

# PROTECTION WORKING GROUP RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR & UNICEF
PARTNERS	IOM, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are enhanced</li> <li>2. The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services are improved</li> <li>3. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality and non-discriminatory child protection interventions most vulnerable are identified and their specific needs addressed</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 17,837,948
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 3,229,542
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 21,067,490
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	USD 23,174,238
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee Component:  <b>Maria Bances del Rey:</b> <a href="mailto:bances@unhcr.org">bances@unhcr.org</a> and <b>Javier Aguilar:</b> <a href="mailto:ajavier@unicef.org">ajavier@unicef.org</a></p> <p>Resilience Component  <b>Maria Bances del Rey:</b> <a href="mailto:bances@unhcr.org">bances@unhcr.org</a> and <b>Javier Aguilar:</b> <a href="mailto:ajavier@unicef.org">ajavier@unicef.org</a></p>

## CURRENT SITUATION

In 2014, the general situation in the country improved significantly after June, which resulted in increased political stability throughout Egypt. However, the visa and security requirements for Syrians resulted in limited access to territory and asylum, particularly for women, children and elderly Syrians. The Government issues visas in some cases on a family reunion basis. Syrians in need of international protection who arrive in Egypt without a visa or with forged documents continue to face either prolonged detention or risk of deportation to third countries.

Irregular departures of foreign nationals, asylum-seekers and refugees by sea, breaching the country's immigration law, continue to increase. A total of more than 1,000 Syrian nationals were arrested from January to mid-September 2014, including children.

Since January 2014, a protection-sensitive attitude from the authorities regarding Syrians has improved significantly, as most of the detained have been released after their arrest for periods between 5-20 days, without any charges or legal consequences. The majority are allowed to remain in Egypt and regularize their residency. Since April 2014, UNHCR is aware of at least 220 Syrian nationals that have chosen to depart Egypt from detention facilities to third countries.

Strengthening the capacity of the Government to manage mixed migration flows remain necessary to identify and address the protection needs of most vulnerable, including Syrian refugees fleeing persecution.



UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government of Egypt to facilitate the visa and residency process for Syrian refugees, as the system remains highly bureaucratic and centralized.

UNHCR and its partners have supported Syrian refugees residing in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta as well as those dispersed throughout the country with quality registration, protection, assistance, counselling, refugee registration and civil documentation services. Children also face social exclusion, exposure to violence, exploitation and deprivation of family care, among others.

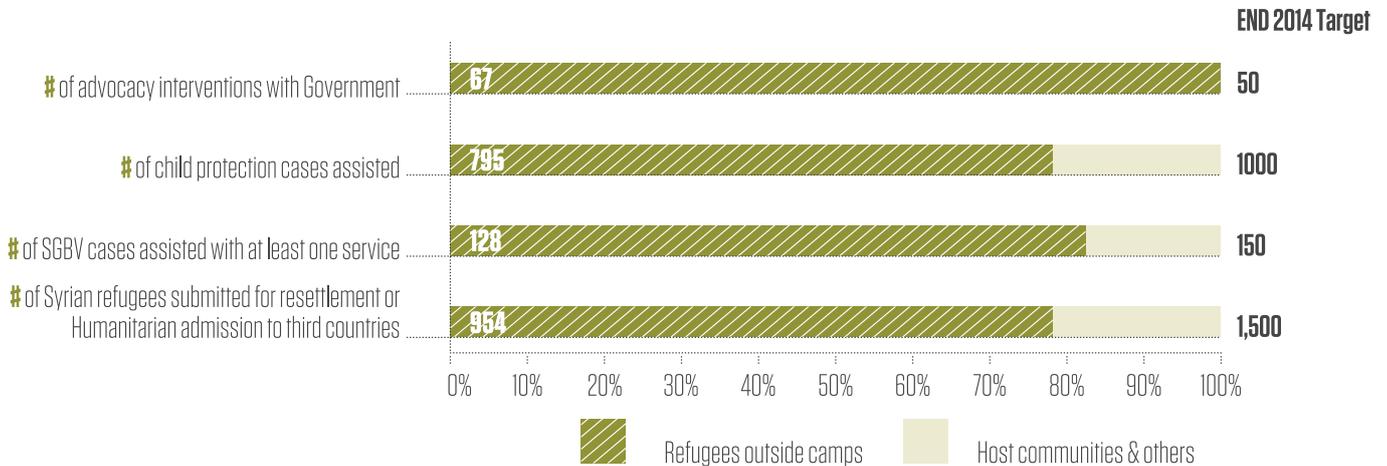
In order to promote coexistence with local communities, five community-support projects have been implemented in Greater Cairo, with plans to expand to other locations. Outreach to the community has been enhanced, with six new community centres established in Greater Cairo and Damietta, where educational, vocational training, recreational and awareness raising activities are conducted. Psychosocial services are provided to refugees in main urban areas, although identification and

assistance gaps remain in Damietta.

UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, CARITAS and Resala coordinated legal and humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees, including children, involved in irregular movements and affected by administrative detention. This assistance included food, blankets, hygiene and medical care, and, upon their release, made legal and counselling services available in Cairo, Alexandria and other governorates. The number of spontaneous departures to third countries, mostly by sea, is expected to continue into 2015 in view of the stretched economic situation in Egypt and the limited protection space as well as the aspirations of refugees to travel to European countries where opportunities are perceived to be better.

From January to September 2014, UNHCR and partners provided counselling to 1,408 Syrian refugees, referred 466 to legal partners for assistance, and initiated 67 advocacy interventions with Government authorities.

## Progress Against Targets: Protection Dashboard, September 2014:



UNHCR and partners also provided multi-sector assistance to 128 cases of SGBV, and organized a series of targeted activities with focus on SGBV prevention and response. These included psychosocial counselling sessions, topical sports days and art therapy activities as well as theatre plays and drawing sessions where 2,169 adults and 1,069 children participated. SGBV and protection focused outreach activities for women, men, boys and girls were conducted through established community centres, while ensuring that the helpline and shelter remained available to survivors of SGBV and women-at-risk.

In order to enhance the child protection space for refugees, Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were conducted for unaccompanied minors, separated children and child spouses who were later referred to appropriate social services. Eleven child-friendly spaces were also established, benefiting some 5,494 children. Furthermore, specialized psychosocial services were provided to 537 Syrian boys and girls in Alexandria and in New Damietta by UNICEF. In addition, 36 awareness sessions were

conducted to Syrian refugees all over the country on the services available and the risks of irregular migration, an increasing trend observed amongst the refugee communities, in particular children.

On 15 January 2014, UNHCR opened its Field Office in Alexandria and increased its staffing capacity to provide a greater level of quality assistance and protection to Syrian refugees, including registration of refugees residing in Alexandria, Beheira, Kafr El Sheikh, Damietta and Marsa Matrouh Governorates. This development has significantly improved the legal, protection and humanitarian response provided by UNHCR and its partners in Alexandria to address the needs of Syrian refugees, and in particular those detained for attempting to leave Egypt by sea in an irregular manner.

In February 2014, biometrics was introduced in Egypt as a core component of the registration process. By the end of September, 40,296 individuals had had their irises scanned. In June 2014, the verification process of registered Syrians was started to update the

registration data on the dispersed Syrian population in Egypt and to verify the continued physical presence in the country. The updated data and the accurate profiling resulting from it will improve the identification of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and those with specific needs; thus aiding the identification of appropriate referral mechanisms, access to rights, services and solutions without discrimination.

The Syrian refugee population also remains dispersed in urban centres, most notably in Greater Cairo, which represents challenges for providing and accessing quality and non-discriminatory services, in particular to those in urgent need including survivors of SGBV, and for the effective dissemination of information, reaching women and girls in particular, who often suffer from restricted freedom of movement.

A new draft law on NGOs is currently under formulation by the Government of Egypt, which may enable additional community based organizations to assist Syrian refugees.

# NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	34,554	34,554	34,554	23,000
	WOMEN	33,441	33,441	33,441	22,316
	BOYS	26,912	26,912	26,912	17,259
	GIRLS	25,093	25,093	25,093	17,259
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	15,120	12,600	60,480	50,400
	WOMEN	16,200	13,500	64,800	54,000
	BOYS	10,080	8,400	40,320	33,600
	GIRLS	10,800	9,000	43,200	36,000

Due to their involvement in irregular movements, a number of Syrians have been detained for violating the Egyptian immigration law. While in detention, there is a continuing need for the provision of legal and humanitarian assistance and counselling to detainees by 3RP partners. Supporting National authorities to adopt a more flexible admission and residency policy as well as exploring alternatives to detention also continues to be a primary concern.

Due to the high level of refugees living in host communities with poor economic conditions and limited access to basic and quality services, promoting social cohesion between refugee and local communities remains a priority. Community Support Programmes (CSPs) aim to address the existing lack of services accessed by both communities, to promote and enhance meaningful participation of communities in various activities, particularly those strengthening inclusion and peaceful co-existence in specific impacted neighbourhoods in order

to decrease tension. To date, six CSPs have been implemented and 14 are ongoing. Existing projects need to be consolidated by complementing their activities towards an integrated area development plan, while also expanding their scope and locations to support, expand and improve needed public services in different refugee-hosting areas.

There is also an urgent need to further expand legal, medical and psychosocial services, in particular for SGBV cases and children, to areas within Greater Cairo, Alexandria and beyond. The highly dispersed Syrian refugee population living in these regions have hardly any access to the highly needed basic and quality services and assistance without experiencing discrimination.

Children continue to face social exclusion, exposure to violence and detention without appropriate assistance, including legal aid, which results in exploitation and deprivation of family care. A combination of community based interventions and strengthening of child protection

functions of national entities, such as the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, is needed.

At the community level, there is a persistent need to provide safe spaces for children where they can interact with peers and caring adults in a protective environment. Furthermore, these spaces support the identification and referral of children at risk. In the most serious cases, specialized and quality continuous interventions are needed, such as referrals to counselling, family visitation and emergency financial support. Strengthening parenting skills and care-giving through community-based parents' groups and referrals to individual counselling is also increasingly needed in order to preserve the protective role of families. Furthermore, the capacity of national and local systems needs to be increased to respond to the child protection needs of the refugee and impacted communities alike.

In view of the increase in identified and assisted SGBV cases, timely and quality case management as well

as a multi-sectoral response and awareness-raising activities need to continue and to expand. A national SGBV strategy is also needed in order to help streamline and facilitate Governmental and non-governmental response.

Outreach to the community has improved, with six new community

centres in Greater Cairo and Damietta, where educational, vocational training, recreational and awareness raising activities are conducted. These centres are crucial and need to be able to continue their activities as they have become fundamental for the Syrian refugees' long-term survival and resilience in Egypt. Furthermore, they have developed into an important

platform for communication between humanitarian actors and both the Syrian and host communities. Psychosocial services, currently provided to Syrian refugees in the main urban areas need to be expanded to Damietta, where gaps in identification and assistance still remain and are of increasing concern.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Refugee Component

Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees by UNHCR will continue with the use of biometrics in 2015 as a protection tool and as a core component of the registration process. The consolidation of the verification exercise initiated in May 2014 will enable the identification of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, elderly, persons with disabilities and others with specific needs, and their referral to adequate assistance and protection services.

With the national authorities, UNHCR and partners will continue to advocate for greater access to territory and the adoption of a more flexible entry-visa regime for Syrian refugees, while also exploring alternatives to the detention of refugees, especially for children and women attempting to depart in an irregular manner.

Strengthening of national capacities to issue civil documentation and ease access to residency for those refugees living in remote and decentralized areas will remain a priority. Focus will also be given to strengthening networks within civil society and key stakeholders for more effective advocacy to optimize quality and



non-discriminatory access to rights and services for refugees.

