

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2018 - 2019

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



EGYPT



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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT



The Arab Republic of Egypt continues to generously host Syrian refugees, despite the absence of a land border with Syria. As of December 2017, 126,688 Syrian refugees (including 54,381 children) were registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt. Visa requirements introduced in July 2013 for Syrians entering Egypt are maintained. Government policy allows for family reunification, and in 2017, the Government has extended entry visas for first degree relatives of Syrian refugees already residing in Egypt.

Egypt is stretching its capabilities in every means possible to support the existing Syrian population living amongst the Egyptian people in an integrated manner, since there are no refugee camps in Egypt. Syrian refugees are living in an urban settings among Egyptian communities across the country, with the most impacted areas being Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. Egypt represents a model with regards to the social inclusiveness dimension. The country is currently hosting approximately half a million Syrians sharing public services such as access to education and health, resources and similar privileges to local citizens.

This is clearly a challenge for a country, which has already been facing a difficult economic situation over recent years. The national poverty rate has continued to increase since 2011, reaching 27.8 per cent and, at 12.5 per cent, the unemployment rate remains high.

Egypt's Vision 2030 launched in 2016, has followed the sustainable development principle as a general framework for

improving the quality of lives and welfare for all Egyptian nationals living in Egypt (95.8 million in October 2017¹). It has three main dimensions focusing on economic, social and environmental aspects. The Government is leading national efforts to generate jobs, to establish the infrastructure for investment and economic growth, and to enhance the efficiency of government institutions.

The Government also embarked on an ambitious reform program and has implemented decisive measures to restore macroeconomic stability through various reforms which are already showing positive impact on the economy as market confidence is growing. Although the Egyptian pound showed signs of stabilization, unprecedented inflation levels were reached in 2017, with the core consumer price index reaching 34.86 per cent in August 2017 compared to 13.25 per cent a year earlier according to the Central Bank of Egypt. These factors have contributed to a significantly increased cost of living impacting the lives of the vulnerable and poor, including refugees and asylum-seekers. In addition, the removal of subsidies on items in the energy sector (petrol, gasoline, diesel, and electricity) has affected Egyptians and refugees and asylum-seekers alike.

In 2012, a presidential decree extended full access for Syrians to public education and health services, equating the treatment of Syrians refugees with the treatment of Egyptian citizens. Additionally, Syrians also benefit from all subsidies in the transport and food sectors, provided by the state to Egyptian citizens. Such sharing of public services and government subsidies represents

an added challenge for the Egyptian economy. While state institutions play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education and health needs, they require further support in providing broad and quality services for both the refugee and host communities. In addition, there is a need to expand support in promoting livelihood and self-sufficiency among both Syrian refugees and Egyptian communities, due to the economic situation and the depletion of savings.

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

Some challenges remain for Syrian refugee men, women, boys and girls, including increasing cost of living and limited livelihood opportunities. The challenges also include lengthy administrative residency procedures and family reunification visa limitations. Advocacy is ongoing with the Government of Egypt to enable all refugees to obtain a one-year residence permit on their UNHCR documentation (instead of the current 6-month), and the adoption of a flexible visa policy for family reunification purposes. Preliminary positive feedback has been expressed by the Egyptian Government in that regard. The modalities of implementation are subject to a continuous dialogue between the Egyptian Government and UNHCR.

¹ <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/>

Population Table

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	38,300	38,300	36,800	36,800
	Women	36,600	36,600	35,200	35,200
	Boys	29,100	29,100	28,000	28,000
	Girls	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
Sub Total		131,000	131,000	126,000	126,000
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	609,100	111,100	609,100	111,100
	Women	569,400	110,000	569,300	110,000
	Boys	750,000	70,400	721,380	70,400
	Girls	691,350	76,800	664,950	76,800
Sub Total		2,619,850	368,300	2,564,730	368,300
Palestine Refugees from Syria ²	Men	780	780	780	780
	Women	840	840	840	840
	Boys	410	410	410	410
	Girls	450	450	450	450
Sub Total		2,480	2,480	2,480	2,480
Grand Total		2,753,330	501,780	2,693,210	496,780

In addition to hosting Syrian refugees, Egypt also hosts 92,524 asylum-seekers and refugees from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen³. These populations account currently for 42.2 per cent of the total number of asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR (219,212) in Egypt, including 35,737 Sudanese, 14,452 Ethiopians, 12,693 Eritreans, 10,077 South Sudanese,

6,663 Iraqis, 6,647 Somalis, and 4,585 Yemenis; numbers which are expected to increase further. In January 2017, the Government of Egypt granted access to public health services (primary and secondary) to refugees and asylum-seekers of all nationalities on par with Egyptian nationals. Partners are working with the Government on further enhancing access to education services to refugees

and asylum-seekers of other nationalities as has already been successfully done for Syrian refugees. The Government of Egypt and agencies are committed to ensuring equity in access to protection, services and humanitarian assistance for Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis registered with UNHCR.