In order to effectively respond to the increasing number of reports of SGBV cases amongst refugee and impacted communities, focus will be put on developing and strengthening coordinated and standardized case management as well as multi-sector quality services, which will include psychosocial, safety and legal services. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are currently being developed will contribute to a coordinated, confidential and survivor-oriented response provided by all participating agencies and institutions. Targeted SGBV awareness-raising campaigns will aim to actively engage men and boys while also helping to ensure that survivors are aware

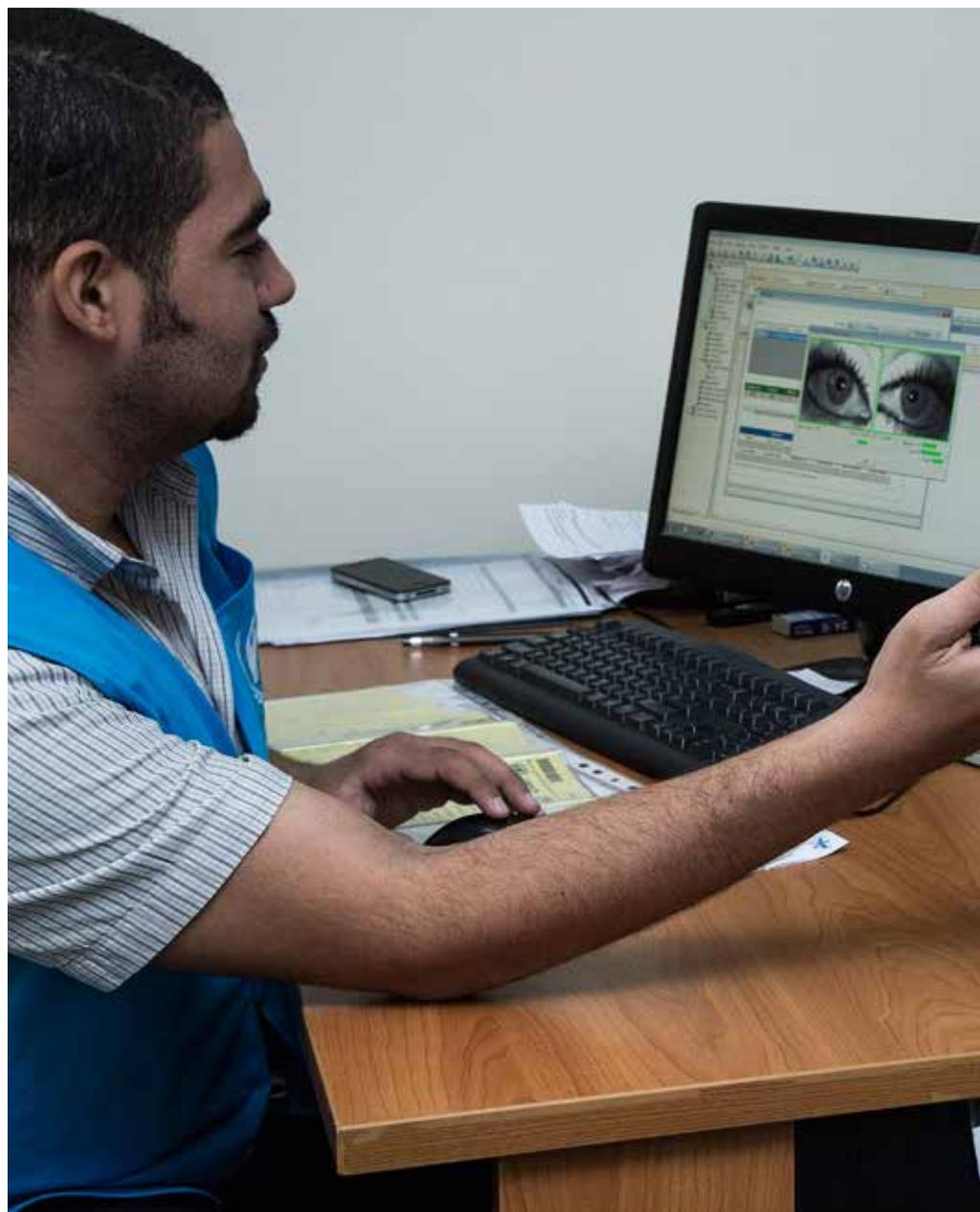
of existing services. Furthermore, there will be more focus on the close coordination with the livelihood and education sectors to ensure that livelihood projects and educational services effectively integrate SGBV survivors, youth and women at risk.

To respond to the specific needs of refugee children, including unaccompanied and separated children, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen protection interventions at the community level and establish linkages with national child protection entities at a local level. Community-based child and family services will also be strengthened with the aim to enhance the skills of refugee and non-refugee workers assigned to community-based child and family structures. They will also maintain

the provision of case management as well as specialized services to children who experience violence, neglect, abuse or exploitation, including psychosocial support and care. Furthermore, child-friendly spaces will continue to be opened and contribute to a broader outreach and coverage of service provision. In 2015-2016 child protection aims to enhance closer linkages to the education sector as the most sustainable approach to ensure children's well-being.

To empower communities and further strengthen effective community participation, 3RP partners will continue to support refugee community centres and their activities, with a particular focus on the provision of legal aid, counselling, psychosocial services (PSS) and emergency shelter. In addition, new community-based child and youth networks will be established to identify and more effectively respond to protection needs. Support to community-based safe spaces will also contribute to the continued provision of psychosocial services to the most vulnerable refugees.

Furthermore, the Syrian refugee population will also benefit from multi-year planning and prioritization for the strategic use of resettlement as a protection tool. In 2015 alone, some 2,300 Syrian individuals are expected to be submitted for resettlement. It is hoped that this initiative will enhance the protection environment by keeping the borders open for new arrivals seeking protection, and enabling access to livelihood opportunities. It may also reduce the influence of trafficking and smuggling, the associated risks and loss of lives linked to onward irregular movements (particularly by sea), and help affected countries share the responsibilities of receiving and hosting refugee arrivals.



Coordination among partners will be maintained through the already established working-group meetings, including the protection, SGBV, child protection, education and livelihoods working groups to ensure an effective, comprehensive and adequate strategic response and reinforce advocacy with the authorities. Participation in other forums, such as the UN Gender Thematic Group and the Egyptian Child Protection Network, will assist in strengthening National

systems that integrate refugee-based structures into National services while promoting quality and non-discriminatory service provision.

## Resilience Component

3RP partners will undertake capacity building activities and will support the Government in developing asylum legislation and other legal reforms to ensure that persons



in need are identified and have access to international protection. Activities will also aim at increasing the Government's capacity to issue residency permits and civil documentation for those residing in remote areas. Border monitoring, legal counselling and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees at airports and in detention facilities will remain a priority. In parallel to these activities, partners will continue with awareness-raising

and mass information campaigns on the risk and dangers associated with irregular migration.

To strengthen the resilience of refugees and impacted communities in prevention of and protection from SGBV, UNFPA has worked closely with the Ministry of Health on developing an SGBV medical protocol and guidelines regarding the management of SGBV cases (comprising identification, case

management and referral pathways). Capacity building programmes to integrate SGBV services, covering the public hospitals of all 27 governorates of Egypt in consecutive phases started in October 2014. Supporting the implementation of the SGBV national strategy will be a priority and will be done in cooperation with the National Council for Women and other relevant partners. Projects are also planned to provide empowering opportunities for women at risk, for example through a community-based savings and loans structure.

To enhance the resilience of children from refugee and impacted communities, support will be provided to the Government and host communities in developing the capacity and the skills of staff to better respond to child protection needs and to enhance access to non-discriminatory and quality services. Support to local child protection bodies, such as the local child protection committees established by the Egyptian government, will be provided to better integrate refugee child protection concerns in their work.

To strengthen the resilience of the community and promote co-existence within local communities, UNHCR and partners will continue the implementation of CSPs in 10-15 of the already identified vulnerable refugee hosting areas, where projects can be developed and implemented in a participatory approach with local residents from both refugee and host communities. Some of these projects will aim to enhance and address lack of services and facilities in an area-based approach while also supporting public and basic urban services in these areas in close cooperation and coordination with local authorities.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory, asylum and basic rights enhanced				# of refugees registered and assisted (including # of residency permits, civil documentation, legal documentation, legal documents, registrations, and cases assisted in detention)				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	Insert Objective Indicator Target #		
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/BENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES				OTHER POPULATION	TARGET		UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SPACE PRESERVED, RISK OF REFUGEMENT REDUCED AND BASIC RIGHTS ARE RESPECTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, BEHERA, KAFFEL SHEIKH, MARGA MATRUH, DAMIETTA, DAKHLIYA	# OF DETAINEES MONITORED AND ASSISTED (LEGAL COUNSELING, HUMANITARIAN, SOCIAL AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE)	-	PERSONS	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM	1,287,454	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2800</b>						
QUALITY OF REGISTRATION AND PROFILING IMPROVED AND MAINTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	25,093	-		# OF POS REGISTERED FOR WHOM DISAGGREGATED DATA BY SEX, AGE AND LOCATION IS AVAILABLE INCLUDING IRIS SCAN	-	PERSONS	UNHCR	6,456,948	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	26,912	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	33,441	-	188,000						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	34,554	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	120,000	-	120,000						
ACCESS TO LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND REMEDIES IMPROVED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-		# OF POS REFERRED TO LEGAL PARTNERS FOR ASSISTANCE	-	PERSONS	UNHCR	588,727	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	1,700,000						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	620						
RESETTLEMENT AND PROTECTION SOLUTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-		# OF SYRIAN REFUGEES SUBMITTED FOR RESETTLEMENT OR HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION TO THIRD COUNTRIES	-	PERSONS	UNHCR, IOM	1,028,727	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	1,700,000						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	2300						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>9,361,856</b>	<b>-</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	INDICATOR	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION				TARGET	UNIT		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
PROCESSING CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE RESIDENCY PERMITS AND CIVIL DOCUMENTATION TO REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH UNHCR STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	-	-	-	-	-	CAIRO, GIZA, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, QUADOUBA	# OF GOVERNMENT UNITS SPECIALIZED IN ISSUING DOCUMENTS TO REFUGEES	5	# OF GOVERNMENT UNITS	UNHCR	599,350	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO MIG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-							
THE CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO MANAGE MIGRATION FLOWS IS IMPROVED	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	-	-	-	-	-	EGYPTIAN ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS	INCREASE IN DETECTION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION CASES (WITH PROTECTION NEEDS)	70 CASES DETECTED/300 IMMIGRATION AND BORDER AUTHORITIES	CASES	IDM	750,000	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO MIG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>1,349,350</b>	-	

OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services are improved	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	Insert Objective Indicator Target #
	# of SGBV survivors who receive counselling or assistance (over the total number of survivors reporting)		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
REFUGEES AND MOST VULNERABLE AMONGST IMPACTED POPULATIONS HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE, CONFIDENTIAL AND QUALITY MULTI-SECTORAL SGBV SERVICES ADAPTED TO THEIR AGE, GENDER AND DIVERSITY	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-					CAIRO AND OTHER LOCATIONS (CONFIDENTIAL)	# OF SGBV SURVIVORS RECEIVING MULTISECTORAL SERVICE AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: LEGAL, MEDICAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL OR EMERGENCY SHEETER	150	PERSONS	UNHCR	1,207,455	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO INLG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>150</b>							
	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5,700</b>							
RISKS TO SGBV MITIGATED AND REDUCED THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED INITIATIVES AND INCREASED CAPACITY OF ALL HUMANITARIAN WORKERS OF ALL SECTORS						CAIRO	# OF PERSONS REACHED THROUGH COMMUNITY-LED ACTIVITIES FOR SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE	5700	PERSONS	UNHCR	578,727	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO INLG ACTIVITIES	
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>1,786,182</b>	-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ACTORS AND SERVICES IN ALL SECTORS ARE STRENGTHENED TO EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO SBIV	Girls (Age 0-7)	-				N/A	CAIRO AND 6TH OCTOBER, EL MONTAZAH, EL DOKKI, NEW DAMIETTA, EL AMHERA, BORG EL ARAB, MANSOURAH, HARAM, ANWASSOR, HELWAN, EAST WASH CITY, AND AIN SHAMS	# OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ACTORS WHO RECEIVE SUPPORT IN ALL SECTORS	280 health service providers trained on the GBV medical protocol; 30 health service points equipped with PIP kits and required medications; 50 multisectoral referral points strengthened	N/A	UMFPA, UNHCR	171,465	Identify the part of budgetary requirement designated to NLG activities
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-											
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-							
NATIONAL POLICE AND MECHANISMS THAT ADDRESS SBIV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ARE ENHANCED AND BROUGHT IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS/ STANDARD	Girls (Age 0-7)	-				N/A	NATIONWIDE	# OF INTERVENTIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF SBIV NATIONAL STRATEGY IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN TARGETED AREAS R	INTERVENTIONS	UMFPA	230,000	Identify the part of budgetary requirement designated to NLG activities	
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-											
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	80,275							
EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASED ACCESS FOR AT RISK COMMUNITIES THROUGH RAISED AWARENESS ABOUT SBIV NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PRACTICE, AND EXISTING SERVICES AND OUTLETS.	Girls (Age 0-7)	-					NATIONWIDE	# OF PERSONS AT RISK OF SBIV BENEFITING FROM EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITIES	PERSONS	UMFPA, UNHCR	1,178,727		
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-											
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	80275							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>1,580,192</b>	-	

OBJECTIVE 3		Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions										Insert Objective Indicator Target #	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of children and adolescents with access to psychosocial support and child protection services										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
COMMUNITY BASED CHILD PROTECTION AND PSS INTERVENTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS IN TARGETED LOCATIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-					GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA	# OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND PARENTS WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY BASED PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES	1700 beneficiaries through 17 community-based PSS structures, 100 life skills and parenting programmes, and 2500 referrals to specialized services; 30 campaigns at community level and through social media; 20 training/mentoring programmes on PSS, psychological first aid, child protection policy	PERSONS	UNICEF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICER	3,598,727	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO INLG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>17,000</b>							
SPECIALIZED CHILD PROTECTION AND CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS ARE AVAILABLE IN TARGETED LOCATIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-					GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA	# OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF PROTECTION RECEIVING SPECIALIZED CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES	2,570 children and 185 social workers and child protection staff	PERSONS	UNICEF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICER	1,228,727	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO INLG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,635</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>4,827,454</b>	-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASED ACCESS FOR AT RISK COMMUNITIES THROUGH RAISED AWARENESS ABOUT SGRV NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PRACTICE AND EXISTING SERVICES AND OUTLETS.														
							GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA	A SPECIALIZED MECHANISM FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IS ESTABLISHED WITHIN EXISTING NATIONAL BODIES	Yes/No	MECHANISM	UNICEF SAVE THE CHILDREN	300,000	Identify the part of budgetary requirement destined to NLG activities	
	<b>TOTAL</b>					340 Government staff & 200 staff from civil society & community based organisations								
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>300,000</b>	-		

OBJECTIVE 4	Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened, while the most vulnerable are identified and their needs addressed		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	Insert Objective Indicator Target #
	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received psycho-social support (through community centres and through adolescents, youth and women's support groups)			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	ABYSSINIAN BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION		LOCATIONS)	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	PARTNERS	
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH MECHANISMS ARE MAINTAINED AND STRENGTHENED TO SUPPORT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN REFUGEES, HOST POPULATIONS AND THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-					GREATER CAIRO (SC)	# OF PERSONS BENEFITING FROM OUTREACH ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION SESSIONS	300 children, 300 youth (SC)	PERSONS	UNHCR, SAVE THE CHILD	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IDENTIFY THE PART OF THE BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO NLG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-				593,727							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>600</b>							
INCREASED ACCESS TO PROTECTION SERVICES, INCLUDING PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES TO MOST VULNERABLE REFUGEES THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED STRUCTURES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-					CAIRO AND 6TH OCTOBER, EL MONTAZAH, EL LOBOUR, NEW DAMETA, EL AMHERA, BORG EL ARAB, MANSOURAH, HARAH, ANWAD SAQR, HELWAN, EAST TAHR CITY, AND AM SHAMS	# OF INDIVIDUALS HAVING ACCESS TO PROTECTION SERVICES THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED STRUCTURES	6,000 beneficiaries of services through 9 safe spaces	PERSONS	UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IDENTIFY THE PART OF THE BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO NLG ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-				1,269,999							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>78,100</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>1,863,726</b>			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASED ACCESS FOR AT-RISK COMMUNITIES THROUGH RAISED AWARENESS ABOUT SRV NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PRACTICE AND EXISTING SERVICES AND OUTLETS.							REFUGEE HOSTING AREAS: 6TH OF OCTOBER, OROUR, MINWAZAH, ALEX, NEW DAMIETA, AGAMI, HELWAN, 10TH OF RAMADAN, AMI SHAMS, NASR CITY, BORG EL ARAB, GAMAARA, SOHAT, HELIOPOLIS, MAADI, RAS EL BARSDI, GABRI, ISMAILIA, HIRRHADA	# OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECTS DEVELOPED	20	PROJECTS	UNHCR		Identify the part of budgetary requirement designated to NLG activities
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>80,275</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>													
											-	-	



## Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)					<b>120,000</b>	<b>17,837,948</b>	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>120,000</b>		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)					<b>80,275</b>	<b>3,229,542</b>	--
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>80,275</b>		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNHCR	<b>14,847,948</b>	<b>1,668,076</b>	<b>16,516,024</b>
UNICEF	<b>1,620,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>1,820,000</b>
IOM	<b>400,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>
UNFPA	<b>100,000</b>	<b>511,466</b>	<b>611,466</b>
SAVE THE CHILDREN	<b>870,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>970,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,837,948</b>	<b>3,229,542</b>	<b>21,067,490</b>

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **21,067,490**

# FOOD SECURITY WORKING GROUP RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	WFP
PARTNERS	UNRWA, UNHCR, Community Development Association for Women and Children Improvement
OBJECTIVES	Promote and support the access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households.
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 32,015,471
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 38,620,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 70,635,471
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	USD 52,168,990
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee Component:  <b>Hans Vikoler:</b> <a href="mailto:hans.vikoler@wfp.org">hans.vikoler@wfp.org</a> and <b>Caterina Kireeva:</b> <a href="mailto:caterina.kireeva@wfp.org">caterina.kireeva@wfp.org</a></p> <p>Resilience Component  <b>Hans Vikoler:</b> <a href="mailto:hans.vikoler@wfp.org">hans.vikoler@wfp.org</a> and <b>Caterina Kireeva:</b> <a href="mailto:caterina.kireeva@wfp.org">caterina.kireeva@wfp.org</a></p>

# CURRENT SITUATION

The number of Syrian refugees registered in Egypt grew tenfold during 2013, from 13,000 at the start of January to over 131,500 in December 2013. This increase has stabilized since July 2013, when the Government introduced visa requirements, and as of 31 October 2014, there are around 140,033 Syrian refugees in the country registered with UNHCR.

Since the start of the WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) in February 2013, WFP was able to scale-up its food voucher assistance from 7,000 Syrian refugees to over 100,000 as of September 2014, including nearly 49,000 women and children. In addition to the Syrian population, WFP and UNRWA extended the food voucher assistance to include Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and as of September 2014 are reaching close to 4,000 PRS.

Given the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas and based on Egypt's functioning local markets, food vouchers with a value of EGP 200 per person per month (approx. USD 29) were adopted as the modality of assistance for Syrian refugees. Use of this modality has injected over USD 40 million into Egypt's economy.

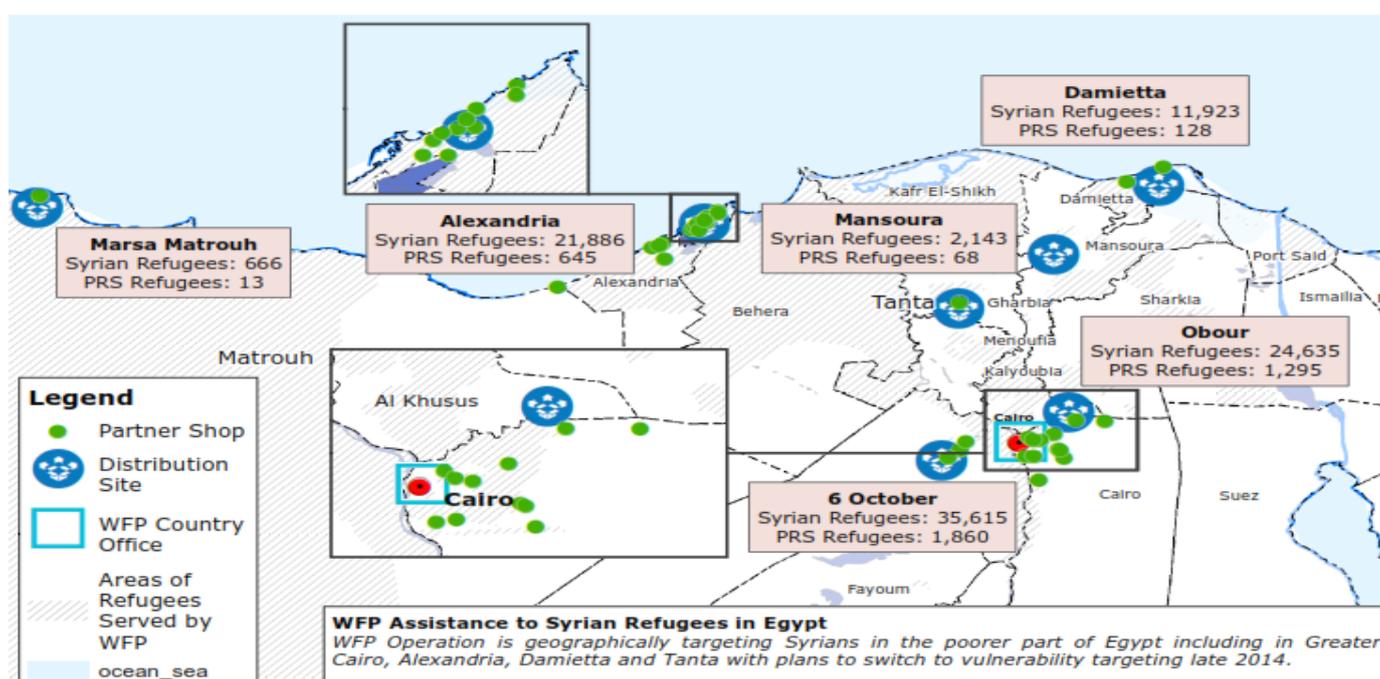
To better serve refugees and ease the process of redeeming their vouchers, WFP opened new distribution sites in Marsa Matrouh and Mansoura in 2014. Currently, WFP distributes vouchers on a monthly basis in six locations. Beneficiaries can redeem their vouchers in over 40 contracted retailers (e.g. Carrefour, Hypermarket, Fathallah), located close to beneficiary concentrations as well as WFP distribution points. As of September 2014, WFP has achieved 97 per cent of its redemption for food vouchers and continues to have an improved

and stabilized food consumption score of 92 per cent. Through WFP's own feedback mechanisms, it has also achieved close to 100 per cent clear understanding of the WFP voucher programme and its components.

WFP and UNHCR are working to establish a common assistance platform (OneCard system), which allows multiple agencies to channel both cash and voucher assistance for food and non-food items through one single multi-wallet magnetic card. This concept has gained interest from several partners in the region already and is in the process of being developed and refined.

Since the start of the food assistance to the affected populations, food security conditions for refugees have improved. Between the last quarter of 2013 and mid-2014, the proportion of assisted Syrian

## WFP Assistance to Syrian Refugees:



households with acceptable food consumption has increased by 26 per cent in comparison to when they first arrived from Syria. Furthermore, the post-distribution monitoring analysis shows that the food consumption patterns of refugees has stabilized over time, resulting in 92 per cent of households with an acceptable food consumption score.

Monitoring and evaluation reports as well as the preliminary results of the socio-economic assessment also show that refugees are exhausting their savings and resources, resulting in asset-depletion in their coping

mechanisms, exposure to exploitation and an increase in irregular departure to Europe. Housing, food and job insecurity are on the rise, where over a third rely on humanitarian support and approximately 40 per cent of households take on debt and reduce expenditures in health and education to purchase food.

Although tense political transition in Egypt has stabilized, the needs in the country remain substantial. High unemployment and a drop in investment and political polarization have all contributed to the increase in humanitarian needs for both Syrian

refugees and host communities in Egypt. Furthermore, the sudden increase in costs of living in summer 2014, due to governmental cut of fuel subsidies, has resulted in an average of 12.3 per cent increase in food prices. Government and local services are under strain, impacting refugees and nationals while also threatening social cohesion and stability. With the continuation of the conflict in Syria, refugees are becoming more vulnerable, increasingly adapt to negative coping mechanisms and remain in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN AND SYRIAN PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	37,000	25,649	37,000	23,000
	WOMEN	36,000	24,935	36,000	22,316
	BOYS 5-18 YEARS OF AGE	16,850	14,031	16,850	16,850
	BOYS BELOW 5 YEARS OF AGE	7,100	5,988	7,100	
	GIRLS 5-18 YEARS OF AGE	15,500	12,959	15,500	15,500
	GIRLS BELOW 5 YEARS OF AGE	7,000	5,809	7,000	
	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	-	-	2,030,368
WOMEN		-	-	2,013,384	-
BOYS		-	-	843,986	133,150
GIRLS		-	-	846,586	134,500



Since the changed political situation of July 2013, Syrian refugees in Egypt have faced problems with their legal status, restricted access to state services, livelihood activities and limited jobs in the informal sector, adding to increasing expenditures on rents and food.

To meet rising needs and to enhance assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure households, the food security sector is in the process of transitioning from geographic targeting to vulnerability based assistance. Vulnerability will be defined through a common multi-sector socio-economic assessment, which will include food, health, education and shelter. The Food Security Sector will continue to support and increase women and girls'

decision-making power and their access to, and control over, economic resources, whereas eligibility will also highlight and take into consideration female-headed households.

By the end of 2014, an estimated 30,000 households will have participated in the socio-economic assessment. Initial results indicate that households' main expenditure is spent on rent, followed by food, education and health. Nearly 90 per cent of the interviewed households are receiving at least one type of assistance, while food assistance is the most common assistance received (65 per cent). Data collection will continue until the end of 2014 and the results will inform the shift towards economic vulnerability targeting.

Since 2013, districts with high refugee concentrations continue to be within the three main urban areas (Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta). It is, therefore, assumed that there will be no major changes in geographic areas selected by the food security actors. All efforts are made to ensure that both distribution and redemption points are safe and accessible for all women and girls so they can access humanitarian assistance and services without dependence on male household members.

In 2014 under RRP6 mid-year review, the Food Security Sector planned to assist 126,000 registered refugees. In 2015, WFP has decreased its targeted caseload to 89,371 refugees.



# RESPONSE STRATEGY

## Refugee Component

Refugees are typically exposed to various dimensions of vulnerability, including exclusion, access to food, access to health and education and resulting coping strategies. In order to optimize assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and ensure that access to assistance is provided in an equal, safe and dignified manner, an on-going socio-economic assessment and profiling is currently underway. The data collected at household level is verified by WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and M&E experts and is later processed

using an automated management information system. In 2015, WFP will target its assistance based on criteria that assess each household's income and level of eligibility to receive assistance. Eligibility will also highlight and take into consideration female-headed households.

While the current assistance is implemented partly through paper and partly through e-vouchers according to service providers' capacities, it is used only at the partner supermarkets and have a

limited validity. The introduction of the OneCard will also lower visibility of the assistance delivered to the Syrian refugees and thereby mitigate tensions with the host community.

In September 2014, a regional food basket review and harmonization exercise was conducted by WFP across the region. In conclusion of this review, the WFP voucher values were adjusted and the value of the voucher in Egypt was reduced to EGP 175(USD 25) per person per month and will be provided at this rate for 2015.

## Resilience Component

In response to the evolving needs of Syrian refugees in impacted communities in Egypt Food Security Sector is committed to developing its strategy and operational action plan to effectively embed resilience-building programmes with a longer-term vision in support of the both refugees and impacted communities with specific focus on the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men. The on-going socio-economic assessment will also seek to identify the most significant factors that determine refugees' self-sustainability and well-being and it will further tailor food sector programming and food-assistance.

In the food sector, the resilience component of the 3RP plan will aim to optimize proper targeting and to provide food assistance through various transfer modalities to those most in need within host communities, as well as to assess systems linked to local food production. The food security actors will then tailor programming and interventions in the framework of a resilience approach to provide support where both communities compete for limited resources, opening up interaction channels between groups living in one area, and promoting social cohesion.

Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the 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. Since one of the aspects of child protection is the re-establishment of normal routines - including eating, sleeping and going to school - the resilience project aims to mitigate against the adoption of



negative coping strategies such as child labour and early marriage.

Although the Government of Egypt continues to allow Syrian children equal access to public primary and secondary education as Egyptians, challenges remain. Long registration processes, high private school fees, high classroom density in public schools, violence, linguistic accent barriers are some of the educational barriers faced by Syrian refugees. School feeding programmes developed and directed at schools attended by a high concentration of Syrians could serve to not only reduce tensions within the school but also indirectly positively impact both the attendance and enrolment level of refugees and impacted communities.