² This population group is served under the food security component only. The population in need is the targeted project population.

³ Population figure of refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Egypt as of 30 September 2017.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Among refugees in Egypt, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face disproportionate risks. Vulnerable members of the host communities, too, find it difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources.

A second household assessment was launched in April 2016 under the name of Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR). EVAR is a comprehensive multi-sector survey of all 23,345 Syrian refugee households in Egypt. The main findings of the survey include a decrease in the number of Syrians holding a valid residency permit, an increase in the percentage of children engaging in child labour from 2.7 per cent in 2015 to 7 per cent in 2016, in addition to a slight increase in the percentage of children who do not attend school on a regular basis as compared to 2015, due to the cost of schooling, a lack of documentation, and on-going registration issues.

According to EVAR findings, monthly per capita expenditure increased by 20 per cent in 2016 with food and rent comprising 80 per cent of total monthly expenditure. In order to address gaps in household cash flow, 86 per cent of households borrow money, which has resulted in 73 per cent of households being in debt. More worrying still is a significant decrease in savings and assets as compared to previous years, indicating that households are depleting their resources during their stay in Egypt. Overall, 51 per cent of Syrian refugee households are severely vulnerable, with predicted expenditure per capita less than half the calculated minimum expenditure basket (MEB). Almost 30 per cent of households are highly vulnerable, with a predicted expenditure below the MEB.

The needs of Egyptian communities are no less than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges in 2018-2019. While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long term, populations in need will continue to face some challenges in the short term. The Egypt 3RP will use the official poverty rate data collected by

CAPMAS along with the poverty map to target the communities in need among the areas hosting high numbers of refugees. It will also emphasize working with local actors and the Government to build their capacities to better understand the needs, challenges and opportunities in relation to the hosting of refugees.



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Strategic Direction & Response Plans

The 2018-2019 3RP Country Plan for Egypt aims to strengthen protection and support for men, women, boys and girls of the Syrian refugee community and impacted Egyptian communities. 3RP partners will support state institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery, and will complement government efforts where necessary. Refugees will be supported in accessing national services in the education and health sectors. This approach ensures that the response does not focus exclusively on Syrian refugees, but takes into account the broader implications for Egypt as a host country.

In the protection sector, the Egypt 3RP focusses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to prevent and respond to protection needs of refugees and impacted communities, with a focus on children, adolescents and youth. Support under the resilience component will emphasize on close cooperation with the relevant ministries and national authorities to build capacities to effectively process residency permits and civil status documentation for refugees. Case management and multi-sectorial service provision, campaigns to raise awareness on protection issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue through the involvement of the community volunteers for dissemination of information and prevention activities. Furthermore, legal counselling and coordinated monitoring and assistance to refugees in detention will remain a priority.

To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable among impacted communities, targeted assistance will

be focused in the areas of food, health, education, basic needs and livelihoods, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthening of service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates. Across all sectors, the resilience component seeks to strengthen the capacities and resources of individuals, households, communities, society and the state at large, to cope with and recover from current hardship and pressures and to better anticipate and mitigate future shocks and stresses to protect hard-won development gains. Programmes benefiting both refugee and local communities will promote the current peaceful coexistence while also expanding existing community protection for refugees.

With the increased integration of refugees into the national educational system, 3RP partners will further extend support to the Ministry of Education and Technical Education's (MoETE) systems in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education. Partners will also address the needs of out-of-school children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities through increased life skills and vocational training possibilities; and developing additional child-friendly spaces. Adolescents will further be supported in accessing secondary schools and receiving certification.

In the health sector, 3RP partners will work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in strengthening existing national health systems to enable access and quality services for

men, women, boys and girls of both the Syrian and host communities. Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases in primary care settings will be addressed through capacity building and within the existing national programme. Particular focus will be applied to selected primary health care facilities and hospitals in areas where many refugees are hosted. Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the provision of food vouchers and cash assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities and institution. This multi-faced approach will address root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance and improve sustainability reducing the dependency on assistance. 3RP partners will be involved in building resilience through area-based approaches targeting the most impacted districts. Continuous focus will be put on skills development, entrepreneurship and improved access to wage employment. Support will also be provided to enhance youth specific livelihood programming, with strong linkages to the protection and education sectors.

The planning for 2018 and 2019 is undertaken on the basis of the assumptions that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees and to support refugee protection, and will facilitate implementation of activities through registered national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), according to the Egyptian laws and regulations.