The food security actors will look at developing programmes focusing on creating opportunities for girls to reduce early and forced marriage. Improved food security will also enhance the socio-economic overall well-being of families. Integrated

programmes addressing the specific needs of women and girls will include the enhancement of safe spaces, life skills and economic opportunities for girls and families as well as information sharing and skills-building for parents and caregivers.

## Alignment & Synergies

The 3RP acknowledges the growing pressures that the refugee crisis is placing on already strained national and local systems, slowing human development outcomes in the refugee hosting communities. Through socio-economic interventions that involve both refugees and vulnerable populations, the 3RP approach aims at enhancing mutual trust, participation and solidarity in all affected communities.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

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 OBJECTIVE 1					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		100%				
		Proportion of eligible vulnerable persons who benefit from programme activities											
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION		LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
FOOD ASSISTANCE THROUGH FOOD VOUCHER TRANSFER PROVIDED TO THE MOST VULNERABLE WITHIN REFUGEE COMMUNITIES	0	0	5,534	0	440	AGGREGATE OF ALL POPULATION TYPES	GREATER CAIRO (GTH OF OCTOBER AND TROIR) / ALEXANDRIA / DAMIETTA / MANSOURA / MARSA MATRUH	PROPORTION OF ELIGIBLE VULNERABLE PERSONS WHO BENEFIT FROM PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	100%	PERSONS	DIFFERENT NATIONAL AND LOCAL ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN VARIOUS OPERATIONAL GOVERNORATES	30,015,471	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO NLG ACTIVITIES
	0	0	9,926	0	406								
	0	0	36,389	0	1,454								
	0	0	33,802	0	1,420								
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>85,651</b>	-	<b>3,720</b>	<b>89,371</b>						<b>30,015,471</b>	
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>30,015,471</b>			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S IM&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	SYRIANS AND MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
FOOD ASSISTANCE THROUGH FOOD VOUCHER TRANSFER PROVIDED TO THE MOST VULNERABLE WITHIN REFUGEE COMMUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)			0	150,000	AGGREGATE OF ALL POPULATION TYPES	GREATER CAIRO / GTH OF OCTOBER AND OBOUR / ALEXANDRIA / DAMIETTA / MANSOURA / MARSA MATRUH	1. NUMBER OF ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS 2. NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN BY GENDER 3. ATTENDANCE AND RETENTION RATE	80%	SCHOOL CHILDREN	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION / DIFFERENT NATIONAL AND LOCAL ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN VARIOUS OPERATIONAL GOVERNORATES	38,620,000	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESTINATED TO ING ACTIVITIES
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)			0	150,000								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			0	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			0	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>			-	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>													
										<b>38,620,000</b>	-		

## Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		5,534		440		30,015,471	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		9,926		406			
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		36,389		1,454			
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,802		1,420			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	85,651	-	3,720	89,371		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				150,000	80,275	38,620,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				150,000			
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	300,000	80,275		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
WFP	30,015,471	38,620,000	70,635,471
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,015,471	38,620,000	70,635,471

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **70,635,471**

# EDUCATION WORKING GROUP RESPONSE



<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	Refugee Component: <b>UNHCR</b> , Resilience Component: <b>UNICEF</b>
<b>PARTNERS</b>	<b>Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Community Based Organizations, FARD Foundation, IOM , Ministry of Education, Plan International, Save the Children, St Andrews Education Service and Tadamon Council.</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Increased Access to inclusive education for school age children and refugee and affected communities, including specialized measures to enhance enrolment among vulnerable children.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Enhanced quality and protective learning environments in impacted areas.</b></li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	I
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	USD 12,358,727
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	USD 6,918,727
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	USD 19,277,454
<b>TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016</b>	USD 21,205,200
<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	Refugee Component: <b>Mohammed Shawky: shawkym@unhcr.org</b> Resilience Component <b>Inas Hegazi: ihgazi@unicef.org</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

According to figures received from the Ministry of Education (MoE) in August 2014, approximately 35,000 Syrian students are registered in all grades for the academic year 2013-2014 and 10,912 are registered in universities.

In September 2012, advocacy efforts with the MoE resulted in a Ministerial Decree stating that all Syrians and those affected by the Syria crisis

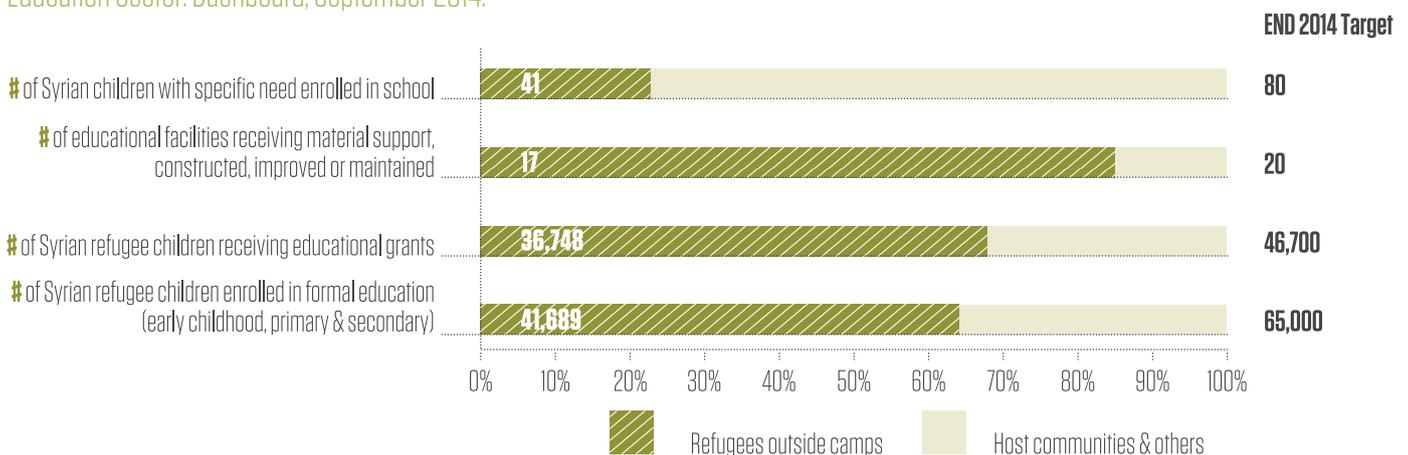
Furthermore, difficulties are still faced in adjusting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum.

The MoE is currently hosting nearly 35,000 Syrian refugees through its public schools has exempted them of tuition fees for the academic year of 2013-2014, costing the Government a total of approximately USD 23 million. This was also extended to Syrians studying at Egyptian universities and

families and host communities alike, especially for girls. In focus group discussions and community meetings, many parents expressed fear for the security of their adolescent girls and highlighted a preference to keep them at home rather than sending them to school.

In response to some of these challenges, MoE and 3RP partners are currently implementing teacher

## Education Sector: Dashboard, September 2014:



would have full access to public education equal to Egyptian nationals. The MoE renews this decree annually. UNHCR and partners will increase activities promoting community cohesion both in and out of schools.

Despite the great efforts made by the MoE and the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) in dedicating money and personnel to assisting Syrian refugees, as well as the Ministerial Decree permitting the inclusion of Syrian children into public schools, the quality of the educational environment in Egyptian public schools remains an significant barrier to enrolment and retention.

colleges. It is estimated that, as of October 2014, the MoHE has spent USD 57.5 million on education for 9,535 undergraduates and 1,377 post graduate students. This is assured to continue throughout the 2014-2015 academic year, but more burden-sharing from UN agencies and NGOs will be required to ease the stress of overstretched resources already provided by the MoE and MoHE.

Overcrowded classrooms, long distance to available schools, depleted resources, problems with transportation and elements of discrimination and harassment, represent major challenges for Syrian

training which is primarily focused on classroom management, active learning methods, and adapting education materials for overcrowded classrooms. Safe learning environments in schools are also being promoted through awareness-raising campaigns and capacity building for education staff in public schools. A focus on access to quality education will help refugee girls and boys to acquire relevant knowledge and skills for their own well-being. It will educate children with regard to the risks and health implications of early

marriage. Furthermore, it will help develop a child friendly and protective environment to enhance retention and completion of education, build self-reliance and protect against violence, abuse, and exploitation, including child labour and early marriage.

In September 2013, a needs assessment for capacity building in public schools was jointly conducted between the MoE, UNHCR and UNICEF in Alexandria, Cairo, Damietta, Giza and Qalyubia. The needs assessment focussed not only on capacity building measures for public schools but also on what specific measures would be needed to enable them to absorb more Syrian children. The assessment concluded that public schools required extensive support in the construction of additional classrooms, provision of educational supplies, additional teachers, teacher training, as well as further support in creating a welcoming, safe and inclusive environment for all children, including Syrian girls and boys.

In order to support public schools with a high concentration of Syrian refugees in impacted areas, UNCHR is currently implementing a refurbishment and construction programme in nine public schools, in partnership with MoE. The programme aims to expand the capacity of four public schools through the construction of 95 additional classrooms by the end of 2014. This increase in capacity should reduce the number of students from 90 to 55 per classroom making it safer for girls and a more conducive learning environment. Five schools will also be refurbished and provided with material support through this intervention.

Further to these programmes, one of the major interventions in the education sector is the provision of cash grants for educational assistance. For the academic year of 2013-2014,



UNHCR education sector partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided these grants to 30,971 Syrian refugee students (15,223 girls and 15,748 boys) living across Egypt and thus have expanded Syrian children's access to Egyptian public, private and community schools without discrimination. The grant amount for this period is fixed for every child whether attending public, community or private school, but differs from one grade to another.

These education grants assist families in paying for school fees, safe transportation (especially for girls), school supplies, uniforms, and remedial classes when necessary. Additional funds are provided to families with special needs children and out-of-school children. These funds not only assist the most vulnerable children, but enable boys

and girls with specific needs to enrol in specialized private schools.

This cash based intervention will continue to benefit the majority of Syrian boys and girls in their access education in 2015. However, in September 2014, budget limitations forced a significant reduction in the education grant and the exclusion of all children in private schools for the 2014-2015 academic year. This reduction is having an adverse impact on the enrolment and attendance of students as families are finding it harder to match the amount needed from their already depleted savings.

With regards to tertiary education, although Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) provides a limited number of scholarships for higher education, the Ministry of Higher Education

currently requires secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities, which is often not possible for refugees who fled Syria to provide. Despite these restrictions, the Government does accept Syrian diplomas regardless of the year it was provided, which is not the case for Egyptians, as they are only allowed to enrol with diplomas registered in the same year.

UNHCR is currently advocating with the Government to simplify the procedures of entrance for Syrian refugee's boys and girls into tertiary education and will continue to do so into 2015. This unrestricted access will, in turn, enhance self-reliance and improve socio-economic security for refugees as they will have the benefits of advanced and technical education while also gaining skills necessary for future employment opportunities.



## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	4,000	1,150	2,900	2,900
	WOMEN	3,800	1,150	2,650	2,650
	BOYS	31,374	31,274	36,031	36,031
	GIRLS	29,290	29,236	34,619	34,619
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	100	100	300	300
	WOMEN	100	100	300	300
	BOYS	28,550	28,550	23,200	23,200
	GIRLS	32,550	32,550	24,300	24,300
OTHER GROUPS (BOYS AND GIRLS FROM AFRICAN AND PALESTINIAN COMMUNITIES LIVING AND STUDYING IN IMPACTED AREAS)	MEN	50	50	15	15
	WOMEN	50	50	15	15
	BOYS	500	500	1,160	1,160
	GIRLS	500	500	1,260	1,260

Preliminary results of the Education survey conducted by UHCR in 2014 shows that almost 12 per cent of Syrian children either never enrolled in school or dropped out. The priorities for 2015 includes the establishment of community based education initiatives and other non-formal education opportunities to meet the different of out of school children. In addition, there is a need to improve the infrastructure of public schools and quality of education, while also developing strategies to enhance retention rates and strengthen learning outcomes for Syrian and Egyptian children in impacted communities.

To enhance access to education for the most vulnerable boys and girls,

around 80 Syrian children with special needs will be supported in specialized private schools, as no Egyptian public schools currently have appropriate facilities for physically and mentally disabled children. These children will receive special education grants to cover the special needs school fees and their transportation. The education response plan is based on the assumption that the current Government policy under which Syrian students have access to public schools will be continued.

Based on the needs assessment conducted in 2013, UNHCR and UNICEF will provide support to improve and rehabilitate schools in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Mapping of government

schools most frequented by Syrian children has already been concluded, and a report by the Egyptian General Authority for Educational Buildings has been compiled listing the needs and work required to enhance the absorption capacity of the most affected schools in refugee dense areas. This report will continue to inform the dialogue with the Ministry. Around 62,000 children aged six to 17 from host communities should directly benefit from the planned school rehabilitation programme. Once implemented in 2015, it will also include a component to address the gender-sensitive learning environment in 50 basic and secondary schools.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Refugee Component

In 2015, 3RP partners will be initiating support to Syrian community schools in 6th October city, Borg El Arab City, 10th of Ramadan and Obour, where approximately 6,000 Syrian boys and girls attend informal and remedial classes. These children are officially enrolled in local government schools and will sit national exams alongside Egyptian students. However, their daily attendance is in the community school where they are taught the Egyptian curriculum by Syrian teachers. These schools provide an alternative for the most vulnerable girls to study in an environment that is safe and familiar while being taught by teachers from their own community. The percentage of female teachers in these informal centres is approximately 85 per cent of the total number of teachers and administrators. The recruitment

of female teachers in the informal educational establishment, as in formal educational settings, can encourage Syrian families to send their daughters to school and provides positive role models for young girls and adolescents.

This innovative approach allows Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment, while also being provided with Egyptian accreditation should they pass the national exams. Interventions will continue to increase the quality of these community schools and will be linked to national capacity building efforts provided for the school's management and staff. Strong monitoring systems will be put in place for both learning achievements and teacher professional development in order to adapt and to address evolving needs.

In order to enhance the enrolment rate of pre-school children into nurseries and kindergartens, 3RP partners will establish Early Childhood classes and support existing community nurseries in Alexandria, Cairo and Damietta. Support will also be extended to boys and girls in kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the MoE in areas where gaps in coverage are identified.

### Resilience Component

In 2015, the plan to construct, adapt and refurbish a large number of classrooms in some 30 public schools in impacted areas, in 2015, will benefit more than 47,500 children from impacted communities aged from six to 17, as this will reduce the overcrowding in these classrooms/schools.



In support to this initiative, the Government of Egypt has estimated that it will need to spend an additional USD 21.5 million in 2015 in order to support and accommodate the Syrian population of school going age into the Egyptian Public system. This amount would not only include the construction of schools but also the educational materials and salaries of teachers already being addressed by the MOE.

Building on the progress achieved to date in equipping public schools to accommodate Syrian refugee boys and girls, and to enhance sustainability and cost efficiency gains, the resilience component will strengthen and reinforce systems, human resources and physical capacities at both National and school levels to facilitate and sustain access to quality education for both boys and girls. Support to education systems will also be provided through the development and implementation of refugee response plans, and to integrate data relating to refugees into the national Education Management Information System (EMIS).

Through an approach focused on resilience, systematic capacity development interventions will be pursued, through training and provision of teaching / learning aids. This intervention will strengthen the development of a competent workforce of teachers and administrators who would be capable of scaling up the Inclusive School Model. This model will facilitate the response to the needs of the most vulnerable refugee children, particularly girls, and children from impacted communities, including those with special needs, and allow for the improvement of their learning outcomes.

The resilience component will also support the Government to implement the National Strategic Plan

for Education Reform in Egypt for the benefit of both refugee and Egyptian children, in the most impacted areas. National education authorities will also be assisted to mainstream Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards into the national education system.

Programmes will be developed to target adolescents and youth in order to provide them access to life skills programmes as well as formal and non-formal vocational training programmes. Furthermore, out-of-school children, particularly female students, from the refugee and impacted communities will benefit from programmes establishing child-friendly spaces, as well as those for remedial and extracurricular classes. All these programmes will be developed to enhance the promotion of peaceful co-existence.

## Alignment & Synergies

The resilience component focuses on interventions that cater for the needs of youth and adolescents such as access to life skills programmes, formal and non-formal vocational training programmes which promote peaceful co-existence, as well as access to psychosocial support services.

3RP partners, in collaboration with Ministry of Education, plan to facilitate access to primary and secondary education for all Syrian refugees for compulsory education in Egypt from grade one to 12 through activities such as education grants, establishment of child-friendly spaces, remedial and extracurricular classes, support for primary and secondary community schools and other projects targeting both refugee and host community children. Children with special needs will also receive special

education grants to cover school fees and transportation needs.

3RP partners will strengthen their advocacy efforts with the Government of Egypt to ensure that it continues to extend full and free access to Syrians to primary, secondary and Post-Secondary education. However, the need for upgrading of administrative, technical and physical environment has become acute due to the added requirements of accommodating Syrian refugees.

The resilience component of the programme is developed in conformity with the National Strategic Plan for Education Reform in Egypt. It aims to enable the Government to implement necessary improvements in the education system that will benefit both Syrian refugees and impacted communities in areas with highest concentrations of Syrian refugees.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1  
 INCREASE ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN REFUGEE AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING SPECIALIZED MEASURES TO ENHANCE ENROLLMENT AMONG VULNERABLE CHILDREN

OBJECTIVE 1	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		62,700 Syrian children								
	1) # of children 3-5 years enrolled in early childhood education	2) # of 6-17 years enrolled in basic and post basic education											
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET						
	ABOVE/UNDER BUDGET	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1. REFUGEE BOYS, GIRLS AND YOUTH, INCLUDING THOSE WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS HAVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SCHOOLING (FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION)	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		20,384	250	250	20,884	GREATER CAIRO, DAMIETTA, ALEXANDRIA, SHARKIA AND DAKHAHUYA	# OF 3-7 YRS ENROLLED IN FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES	40,000	PERSONS	UNIVER, UNICEF, CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS) AND SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCC)	9,927,500	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		21,216	250	250	21,716		# OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES ESTABLISHED OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED	4,000	PLANS, SCHOOLS			
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		700			700		# OF AGENCIES ESTABLISHED AND OPERATIONAL OUT OF COMMUNITY SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED	700				
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		700			700							
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>43,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>44,000</b>							
2. REFUGEE, GIRLS, BOYS, MEN AND WOMEN HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		0	0	0	0	GREATER CAIRO, DAMIETTA, ALEXANDRIA, SHARKIA AND DAKHAHUYA	# OF YOUTH ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES	2,000	PERSONS	MOHE, UNHCR, CRS	160,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		0	0	0	0							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		833	100	50	983							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		867	100	50	1,017							
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,000</b>							
3. CHILD SAFE GUARDING MECHANISMS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO VIOLENCE ARE IMPLEMENTED IN SCHOOLS WITH A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN STUDENTS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		2,105	300	150	2,555	GREATER CAIRO & GIZA	# OF PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY BASED SCHOOLS	50	UNITS, PERSONS	UNICEF, SAVE THE CHILDREN & TAMAMON	385,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		2,195	300	150	2,645							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		100	-	-	100							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		100	-	-	100							
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5,400</b>							

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
14 CHILDREN, YOUTH AND ADULTS HAVE ACCESS TO LIFE SKILLS AS WELL AS FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES WHICH PROMOTES PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AS WELL AS ACCESS TO PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	IRLS (AGE 0-17)		2,744	300	60	3,104	GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, SHARKI, DAKKAHLEVA,	# OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED, # OF STUDENTS REACHED, # OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TRAINED, # OF REFUGES MADE	# OF STUDENTS REACHED, # OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TRAINED, # OF REFUGES MADE	UNIT, PERSONS	UNHCR, CRS, TADAMON, SAVE THE CHILDREN	625,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		2,856	300	60	3,216							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		200	300	15	515							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		200	300	15	515							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	6,000	1,200	150	7,350							
15 CHILD FRIENDLY AND INCLUSIVE MODELS APPLIED IN SELECTED PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN IMPACTED AREAS	IRLS (AGE 0-17)		3,504	1,000	200	4,704	GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, SHARKI, DAKKAHLEVA,	# OF SCHOOLS PROVIDED EDUCATION RESOURCE ROOMS, # OF TEACHERS TRAINED ON DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTING PLANS FOR STUDENTS WITH SP NEEDS.	15 of schools provided education resource rooms, 150 teachers trained on design and implementing plans for students with sp needs, 3 training sessions held, 20 welcoming school model applied	SCHOOLS, PERSONS, MODELS, UNITS	UNICEF, MOE, UNHCR, SAVE THE CHILDREN	315,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		3,646	900	100	4,646							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		150	-	-	150							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		200	-	-	200							
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	7,500	1,900	300	9,700								

OBJECTIVE 2		Enhanced quality and protective learning environments in impacted areas				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR	62,700					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2						TARGET	Syrian children					
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET				
	AGE/SEX BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
21.FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SERVICES IMPROVED TO ENHANCE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF REFUGEES	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		8,722	32,000	100	40,822						
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		9,078	28,000	100	37,178						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		1,000	-	-	1,000	# OF TEACHERS TRAINED	1,330 teachers, managers, data collectors trained, 1000 teachers train on High Density classroom management	PERSONS	UNICEF, JMWCHR, CRS	1,886,227	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		1,200	-	-	1,000						
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>80,200</b>						
							GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETA, SHARKI, DAKHLIYA					

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.2 THE CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IMPACTED AREAS TO DEVELOP REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS IS IMPROVED	GIRLS (AGE C-17)		0	0	0	0	GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, SHARKI, DAKAHELYA,	# OF DATA COLLECTORS TRAINED, # OF IT EQUIPMENT PROVIDED, # OF MANAGERS TRAINED	# of data collectors trained # of managers trained # computers provided	PERSONS COMPUTERS	UNICEF, CRS, UNHCR	284,146	NA
	BOYS (AGE C-17)		0	0	0	0							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		0	0	0	0							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		0	0	0	0							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-							
2.3 PHYSICAL CAPACITY OF STATE SCHOOLS WHICH HOST LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES IS EXPANDED THROUGH CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATIONS AND REFURBISHMENTS.	GIRLS (AGE C-17)		28,371	23,000	1,000	52,371	GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, SHARKI, DAKAHELYA,	# OF SCHOOLS	30 public schools removed, refurbished and maintained	SCHOOLS	UNICEF, UNHCR,	5,694,581	
	BOYS (AGE C-17)		29,529	22,000	1,000	52,529							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,300	-	-	2,300							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,500	-	-	2,500							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-							

## Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		31,211	32,550	500	64,261	12,358,727	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		32,489	28,550	500	61,539		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,633	100	50	2,783		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,867	100	50	3,017		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	69,200	61,300	1,100	131,600		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		34,619	24,300	1,260	60,179	6,918,727	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		36,031	23,200	1,160	60,391		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,650	300	15	2,965		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		2,900	300	15	3,215		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	76,200	48,100	2,450	126,750		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNHCR	9,968,727	4,468,727	14,437,454
UNICEF	870,000	1,150,000	2,020,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCI)	470,000	800,000	1,270,000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	1,050,000	500,000	1,550,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,358,727</b>	<b>6,918,727</b>	<b>19,277,454</b>

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **19,277,454**

# HEALTH WORKING GROUP RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR, WHO
PARTNERS	Arab Medical Union (AMU), Caritas, IOM, Ministry of Health, Mahmoud Mosque Society, Refuge Egypt, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive and quality primary health care for Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Egypt for 2015.</li> <li>2. Optimize life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2015.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of national health care services to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates in 2015.</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 23,236,181
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 5,540,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 28,776,181
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	USD 32,788,999
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee Component:  <b>Hani Fares: faresha@unhcr.org</b></p> <p>Resilience Component  <b>Gasser El Kareem: elkareemg@who.int</b></p>

# CURRENT SITUATION



In 2014, the Health Sector has ensured access and coverage to comprehensive primary health services through a number of partners, NGOs and/or Ministry of Health (MoH) health centres which continuously co-ordinate with UNHCR. Partners also reported that 85,059 primary health care consultations were provided to women, girls, boys and men; 35,217 chronic disease consultations and 297 mental health consultations were addressed; 38,756 secondary and/or tertiary care services were provided. A total of 3,729 antenatal

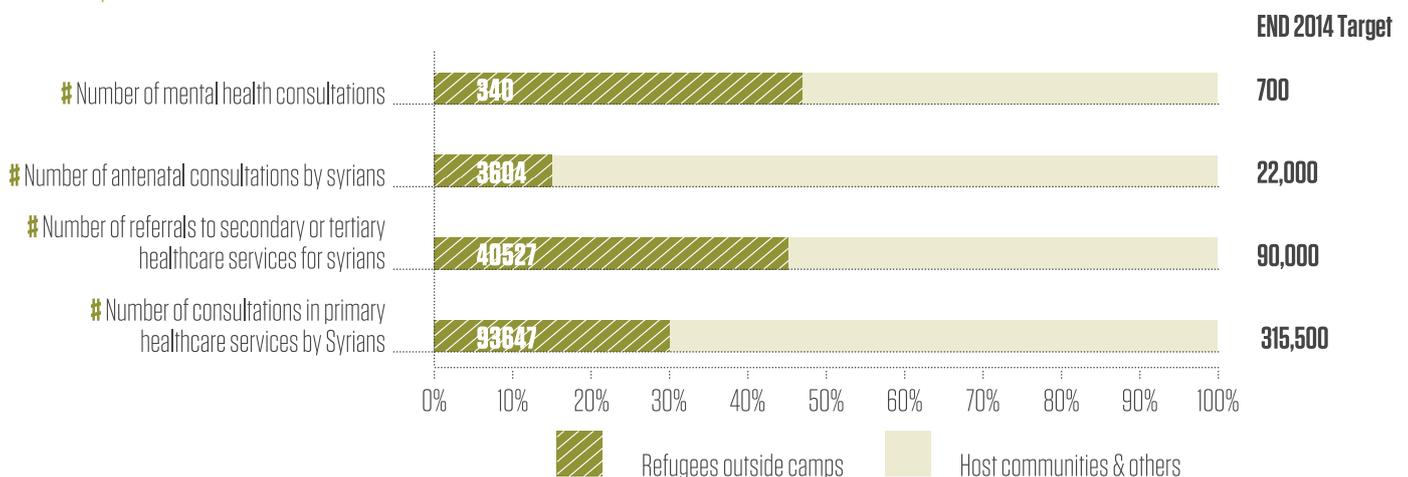
consultations and 912 deliveries have been registered to date in 2014, as reflected in the August RRP6 Health Sector Dashboard.

Starting in 2014, the Health sector put forward a mainstreaming strategy to integrate Syrian refugees, with particular focus on the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, into public primary health care facilities and to gradually phase out from parallel health care services to enhance resilience and sustainability. In September 2014,

RRP6 health partners effectively launched this strategy in 30 health facilities in Alexandria and Damietta. UNHCR and WHO also successfully approached the MOH to offer Syrian refugees specialized and emergency care in 11 MOH hospitals.