Durable Solutions Strategy

3RP partners will support the Government's continued efforts to maintain access to asylum and favorable protection space. In particular, 3RP partners will continue to provide support towards asylum policies that provide comprehensive, collaborative and solution-oriented responses to all persons seeking asylum in Egypt, and towards the enhancement of migration management by the authorities, ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance. Efforts will continue to advocate for the extension of the residency permit to one-year duration, decentralization of administrative procedures, supporting

the issuance and renewal of residency permits for asylum-seekers and refugees.

The identification and processing of Syrian refugees for resettlement remains a priority. Resettlement is considered an essential protection tool as it is currently the durable solution available for Syrian refugees in Egypt. Approximately 13,000 Syrian refugees (10 per cent of the Syrian refugee population in Egypt) are estimated to be in need of resettlement. Changes in resettlement quotas have impacted the resettlement processing out of Egypt in 2017, resulting in a reduction of the initial resettlement target by more than half.

As ground realities in the country of origin and international discussions on Syria continue to evolve, the number of people seeking asylum and international protection in Egypt may lessen over time; and the interest on return back to Syria may gradually develop. Understanding the intentions and concerns related to return to Syria, as well as trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts.



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Partnerships & Coordination

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

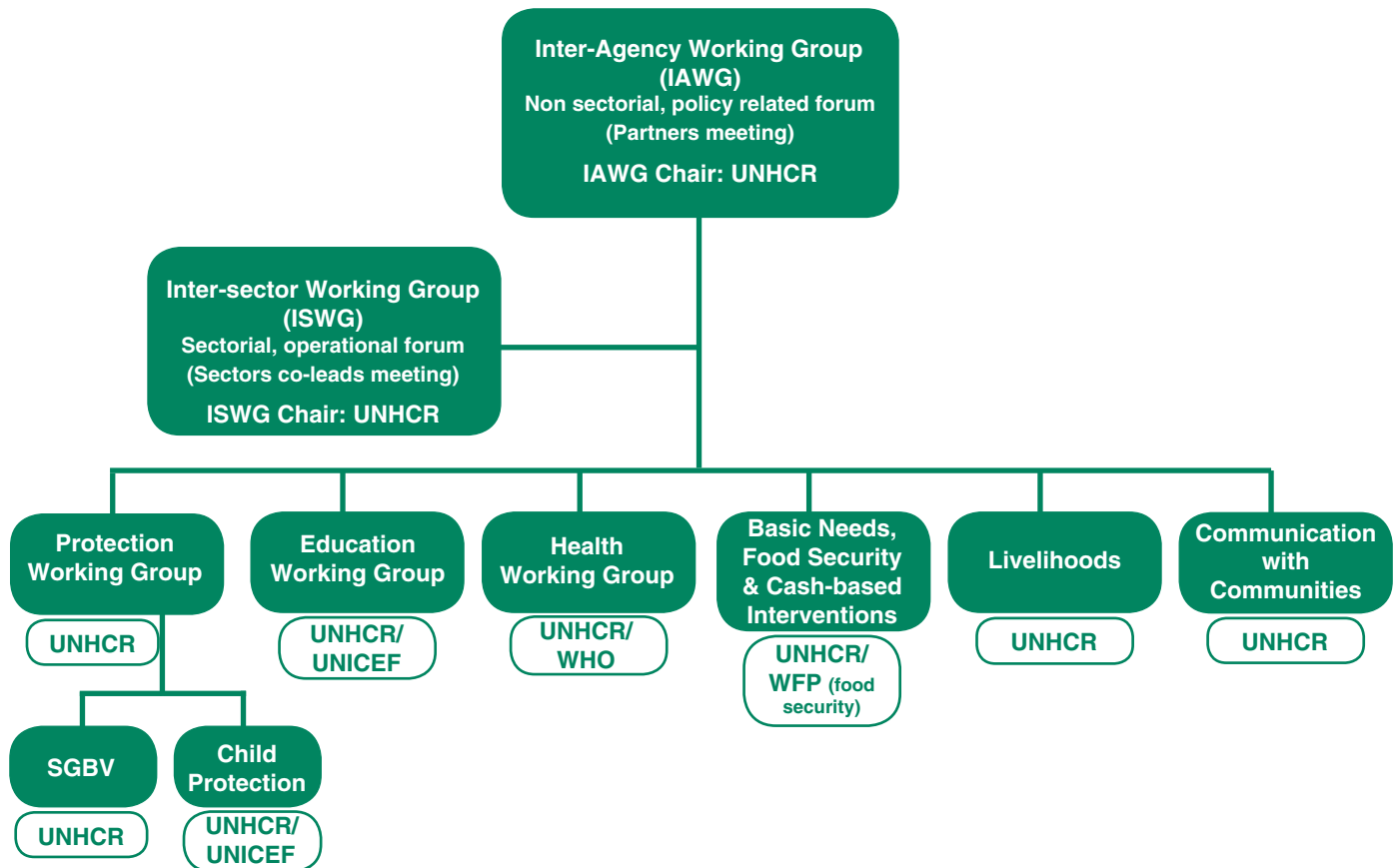
The IAWG is the highest coordination level used for the refugee response in Egypt. On this level, partners discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps with regards to refugee communities of all nationalities.

The ISWG is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together different sector working groups, i.e., protection, public health, education, food security, basic needs and cash based interventions, livelihoods, and communication with communities. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The ISWG reports to the IAWG as a higher level of coordination for policy decision and overall guidance.

Each sector working group has its specific set of partners including Government ministries, donors, international agencies

and international and national registered NGOs. Under the protection working group, two sub-working groups cover child protection and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

UNHCR, as chair of the IAWG, briefs the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) on developments on refugee issues and provides updates on 3RP coordination on a regular basis. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) facilitates the coordination regarding the resilience component and 3RP facilitation.



Accountability Framework

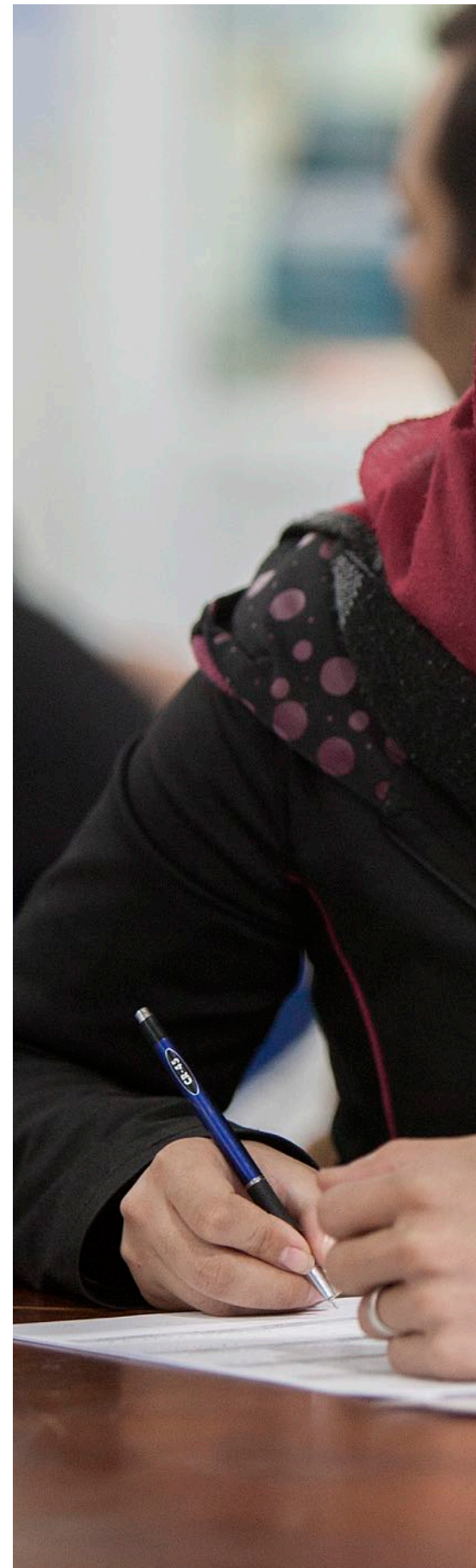
The Egyptian Government and 3RP partners are committed to evidence-based planning and programming. The Egyptian government and Impacted and refugee communities will be involved in all stages of sector programme designs, evaluation and implementation, as well as in determining their priorities and designing appropriate solutions. The opinion of the impacted and refugee communities and feedback is sought through focus group discussions, formal surveys and assessments, as well as during meetings at community centers, visits to partners' offices for registration or counselling, home visits, and referrals by refugee outreach volunteers. Such approaches allow different segments of the population – women, men, boys and girls – to have an opportunity to provide their perspectives. Further two-way communication tools are employed, including various social media channels. Through the establishment complaints mechanism, refugees can seek redress on decisions made on assistance.

Monitoring and evaluation of the 3RP interventions remain important. Direct feedback from refugee communities, will be through field visits and engagement through focused group discussions. The annual participatory assessments are conducted within an Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming framework. Representatives of different groups within the refugee community participate in these assessments and inform about population needs, coping mechanisms within the refugee community and suggestions for potential interventions.

Feedback on the services provided is sought from community representatives in regular meetings with partners. Post-distribution monitoring ensures that beneficiaries have received the cash assistance, measures impact against indicators and also evaluates the refugees' satisfaction with the service provider. The refugee Infoline provides a systematic method of answering queries from beneficiaries both efficiently and effectively. Its 15 call attendants respond to an average of 750 calls daily regarding queries on assistance, protection, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), and durable solutions.