The health sector, through its partners, has developed an innovative community-based health outreach programme in Greater Cairo, with more than 100 trained Syrian Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) reaching out to Syrian

RRP6 September 2014 Health Sector Dashboard:



households in areas with high concentration of refugees. CHVs promote health awareness, health seeking practices and enhance access to and utilization of primary health care services, with a focus on the specific needs of for women, girls, boys and men to ensure equal access for all.

The MOH currently grants free access to primary health care for all Syrians refugees in public health facilities located in impacted areas, enabling them to receive the same services as those provided to Egyptians. Syrian refugees are provided with outpatient consultations, while health care services for children and mothers are provided at the same subsidized rate as Egyptians. Full routine vaccinations are also provided for free for all children under five.

Despite the support already provided by the MOH for primary health care, the high cost of secondary and tertiary health care services involves a significant out-of-pocket for Egyptians. The same is evident for Non-Egyptians although they have different levels of access to secondary and tertiary health care levels. Non-Egyptians are also not privy to the additional Government funding that is provided to Nationals through insurance. Furthermore, access to specialized medical services for refugees with complex or acute needs, such as cancer, thalassemia, haemophilia, and chronic renal failure care; is also expensive and only provided on the basis of prioritization, determined by the Health Sector Joint Committee.

The high cost barrier associated with secondary and tertiary health care has thus resulted in medical conditions that were initially relatively straightforward to treat becoming increasingly serious, and in some



cases life threatening due to lack of available services such as intensive care and incubators for premature newborns.

Syrian refugees are largely urbanized and predominantly integrated within the host communities of five governorates: Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Qalyubia. The scattering of Syrian refugee in urban Egypt implies operational challenges for the health sector, such as:

- Inequitable distribution of health facilities;
- Lack of standardization and standard treatment protocols;
- Lack of integrated and standardized Health Information System (HIS);
- Lack of a fully functional and well defined public outreach system;
- Lack of needs-based referrals/ weak referral system in place;
- Lack of transparency regarding costs and treatment protocols,

especially found within the private sector;

- Poor medical record-keeping of patient care and referrals which in turn impacts on both patient treatment and epidemiological analysis of the incidence of health conditions and changing care needs.

Although dispersed, many districts within Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta have been heavily encumbered by the additional caseload of patients arriving at already overstretched Public Health Systems. The Government and health partners are currently in the process of trying to reinforce and develop a coping mechanism for this additional encumbrance in these districts.

The Syrian refugees living in Egypt suffer a 'dual burden' to their health as a result of their concentration in urban areas. This is linked to the increased burden and risk of diseases associated with overcrowding, poor sanitation and hygiene, inequitable distribution of health care facilities as well as a result of demographic and dietary transition.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> S Agyei-Mensah, AG Aikins (2010), 'Journal of urban health', Springer

# NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	34,554	31,100	34,554	34,554
	WOMEN	33,441	30,100	33,441	33,441
	BOYS	26,912	24,220	26,912	26,912
	GIRLS	25,093	22,584	25,093	25,093
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	44,576	36,000	2,030,368	609,110
	WOMEN	43,473	38,000	1,691,972	604,015
	BOYS	8,500,862	8,500,862	846,586	846,586
	GIRLS	8,418,863	8,418,863	843,986	843,986
PREGNANT WOMEN	WOMEN	3040	2,736	-	-
AT RISK OF SGBV	MEN	17,565	3,513	-	-
	WOMEN	18,838	3,768	-	-
	BOYS	23,409	4,682	-	-
	GIRLS	24,188	4,837	-	-
SYRIAN REFUGEES WITH DISABILITIES	MEN	5,183	4,665	-	-
	WOMEN	5,016	4,514	-	-
	BOYS	4,036	3,635	-	-
	GIRLS	3,763	3,387	-	-
ELDERLY REFUGEES	MEN	3,016	2,500	-	-
	WOMEN	3,012	2,500	-	-

Although Syrian refugees are granted access to primary health care from the Government once registered, the influx of Syrians arriving in Egypt and concentrated in specific districts has overwhelmed the already overstretched health service sector. The impacts are evident through the increasingly problematic access to existing primary health care for refugees and their hosts, as well as the substantial deterioration in the quality of health care services in Egypt.

Furthermore, refugees arriving in Egypt who seek out primary, secondary and tertiary health care have different understandings and expectations for health and health care services, depending on the treatment received and/or upbringing in their home country. The public primary health care facilities in Egypt do not cover all chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and diabetes, which require lifelong care and at times lead

to the adoption of costly alternate treatment for uncontrolled and treatment resistant cases.

Therefore, an integrated comprehensive primary health care strategy is needed to respond to the rising health care needs of refugees, including a focus on care for chronic illnesses and their follow up in primary care settings as well as the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

During 2014, the Egyptian Government has aimed to integrate activities such as mental health and management of chronic diseases. The health sector in Egypt will work closely with the MoH at both central and field levels to support the development of an integration strategy.

Further to the above, there is a pronounced need for emergency and secondary care services as well as a standardized, timely and effective referral service to be put in place, particularly for emergency care. At the community level, outreach and community involvement in the promotion of health services is insufficient; thus highlighting the need for greater access to information and enhanced refugee participation.

The MoH Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) currently covers routine immunizations for all Syrian children. To further this national coverage, the health sector will work with the MoH on strengthening the capacity development of a sub-national Early Warning Alert Response Network (EWARN) to undertake a systematic assessment of the risk of acute public health and to rapidly detect and control disease outbreaks.

The national polio mass immunization campaign will also be led by the MoH and supported by health sector partners, providing continued vaccinations as a regional emergency preparedness response for refugees to communicable disease outbreaks. Due to the confirmed cases in Syria and Iraq in 2013-2014, the National campaigns are planned for 2015 and extend beyond the refugee population.

The response proposed by health partners will focus on specific vulnerable groups such as girls, boys, and women, whose vulnerability

partly results from the changing labour dynamics and livelihood strategies of the refugees. The regional rising incidence of neonatal complications and deaths will be tackled with a preventable cost-effective solution.

Syrian persons of concern (PoC) living with disabilities as well as SGBV survivors will also be prioritized within a broader protection strategy, to ensure that their specific needs are fully addressed and 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 quality health care, in particular for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, violence, abuse and exploitation.

Additional services will also be enhanced for the elderly and people with disabilities, who have a higher prevalence of tertiary health care needs, and who often have difficulties in affording medication and access to health services and centers. Further focus will be placed on addressing the different specific needs of women, men, boys and girls within these groups.

Improving the quality of the services provided for women, girls, boys and men in public health facilities, as well as their capacity to respond to the case overload, will strengthen the health system's ability to meet the needs of refugees based on an Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) approach. At the same time this shall provide a higher quality of services for impacted communities which will consequently lessen tensions between refugees and members of the local community. Furthermore,

this will enhance the opportunity for those most in need among both population groups to have equal and non-discriminatory access to quality health care.

Although public health services (primary or secondary) located in areas with high concentration of PoCs are being supported by health sector partners, additional support on top of the provision of medical



equipment, medicines, refurbishment and staff training is required to meet 'International quality standards'.

The Health sector partners will continue to work with the MoH to address the health needs of Syrian refugees and other PoC while simultaneously tackling underlying issues such as gender inequality, discriminatory practices and stigma.

# RESPONSE STRATEGY

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 in these populations and with attention to the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men.

2. Strengthening of existing national health systems with a primary focus on key components, e.g. as non-communicable diseases; mental health; sexual and gender-based violence, and emergency preparedness.

installment of an effective monitoring, evaluation and Health Information System will remain in the core of health sector strategy and will be conducted through health partners and the MoH in affected areas.

Innovative initiatives within the health sector e.g. health facility mapping project, health needs assessment will also be encouraged through and with partners. The response will also continue to address issues of coverage and the cost of services on the basis of complementarity between services provided by the national public sector and those provided by UNHCR's health providers.

Health sector 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 medical information for strategic planning.

## Refugee Component

### Strategic Priorities

1. Respond to the immediate health needs of PoCs including those with injuries, non-communicable chronic diseases, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, survivors of SGBV, abuse, violence, exploitation and other specific needs;
2. Establish a referral mechanism to contribute to rational and effective coverage for specialized needs of the refugees in Egypt;
3. Optimize specialized secondary and tertiary health care based on clinical prognosis criteria.



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

1. Supporting equitable and sustainable access to quality and coverage of health care services (primary and essential secondary/tertiary) while also enhancing the community health approach;

While sustaining and improving equal and non-discriminatory access to existing services, scaling up the coverage of health services by supporting MoH facilities and the upgrading of integrated services in selected areas remains a priority. Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases will be addressed through training and the development of working plans with partners. Improving quality as well as the



## Resilience Component

### Strategic Priorities

1. Continue the provision and facilitation of equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive national primary health services and mainstream integrated services with the MoH facilities;
2. Strengthen the capacity of the national health system in the most affected areas to respond to the current crisis, for both refugee and host communities in impacted areas, with a focus on quality assurance and supported monitoring and evaluation system.

### Alignment & Synergies

The sector aims to fully integrate the Syrian refugee health care response in the public health system and gradually reduce the existing parallel health structure. For this purpose, the sector will support these structures to cope with the increased demand for services in the most impacted districts and will at the same time upgrade the quality of these services where necessary, as well as ensure their responsiveness to the needs for social cohesion between refugee and host communities. As a consequence, these structures will also benefit a large number of members of impacted communities.

Thus, the strategy of the health sector seeks to build a comprehensive response combining both humanitarian and development approaches by providing quality treatment and care for refugees, with attention to the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls, and at the same time investing in a sustainable



national public health system to deal with enduring crises.

The sector, at different levels, will also provide the strategic and technical knowledge as well as policy support to advance national responses; together with building the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems to provide quality and equitable services for both refugee and impacted communities.

In support of the Health Sector's response in the 3RP, the Government of Egypt has estimated that it will need an additional amount of USD 64 million in 2015 in order to support Syrian refugees with primary and secondary health care in Egypt. This amount covers the building of 40 additional primary health care units and two hospitals (100 beds per hospital) for the treatment of refugees suffering from chronic diseases.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

## OBJECTIVE 1

To improve refugee and host communities' access to comprehensive quality primary health care

INDICATOR/OBJECTIVE 1	Number of supported primary health care facilities per 10,000 Refugee										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	
	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>												
1.1. ENSURE QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND SUSTAIN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR POLIO VACCINATION.	Girls (aged 0-7)	25,093	8,418,863		8,443,956	NATIONWIDE	# OF UNDER 5 CHILDREN IMMUNIZED DURING POLIO MIS	16,500,000	PERSON	UNICEF, WHO, UNICRF, MOH	14,460,000	
	Boys (aged 0-7)	26,912	8,500,862		8,500,862							
	Women (age 18 & above)	33,441			30,000							
	Men (age 18 & above)	34,554			31,000							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>16,919,725</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,005,818</b>							
1.2. ENSURE QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs).	Girls (aged 0-7)	0			0							
	Boys (aged 0-7)	0			0							
	Women (age 18 & above)	6,688			6,688	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETA	# OF ACUTE CHRONIC PHC CONSULTATIONS FOR GIRLS, WOMEN, BOYS AND MEN	100,000	CONSULTATIONS	UNICRF, IDIA	1,750,000	
	Men (age 18 & above)	6,911			6,911							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,599</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,599</b>							
1.3. CHILD SAFEGUARDING MECHANISMS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO VIOLENCE ARE IMPLEMENTED IN SCHOOLS WITH A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN STUDENTS	Girls (aged 0-7)	25,093			25,093	GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETA, SHARHYA, DAQHAWA, MENFIA, RED SEA, MATRUH, AND QALUBIYA	# OF ANTENATAL/POSTNATAL FOR THE TARGET POPULATION	5,000	VISIT	UNICEF, UNICRF, UNFPA, IDIA, SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,265,000	
	Boys (aged 0-7)	26,912			26,912							
	Women (age 18 & above)	6,911			6,911							
	Men (age 18 & above)											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58,916</b>							
1.4. STRENGTHEN THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR REFUGEES	Girls (aged 0-7)	25,093			22,500	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETA	# OF MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATIONS FOR GIRLS, WOMEN, BOYS AND MEN	600	CONSULTATIONS	UNICRF	55,000	
	Boys (aged 0-7)	26,912			24,500							
	Women (age 18 & above)	33,441			30,000							
	Men (age 18 & above)	34,554			31,000							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108,000</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>17,530,000</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.5. STRENGTHENING COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND EARLY WARNING AND REPORTING SYSTEM (EWARS)	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)			846,586		843,986	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	# OF SUPPORTED FACILITIES IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	62	PHC FACILITIES	WHO	300,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)			843,986		846,586							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		1,691,972							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		2,030,368							
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>5,412,912</b>							
1.6. STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND OUTREACH WORK IN IMPACTED URBAN SETTINGS PROVIDED WITH MOH AND CSIS SUPPORT.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)			846,586		843,986	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	# OF TRAINED EGYPTIAN/ SYRIAN CSIS # OUTREACH EVENT SESSIONS/CAMPAIN	400; 40	CSIS EVENTS	WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR	500,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)			843,986		846,586							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		1,691,972							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		2,030,368							
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>2,062,806</b>							
1.7. INTEGRATED CHILD SURVIVAL MODELS IMPLEMENTED IN SELECTED DISTRICTS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)			8,418,863		612,425	URBAN LOCATIONS OF GREATER CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA	# OF PRIMARY HEALTH FACILITIES WITH THE INTEGRATED CHILD SURVIVAL MODEL IMPLEMENTED IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIE	100	PHC FACILITIES	UNICEF, UNFPA	260,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)			8,500,862		632,625							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-		-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-		-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>16,919,725</b>		<b>1,245,050</b>							
1.8. MENTAL HEALTH AND CHRONIC DISEASE SERVICES INTEGRATED INTO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE SELECTED AREA.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)			843,986		421,993	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	# OF PUBLIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES PROVIDING MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	30	PHC FACILITIES	WHO, UNHCR	580,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)			846,586		423,293							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		84,5986							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		1,015,184							
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>2,706,456</b>							
1.9. CAPACITY BUILDING AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO PUBLIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)			843,986		421,993	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	# OF SUPPORTED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES # OF TRAINED PHC STAFF BOTH GENDER	120 600	PHC FACILITIES PHC STAFF	UNHCR, SAVE THE CHILDREN	720,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)			846,586		423,293							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		845,986							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		1,015,184							
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>2,706,456</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>2,360,000</b>		

OBJECTIVE 2		Ensure life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary health care				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			62,700 Syrian children			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		Number of supported hospitals per 10,000 Refugee (Sphere standard)										
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S USE INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.1. ACCESS TO QUALITY EMERGENCY AND CRITICAL CARE IS INSURED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)		25,093			CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA	HOT REFERRALS TO SECONDARY AND TERTIARY LEVEL OF CARE	20,000	CASES	UNHCR, WHO	4,000,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)		26,912									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		34,554									
	TOTAL	-	120,000	-	-							
2.2. ENHANCED ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC AND NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE (ENING).	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)					GREATER CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETTA, SHARQIA, DAQAHYA, MARIUT/A, RED SEA, MATRUH, AND QALUBIYA	"PROPORTION OF WOMEN WITH MAJOR DIRECT OBSTETRIC COMPLICATIONS WHO ARE TREATED IN EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE FACILITIES"	100%	PERSONS	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA	940,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)											
	TOTAL	-	33,441	-	-							
2.3. TARGETED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES STRENGTHENED - AT SELECTED DISTRICT LEVELS	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)		25,093			CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA	90% DISABLE PERSONS BENEFITING OF THE SERVICE	20,000.00	PERSONS	WHO, UNHCR	216,181	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)		26,912									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		34,554									
	TOTAL	-	120,000	-	-							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>5,156,181</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.4. PROVISION OF CAPACITY BUILDING AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO PUBLIC EMERGENCY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HOSPITAL CARE IN AFFECTED AREAS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)			843,986		421,993	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	# OF SUPPORTED HOSPITALS IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES # OF TRAINED HOSPITAL STAFF BOTH GENDER	20 : 200	HOSPITALS HOSPITAL STAFF	UNHCR, WHO, IOM, SWE THE CHILDREN	2,300,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)			846,586		423,293						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		845,986						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		1,015,184						
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	5,412,912	-	2,706,456	<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>					2,300,000

OBJECTIVE 3	Support provided to the capacity of the health care system at selected impacted districts	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	62,700 Syrian children
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	# of facilities supported by organizational systems/tools/processes or M&E		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
3.1. QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM PUT IN PLACE AND SUPPORTED BY A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM	GRIS (AGE 0-17)		25,093			25,093	CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETA	# OF NGOs SUPPORTED WITH QUALITY ASSURANCE AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM - # OF NGOs STAFF TRAINED ON QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM PUT IN PLACE AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM	3	NGOS	UNMCR	150,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		26,912			26,912						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441			33,441						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		34,554			34,554						
	TOTAL	-	120,000	-	-	3,340						
3.2. HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM STANDARDIZED AND STRENGTHENED	GRIS (AGE 0-17)		25,093			25,093	CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DAMIETA	# OF PARTNERS/NGO WITH STRENGTHENED AND STANDARDIZED HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM	100%	ALL PARTNERS	UNMCR, WHO	400,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		26,912			26,912						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441	-	-	33,441						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		34,554	-	-	34,554						
	TOTAL	-	120,000	-	-	120,000						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>550,000</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
3.3. MOH HEALTH CARE SYSTEM SUPPORTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)			843,986		421,993	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	#OF SUPPORTED PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES #OF MOH TRAINED STAFF BOTH GENDER	50 Alexandria and Damietta, 50 Cairo	HEALTH FACILITIES	UNHCR, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICEF/JM, WHO	650,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)			846,586		423,293						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		845,986						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		1,015,184						
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>2,706,456</b>						
3.4. SUPPORTED AND EFFECTIVE REGIONAL SYSTEM FOUNDIN TARGETED FACILITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)			843,986		421,993	CAIRO ALEXANDRIA DAMIETTA	#OF SUPPORTED PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES #OF MOH TRAINED STAFF BOTH GENDER	50 Alexandria and Damietta, 50 Cairo	HEALTH FACILITIES	UNHCR	250,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)			846,586		423,293						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		845,986						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		1,015,184						
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,412,912</b>		<b>2,706,456</b>						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>900,000</b>	

## Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)		25,093	8,418,863		8,443,956	23,236,181	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)		26,912	8,500,862		8,527,774		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		33,441			33,441		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		34,554			34,554		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	120,000	16,919,725		17,039,725		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)			843,986		843,986	5,560,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)			846,586		846,586		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			1,691,972		1,691,972		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			2,030,368		2,030,368		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-		5,412,912		5,412,912		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNHCR	9,276,181	2,130,000	11,406,181
WHO	6,540,000	1,900,000	8,440,000
UNICEF	6,620,000	200,000	6,820,000
IOM	450,000	450,000	900,000
UNFPA	320,000	160,000	480,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	30,000	700,000	730,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,236,181</b>	<b>5,540,000</b>	<b>28,776,181</b>

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **28,776,181**

# BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

## WORKING GROUP RESPONSE



<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>
<b>PARTNERS</b>	<b>Caritas Egypt, CRS, IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UN WOMEN, Resala, Save the Children</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The basic needs of the most vulnerable men, women, children and youth are met while their access to services is improved and sustained.</li> <li>2. Self-reliance and safe livelihoods improved.</li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	<b>USD 21,000,000</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	<b>USD 28,825,000</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	<b>USD 49,825,000</b>
<b>TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016</b>	<b>USD 54,807,500</b>
<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	Refugee Component: <b>Ziad Ayoubi: Ayoubi@unhcr.org</b> Resilience Component <b>UNDP</b>

## CURRENT SITUATION

The current unemployment rate for 2014 in Egypt is 13.4 per cent, while youth unemployment can reach up to 77 per cent and female unemployment is approximately 24 per cent. While only 4.4 per cent of the population lives in extreme poverty (less than EGP 171.5 per person per month), close to 26.3 per cent live below the national poverty line.

The sudden increase to the costs of living in summer 2014 is highly likely to move additional vulnerable refugee and Egyptian households into poverty and push them to adopt negative coping strategies.

Many out-of-school youth face the risk of ending up in low-paying, unstable and potentially dangerous jobs with little hope of escaping poverty. Lack of education, skills, networks and empowerment also constitutes major challenges preventing refugee and Egyptian youth, in particular women and girls, from reaching safe and stable employment as well as to be protected from violence, abuse and

exploitation. A change in the demand for basic services impacts has already strained local and national systems, threatening development gains.

Irregular migration constitutes a fast growing trend among the refugee population and a critical negative coping strategy. In the preliminary results of UNHCR/WFP's socio-economic assessment, it was reported that the highest percentage (18 per cent) of PoC responses regarding coping mechanisms was to reduce essential non-food expenditures, such as education and health, within the last seven-day period prior to the assessment. This negative coping mechanism was followed by 14 per cent of PoC buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food.

In order to prevent further deterioration in economic vulnerability and to provide basic needs support, UNHCR and partners have been managing an unconditional cash-based intervention since the onset of the Syrian refugee influx

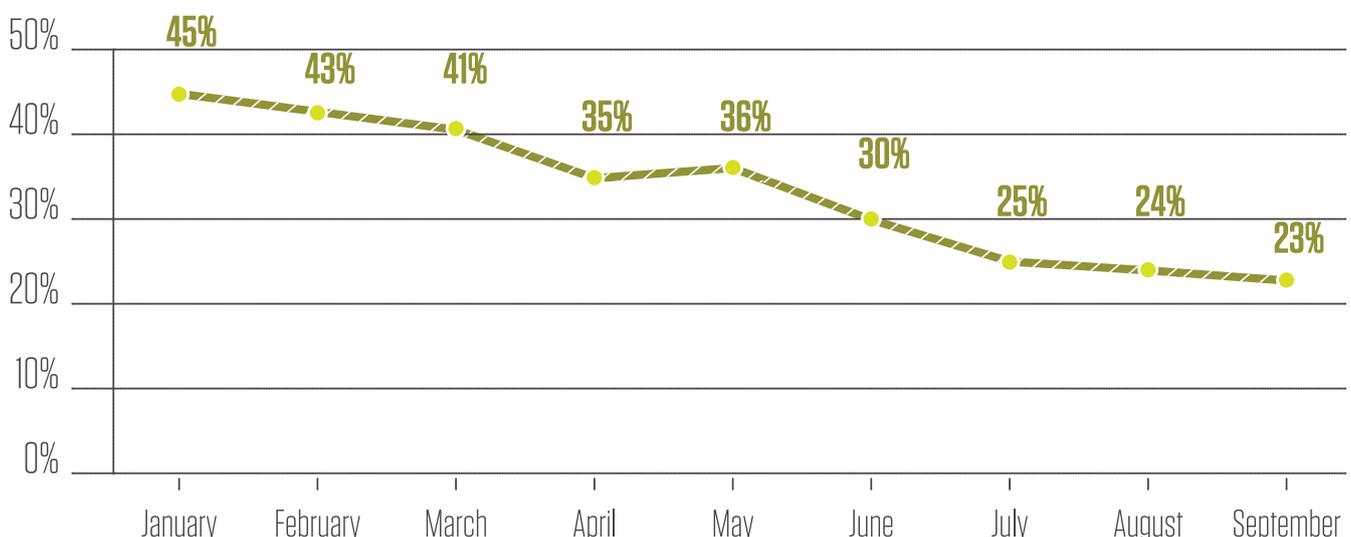
to Egypt in 2012, targeting the most vulnerable persons of concern.

However, the number of beneficiaries of the programme dropped from 15,071 households in January 2014 (57,106 individuals representing around 45 per cent of the refugee population) to 8,145 households in September 2014 (28,169 individuals representing only 23 per cent of the refugee population) due to limited funding.

The need to reduce the number of beneficiaries of cash assistance in 2014 has placed a great challenge on UNHCR and partners to identify and target the most vulnerable among registered refugees.

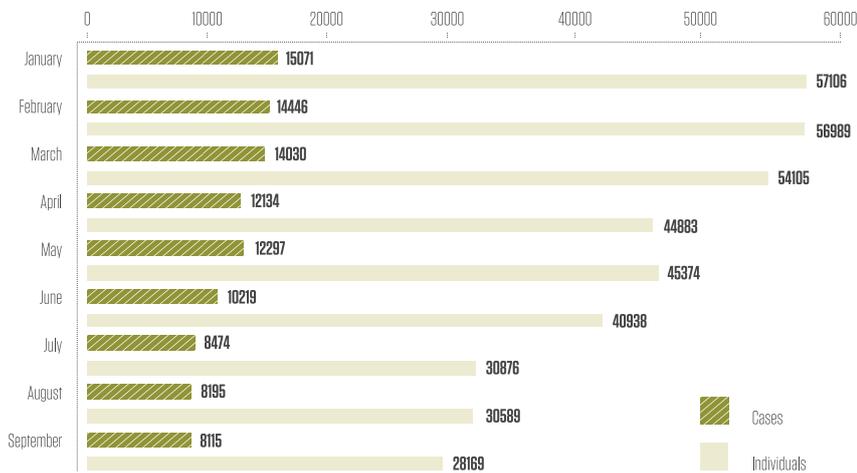
Looking at the rapid response by international and humanitarian organizations to the Syrian influx into Egypt, there is a risk that the impacted community perceives that the international community is more responsive to the needs of the refugees than the Egyptian

% of Targeted population by Tier One (Monthly allowance) for 2014



## Monthly Cash Assistance for 2014:

Number of targeted beneficiaries for cash assistance



population. This perception has the potential to create added tension affecting the social cohesion within impacted communities and runs the possibility of creating protection

issues for refugees. Indeed, the presence of high concentrations of refugees in certain local neighbourhoods has caused pressure on local communities' resources

and facilities. In some of these neighbourhoods, influxes of refugees caused an increase of up to 40 per cent in real estate values of residential units and up to 300 per cent in commercial ones (e.g. in the seventh district of 6th of October and in the central commercial zone of Housari).<sup>3</sup>

Nonetheless, from January to September 2014 programmes supporting the livelihoods of refugees through the provision of quality employment services have placed around 500 refugees and 50 members of the host communities in wage and self-employment. This component has improved co-existence and has helped ensure that refugees are self-reliant while providing a heightened view of refugees as a productive factor in the host communities.



<sup>3</sup> Arous, R (2013) 'Refugee Setting and Urban Form and Governance', IUSD Journal Special Edition-Working Papers

# NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	30,000	10,000	30,000	7000
	WOMEN	30,000	10,000	30,000	7000
	BOYS	30,000	10,000	30,000	2000
	GIRLS	30,000	10,000	30,000	2000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	200,000	5000	200,000	70,000
	WOMEN	200,000	5000	200,000	70,000
	BOYS	100,000	4000	100,000	60,000
	GIRLS	100,000	4000	100,000	60,000
OTHER GROUPS (NON-SYRIAN REFUGEES AND NON-EGYPTIAN HABITANTS IN AFFECTED AREAS)	MEN	10,000	1000	10,000	400
	WOMEN	10,000	1000	10,000	400
	BOYS	10,000	500	10,000	100
	GIRLS	10,000	500	10,000	100

The sudden increase of cost of living in summer 2014 has resulted in a subsequent decrease in household's purchasing power. The local government systems and resources face challenges to meet the rising demand for social safety nets in the country for both Egyptians and refugees. In this context a majority of refugee families are facing challenges providing for their households' needs.