Monitoring tools such as Activity-Info, the health information system, as well as the monthly protection reports will continued to be utilized by the 3RP partners. In 2018 and 2019, partners will continue to produce monthly updates on indicators and activities which will be included into the inter-agency 3RP dashboards. Activity-Info is the inter-agency tool for reporting on the 3RP and will continue to be used to ensure the quality of reporting. Reports will cover the main achievements in providing humanitarian assistance as well as building resilience.

Partners in Egypt are committed to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by UN and non-UN personnel, and intent to advance this commitment in sector strategies and day-to-day operations. This is clearly communicated to employees, partners, refugees and asylum-seekers and to the public.





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FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Agency

Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
Catholic Relief Services	4,508,273	625,000	5,133,273	3,280,473	437,500	3,717,973
International Organization For Migration (IOM)	97,000	822,000	919,000	97,000	872,000	969,000
Plan International	373,942	971,604	1,345,546	405,038	1,001,453	1,406,491
Save the Children (SCI)	2,030,000	1,898,878	3,928,878	2,554,839	1,975,878	4,530,717
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,200,000	1,400,500	2,600,000	1,370,000	1,530,500	2,900,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	42,464,348	10,370,635	52,834,983	42,540,885	10,333,157	52,874,042
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	18,445,000	7,310,000	25,755,000	20,147,500	5,980,000	26,127,500
World Food Programme (WFP)	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209
World Health Organization (WHO)	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000
TOTAL	107,540,963	30,560,426	138,100,889	108,818,135	29,292,297	138,109,932

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Sector

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
Protection	18,582,644	6,073,454	24,656,098	18,803,815	6,621,150	25,424,965
Food Security	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209
Education	13,557,215	8,797,857	22,355,072	12,232,850	7,180,706	19,413,556
Public Health	6,863,600	4,564,620	11,428,220	6,918,600	5,162,427	11,373,027
Basic Needs and Livelihood	30,515,104	9,812,686	40,327,790	32,840,470	9,724,205	42,564,675
TOTAL	107,540,963	30,560,426	138,101,389	108,818,135	30,000,297	138,110,432

Government of Egypt Financial Requirements

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)	
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget
Education	29,100,000	77,300,000
Health	92,200,000	26,400,000
TOTAL	121,300,000	103,700,000

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)	
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget
Education	24,900,000	96,400,000
Higher Education	25,500,000	
Health	115,000,000	12,700,000
Livelihood and Basic Needs		10,000,000
Protection	3,900,000	1,733,000
TOTAL	169,300,000	120,833,000

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)	
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget
Ministry of Education and Technical Education	24,900,000	96,400,000
Ministry of Higher Education	25,500,000	-
Ministry of Health and Population	115,000,000	12,700,000
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency	-	10,000,000
National Council for Women	2,400,000	-
National Council for Childhood and Motherhood	1,500,000	1,733,000
TOTAL	169,300,000	120,833,000



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	Sector lead: UNHCR UNICEF (child protection sub-working group, co-chair)	
Appealing Partners	Save the Children International (SCI), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	
Other Partners	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (ACSFT), Caritas, CARE International, Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR), the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), and the National Council for Women (NCW)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are safeguarded and assorted durable solutions pursued; 2. Risk and impact of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is enhanced; 3. Child protection systems are strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is ameliorated; 4. Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities, as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a Gender mainstreaming	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 18,582,644	US\$ 18,803,815
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 6,073,454	US\$ 6,621,150
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 24,656,098	US\$ 25,424,965



Current Situation

The protection environment in the country remained stable in 2017. Visa requirements for Syrians entering Egypt remain in place, as a result of which irregular arrivals through the land border with Sudan continue. By end of September 2017, UNHCR registered 15,196 Syrian new arrivals, of whom 6,589 had crossed from Sudan in an irregular manner. Syrians arriving to Egypt without visa, valid documents or residence permits are usually detained. Following UNHCR outreach, the Egyptian Government agrees to release them and allows them to regularize their stay by registering with UNHCR and securing residency permits on their asylum documents.

Refugees in Egypt are supported with access to continuous registration, multi-sectoral services, counselling on civil status, residency and community-based protection activities. With the Syrian refugee population spread out in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, access to quality services, in particular for

vulnerable people, remains challenging. 3RP partners continue to expand outreach activities to refugee communities in order to assess their protection risks and concerns, and increase awareness and utilization of the services provided by all partners.

The Government of Egypt has recently placed focus migration management. *Law No. 82 for 2016 on Combatting Illegal Migration and Smuggling of Migrants* passed in 2016 and implemented in 2017 has demonstrated preliminary positive results with aspects related to the management of migratory movements and children's rights. Under this law, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) is accorded the legal guardianship for unaccompanied migrant children who are considered to be victims. Harsher sentences are imposed on smugglers, and specifically if children and women were among the people caught in irregular migratory movements. In 2017, irregular departures from the

Northern Coast of Egypt drastically dropped. While UNHCR had registered a total of 4,985 irregular departures of foreign nationals in 2016, between January and September 2017 only 136 attempted departures were recorded by UNHCR, of whom 19 were Syrians. Meanwhile, an increase of departures by land to Libya has been recorded, but these movements were also limited by the authorities. 3RP partners continue to address the needs of those affected by mixed migration and to identify solutions.