The current economic decline and growing inability to secure livelihood further undermining the protection of Syrian refugees. This particularly affects female headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly and children and increases the risk of SGBV and exploitation, such as child labour and survival sex. The key elements to effectively respond

to these risks are to engage in sustainable livelihood activities.

Refugee households living in extreme poverty will be targeted in 2015 with basic needs support in order to prevent negative coping strategies. The number of these households is currently estimated to be 8,000 households (40,000 individuals representing 30 per cent of the total Syrian refugee population).

In view of the reduction of funding in 2014 and in order to improve the targeting system and credibility of assistance programmes, UNHCR and WFP have jointly implemented a socio-economic assessment targeting all registered refugee households, based on economic vulnerability and food security. The results of

this assessment will be completed in December 2014 and a new list of beneficiaries will be generated to be assisted in 2015.

Furthermore, the livelihood support will concentrate assistance in the most impacted areas with high concentration of refugees through providing holistic employment services targeting unemployed and poor Egyptian youth. The estimated number of beneficiaries of this component is 56,900 women and men. The basic services in affected areas will thus be improved and it is estimated that 225,000 members of the host communities will also benefit from this improvement.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

The first priority for 2015 is to support the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, to meet their basic needs and access basic services in safety, with dignity and without discrimination. This support will include cash-based interventions targeting refugees living in extreme poverty.

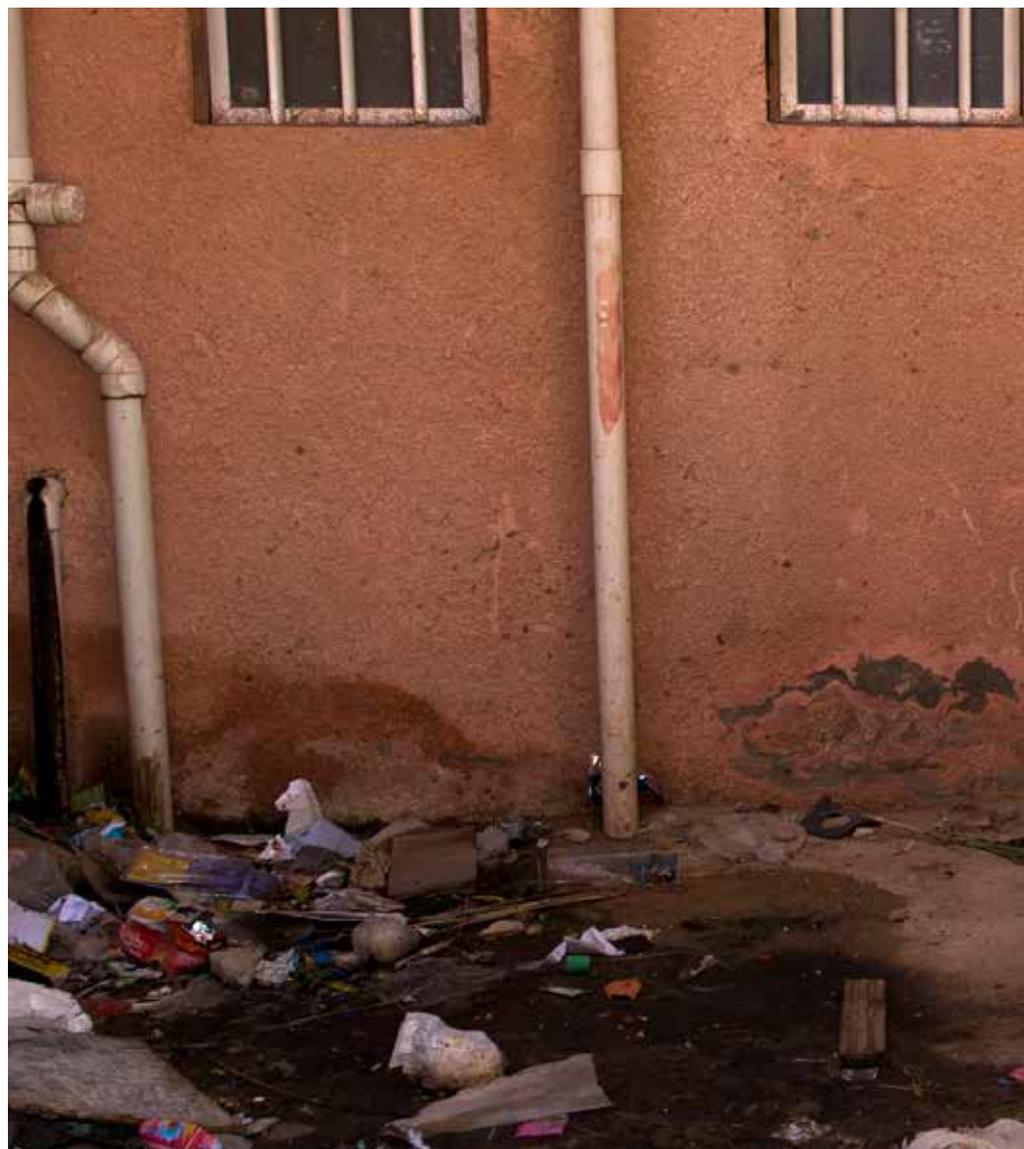
The targeting methodology in Egypt is currently being reformed and the eligibility criteria for assistance will be based on economic vulnerability along with a focus on protection and social groups in order to decrease the level of negative coping mechanisms including SGBV, violence, abuse, child labour and all types of exploitation.

The existing experience and expertise in cash assistance as social assistance should also be used to reinforce the capacity of the government to develop accurate, effective and non-discriminatory social safety net systems. Through a multi-faceted response, refugees and poor members of impacted communities will be targeted by cash-for-work and public works programmes, with the aim to create short - to medium - term jobs for unskilled workers. This will not only inject cash into the local economy but will serve to improve the basic infrastructures and delivery of basic social services to the most impacted neighbourhoods and communities. Cash-for-work programmes will also focus on social protection, primarily established as an employment opportunity platform for women, focusing on effective community outreach, health and hygiene programmes. Further wage employment opportunities will be optimized through connecting potential workers with formal or

informal employment services or job placement organizations.

In order to maximize synergy and avoid any discrepancies in assistance, UNDP and ILO will enhance social protection programmes and schemes targeting members of the local community in impacted areas by providing local Egyptian Government authorities with technical support.

A further resilience-based response, focusing on job creation skills and vocational training in impacted communities can catalyse the private sector and enable small and medium-sized enterprises to support pro-poor, inclusive and gender-sensitive development for a vibrant private sector. In order to boost employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship in impacted areas,



BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS 

ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNIDO will be providing technical and financial support to existing livelihood service provision systems.

Furthermore, value chains and economic sectors affected by the Syrian presence at the local level will be targeted and supported through this response. Although livelihood support programmes will be targeting limited geographic areas, they will be inclusive and open for all community

members from different groups, including the few non-Syrian refugees and non-Egyptian habitants living in these areas. This approach will ensure coexistence and avoid any tension that could occur from competition on livelihood resources, while also enhancing synergies between methods of support provided to communities. It is expected that 4,850 beneficiaries from other nationalities will be included within the programmes. To ensure the effective

implementations of protection principles of equality and non-discrimination, Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM), and prevention of and protection from SGBV, coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular the protection and education sectors will be pursued throughout the implementation of programmes.



# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	The basic needs of most vulnerable men, women, children and youth met and their access to services improved		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	Number and percentage of persons (disaggregated by gender, location, age, refugees, impacted vulnerable communities) who are able to access basic services and meet their basic needs		
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>			
OUTPUT 1.1A	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015		TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION
	SYR REFUGEES	OTHER POPULATION	
	40,000	3,000	43,000
14 CASH GRANTS PROVIDED TO EXTREMELY POOR REFUGEES	0	3,000	43,000
			Number of individuals receiving cash grants (target: 43,000)
			PERSONS
			UNIT
			TARGET
			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015
			21,000,000
			UNHCR SCF Caritas Egypt Resala
			PARTNERS
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR REFUGEES</b>
			<b>21,000,000</b>
<b>B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT</b>			
OUTPUT 1.1A	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015		TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION
	SYR REFUGEES	OTHER POPULATION	
	0	0	225,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES AND COHESION IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	225,000	0	225,000
			Number of local governmental office/agencies trained on social protection systems (Target: 3 offices/agencies)
			LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES
			UNIT
			TARGET
			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015
			650,000
			UNDP ILO
			PARTNERS
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR REFUGEES</b>
			<b>650,000</b>

OBJECTIVE 2	Self-reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR		
	Number of youth, men and women (disaggregated by gender, location, age and nationality) gaining employment or establishing their small businesses					TARGET	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT						
	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015		TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015	
OUTPUT 1A	SYR REFUGEES	AFFECTED POPULATION	OTHER POPULATION	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	
1.1 ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING/EDUCATION (INCLUDING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP) AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES INCLUDING ACCESS TO FINANCE AND SECTOR SPECIFIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO CREATE DECENT JOBS FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS (E.YOUTH, WOMEN, PWDS)	9,570	19,000	1,000	29,570	Number of persons receiving entrepreneurial support (Target: 23,570 persons)*	PERSONS	UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, IOM, CRS, SCF
1.2 ACCESS TO DECENT WAGE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IMPROVED WITH FOCUS ON YOUTH AND WOMEN	7,020	15,550	850	23,420	Number of persons accessing wage employment opportunities (Target: 23,420 persons)*	PERSONS	UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, IOM, CRS, SCF
1.3 PRE-DEFINED CLUSTERS AND VALUE CHAINS UPGRADED FOR INCREASED EMPLOYMENT	820	3,100	0	3,920	Percentage in income increase/value increase for targeted clusters/value chains/enterprises (Target: 10%)*	INCOME/VALUE INCREASE PER ENTERPRISE	UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UN WOMEN, UNIDO
				<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR RESILIENCE</b>	<b>28,175,000</b>		
<b>Sector Summary</b>							
	SYR REFUGEES	HOST COMMUNITY	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	57,410	262,650	4,850	324,910	49,825,000		
<b>Sector Financial Requirements by Agency</b>							
TOTAL BUDGET					REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL TOTAL BUDGET FOR REFUGEES					21,000,000		
TOTAL BUDGET FOR RESILIENCE					28,825,000		
				SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	49,825,000		

# EGYPT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

## Country requirements summary (by agency)

### COUNTY: EGYPT

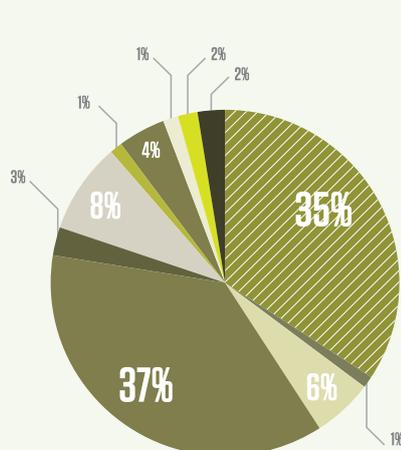
AGENCY	TOTAL JAN -DEC 2015 (US \$)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
UNHCR	55,092,855	10,041,804	65,134,659
UNFPA	420,000	671,465	1,091,465
UNICEF	9,110,000	1,550,000	10,660,000
WFP	32,015,471	38,620,000	70,635,471
UNIDO	0	4,700,000	4,700,000
UNDP	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
ILO	0	2,150,000	2,150,000
WHO	6,540,000	1,900,000	8,440,000
GRS	1,050,000	1,500,000	2,550,000
IOM	850,000	2,700,000	3,550,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,370,000	3,300,000	4,670,000
<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR REFUGEES</b>	<b>106,448,327</b>	<b>83,133,269</b>	<b>189,581,596</b>

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Country requirements summary (by sector)

## COUNTY: EGYPT

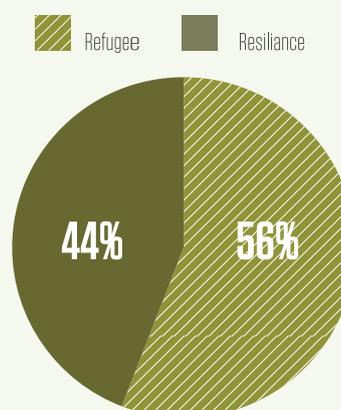
SECTOR	TOTAL JAN-DEC 2015 (US\$)			TOTAL JAN-DEC 2016 (US\$) (INDICATIVE)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
PROTECTION	17,837,948	3,229,542	21,067,490	19,621,742	3,552,496	23,174,238
FOOD	32,015,471	38,620,000	70,635,471	23,203,991	28,965,000	52,168,990
EDUCATION	12,358,727	6,918,727	19,277,454	13,594,600	7,610,600	21,205,200
HEALTH	23,236,181	5,540,000	28,776,181	26,600,200	6,188,799	32,788,999
BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOOD	21,000,000	28,825,000	49,825,000	23,100,000	31,707,500	54,807,500
<b>TOTAL REFUGEES</b>	<b>106,448,327</b>	<b>83,113,269</b>	<b>189,581,596</b>	<b>106,120,533</b>	<b>78,024,395</b>	<b>184,144,927</b>



Budget by Agencies



Refugees VS Resilience Budget



Government of Egypt Requirements 2015	Refugee	Resilience
HEALTH	24,182,000	64,000,000
EDUCATION	80,500,000	21,500,000
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>104,682,000</b>	<b>85,500,000</b>