Resettlement remains the main durable solution currently available for Syrian refugees in Egypt, and the identification and processing of Syrian men, women, boys and girls for resettlement continues to be a priority. It is estimated that a minimum of 10 per cent of the total registered Syrian population, being more than 13,000 refugees in Egypt, are in need of resettlement. Between January and October 2017, only 762 Syrian refugees departed for resettlement.



© UNHCR/ Johnathan Rashad

Population Table

Population Group	Age Groups	2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	38,300	38,300	36,800	36,800
	Women	36,600	36,600	35,200	35,200
	Boys	29,100	29,100	28,000	28,000
	Girls	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
Sub Total		131,000	131,000	126,000	126,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	10,900	10,900	10,600	10,600
	Women	10,700	10,700	10,400	10,400
	Boys	8,300	8,300	8,100	8,100
	Girls	7,800	7,800	7,700	7,700
Sub Total		37,700	37,700	36,800	36,800
Grand Total		168,700	168,700	162,800	162,800

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Findings from participatory assessments point to an ever-increasing trend of vulnerability among the population, with children, single parents, single women, and older people being some of the most vulnerable groups. The prolonged displacement of Syrian refugees has resulted in the erosion of social bonds between them, leaving some of the most vulnerable individuals cut off from the communal support that they relied on over the past years.

The psycho-social issues that have affected Syrian refugee children over

the years have become more complex and deeply rooted, requiring greater investment. Responding to the needs of vulnerable children remains a priority through continued targeted services for all boys and girls at risk, including separated children, underage spouses and children with disabilities. Sufficient resources are to be allocated for community-based child protection services to address basic needs, strengthen community and family support and access to case management, counselling, family visits and emergency cash-based interventions.

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

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

3RP partners will continue to support the Government's efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space, and to provide services to both refugees and impacted communities. In 2018 and 2019, registration and documentation of Syrian refugees will continue with the use of biometrics. Meanwhile, strengthening of national capacities to issue civil status documentation will remain a priority. Efforts will also continue to facilitate the issuance and renewal of residence permits, the extension of the residency permit to a one-year duration, and the implementation of the flexible entry-visa regime for Syrian refugees in the context of family reunification.

In response to the specific needs of Syrian refugee boys, girls and parents, including unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen protection interventions at the community level and establish stronger linkages with child protection government counterparts at local and national level. Efforts will be made to enhance access quality services, including to public youth centers, as well

as to strengthen engagement with law enforcement mechanisms on preventing and responding to detention.

In recent years, the Government of Egypt has adopted the National Strategy for Combatting Violence Against Women 2015-2020, that was developed under the leadership of the National Council for Women and that reiterates that "Women issues are of utmost priority at all levels and in all spheres; violence against women is a major priority, considering its social impact and the fact that it affects the whole community". Awareness-raising, prevention, community-based and empowerment activities will continue, combined with timely and quality case management and a multi-sectoral response for the survivors.

3RP partners will also continue to provide support towards the adoption of asylum and migration management policies that provide comprehensive responses, and ensure that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance. Border monitoring, legal counselling and

coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees will also remain a priority. 3RP partners will continue to provide humanitarian, legal, medical, and psycho-social assistance for those in detention, while exploring alternatives to the detention for those fleeing persecution, including children and women.

Training of law enforcement and immigration officials on international refugee protection, rescue at sea, trafficking and smuggling and mixed migration will continue. Also, trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts. Community-based protection will be a focus and involve community volunteers in prevention activities as well as in disseminating information on prevention and response services in all areas hosting refugees. Depending on the available resettlement quotas, UNHCR Egypt is planning to submit the cases of 2,500 to 3,500 Syrian refugees for resettlement consideration.



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Accountability Framework

Monitoring and evaluation of protection interventions will remain a key priority for 3RP partners in 2018 and 2019, through increased field visits and engagement with refugees through focus groups discussion, participatory needs assessments, and analysis of feedback and findings. The protection sector will continue to facilitate a structured, two-way communication with refugees and the impacted host communities. Gaps, needs, assets and solutions identified by the communities are supported and built upon throughout the programme cycle, and priorities will be flexible to accommodate the suggestions of

communities. The sector response plan is designed to contribute significantly towards gender equality, and takes into account age, gender and diversity considerations.

The community centers will act as key locations for refugees to directly interact with 3RP partner staff and to receive information on 3RP related interventions and services through posters and other media. To strengthen refugees' capacities and promote sustainable protection response, there will be increased engagement of the refugees in all aspects of protection interventions including

capacity and needs assessments and mapping, training to enhance response capacity, supporting community led initiatives to provide for their protection needs including identification, referral and support for the most vulnerable and information dissemination.

The Egyptian Government and 3RP partners will continue to use existing monitoring and evaluation tools such as ActivityInfo to assess progress on results and achievements, as well as to report on the monthly protection sector dashboards and regular 3RP reports.



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Sector Response Overview Table

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are safeguarded and and assorted durable solutions pursued							
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of refugees registered and assisted including cases in detention	BASELINE: 18,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 22,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 26,000				
	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?					
	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring					

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
1.1 Access to territory and asylum is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected, taking into account specific needs of women	# of refugees and asylum-seekers, including those in detention, monitored, assisted (humanitarian, food, medical, NFIs, psychosocial counselling) and provided with legal aid # of refugees and asylum-seekers received dignity kits in detention centers	1,000 700	700	1,880,718.00	348,071.80	1,973,525.00	397,352.50	4	4	1	2
1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.	# of refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR, of whom disaggregated data by age and location is available including iris scan	123,033	131,000	2,681,076.00	268,107.60	2,670,288.00	267,028.80	4	4	1	2
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	# of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries and location is available including iris scan # of non-food items (NFIs) provided to refugees	1,500 1,000	1,500	420,358.79	42,035.88	416,763.00	41,676.30	4	4	1	2
1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved including the strengthening of civil registration and civil status documentation	# of non-food items (NFIs) provided to refugees	300	300	1,321,076.37	132,107.64	1,310,288.00	131,028.80	4	4	1	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,303,229.16	790,322.92	6,370,864.00	837,086.40				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
1.5 Advocacy and capacity building activities aimed at access to rights by refugees is strengthened	# advocacy and capacity building activities aimed at access to rights by refugees is strengthened	7	8	1,080,717.58	108,071.76	1,073,525.32	107,352.53	3	3	3
				560,358.79	46,035.88	556,762.66	45,676.27	4	4	3
1.6 Capacity of the Government of Egypt to manage migration flows improved	# of training and provision of technical support to local authorities and civil society	16	17	1,641,076	154,108	1,630,288	153,029			
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,641,076	154,108	1,630,288	153,029			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
3.3 Activated and increased capacity of national and local systems and mechanisms to respond to the needs of refugees and host community children	# of government bodies (including primary health care units, youth centres and child protection committees) activated and strengthened	149	149	2,070,000	162,000	4	4	3	2	
	# of government and non-governmental entities staff trained on child protection	1,500	1,500	2,040,000	144,000					
	# children, adolescents, youth and parents from the host community accessing child protection services	22,000	21,000							
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,070,000	162,000					144,000

OBJECTIVE 4:	Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities, as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable								Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received support through community-based mechanisms or through male and female adolescent, male and female youth, men and women support groups.	BASELINE:	18,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	22,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	26,000					

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring			
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019 (USD)							Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019
4.1 Increased identification and referral to protection services, including psychological support, to most vulnerable refugees through enhanced community-based structures	# of individuals (male & female) having access to protection services through community-based structures and safe spaces # of community mobilizers and volunteers (male & female) trained on the identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and information dissemination # of participatory assessments, and community assets/capacities mapping assessments conducted	22,700	22,700	955,358	324,143	946,763	322,205	4	4	4	3		
4.2 Communications with communities maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions	13,000	16,000	486,764	176,706	500,000	180,000	3	3	3	4		
4.3 Social cohesion enhanced through strengthening women, girls, men and boys integration of refugees into host communities	# of persons reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	3,846	3,958	486,216	144,486	500,901	152,360	3	3	3	4		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,928,338	645,335	1,947,664	654,565						

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
4.4 Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationship and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities are promoted and strengthened	# of governmental / local community spaces in areas with high concentration of refugees supported	25	32	1,087,378	314,951	1,575,862	354,345	4	4	3	4
	# of persons (male & female) reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	1,777	2,025								
4.5 Community empowerment enhanced through strengthening women, girls, youth and adolescents integration of refugees into host communities	# of community support projects (CSPs)	50	500	495,000	201,250	495,000	201,250	4	4	3	4
	# number of male, female (boys, girls, women and men) receiving employability and life skills opportunities	600	580								
4.6 Information dissemination and outreach mechanisms are maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons (male & female) outreached for SGBV and SRH related activities through workshops, campaigns and theater performances	3,500	4,500	430,000	-	530,000	-	4	4	3	4
	# of persons (male & female) benefitting from outreach activities and information sessions	136,000	136,000								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,012,378	516,201	2,600,862	555,595				

Sector Summary

Component	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	18,582,644	4,738,481	18,803,815	4,652,488
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	6,073,454	832,309	6,621,150	852,624
TOTAL	24,656,099	5,570,790	25,424,965	5,505,112

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNHCR	9,462,644	2,078,454	11,541,099	9,413,815	2,066,150	11,479,965
UNICEF	7,300,000	2,950,000	10,250,000	7,450,000	3,400,000	10,850,000
SCI	650,000	475,000	1,125,000	610,000	445,000	1,055,000
UNFPA	1,170,000	570,000	1,740,000	1,330,000	710,000	2,040,000
TOTAL	18,582,644	6,073,454	24,656,099	18,803,815	6,621,150	25,424,965



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WFP	
Appealing Partners	WFP	
Other Partners	Egypt Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, local service providers	
Objectives	1. Access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households and children at primary schools promoted and supported	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 38,022,400	US\$ 38,022,400
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1,311,809	US\$ 1,311,809
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 39,334,209	US\$ 39,334,209



Current Situation

Egypt is a net importer of food, and, as a result, fluctuations in foreign currency reserves and exchange rates remain a risk to food accessibility for vulnerable people. This is in addition to rising inflation in food and non-food prices and overstretched national safety nets after more than three years of economic slowdown.

Based on Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) results and available donor contributions, WFP targets an average of more than 72,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian men, women, boys and girls as well as 2,480 Palestinian refugees in Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansoura, and Marsa Matrouh, each month in 2017.

Targeted refugees receive assistance in the form of a monthly food voucher of approximately USD 22 that can be redeemed in over 50 supermarkets located in areas where refugees are residing. The voucher scheme helps to restore a sense of normalcy and dignity to the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase foods of their choice and thereby meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more effectively. Egypt's infrastructure and functioning local markets, as well as the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas further led to the adoption of food vouchers as the primary modality of WFP assistance.

Through the injection of cash into the local economy, vouchers mitigate economic challenges of the Government and communities hosting large numbers of refugees. During the period between January and September 2017, WFP injected USD 13.6 million into Egypt's economy through an average monthly

amount of approximately USD 1.5 million in food voucher value. Since WFP started assisting refugees from Syria in 2013, the cash amount has reached USD 140,210,140 through the voucher programme, cash-based transfers, local food procurement, and other expenditures. WFP provides food assistance through electronic (90 per cent) and paper (10 per cent) vouchers, thereby improving efficiency and reducing transportation costs for the refugees who would have otherwise needed to travel to collect their vouchers.

Since October 2015, a school feeding programme has been in place in public primary schools in governorates where most Syrian refugees are residing. Through the programme, close to 300,000 primary school children in 320 schools receive locally produced nutritious fortified high energy biscuits on a daily basis. Both Egyptian and Syrian boys and girls in these schools benefit, which in turn fosters co-existence and social cohesion between refugees and impacted communities.



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⁴ Periodically adjusted to prevailing market prices and exchange rate.

⁵ Figures as of September 2017, and covering both the periods of the Emergency Operation (EMOP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

Population Table

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	38,300	21,600	36,800	21,600
	Women	36,600	21,600	35,200	21,600
	Boys	29,100	17,600	28,000	17,600
	Girls	27,000	19,200	26,000	19,200
Sub Total		131,000	80,000	126,000	80,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	517,500	86,400	517,500	86,400
	Women	503,700	86,400	503,700	86,400
	Boys	240,500	70,400	240,500	70,400
	Girls	224,000	76,800	224,000	76,800
Sub Total		1,405,700	320,000	1,405,700	320,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria ⁶	Men	780	780	780	780
	Women	840	840	840	840
	Boys	410	410	410	410
	Girls	450	450	450	450
Sub Total		2,480	2,480	2,480	2,480
Grand Total		1,539,180	402,480	1,534,180	402,480

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

As per available resources, over 74,000 men, women, boys and girls received monthly food vouchers in September 2017. Based on the increased vulnerabilities and needs identified through recent assessments and monitoring exercises, food vouchers are planned to reach

80,000 individuals in 2018 and 2019 out of a total of 131,000 Syrians expected to be registered with UNHCR. Detailed numbers on vulnerability scores and food insecurity will be available after the finalization of the 2017 Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR).

Meanwhile, post distribution monitoring of the UNHCR supported unconditional cash programme shows that a significant amount of the unconditional cash grants is spent on food as well.

⁶ The population in need is the targeted project population.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

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

Direct assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptian host communities will be provided through electronic cash-based transfers restricted to the purchase of selected food items as well as hot meals. The food security sector is working closely with health partners and will support pregnant and lactating women with conditional e-voucher top-ups for purchase of specific high energy

food items. This support is tied to regular primary health care visits. Activities aim to improve the nutritional status of women, raise the nutrition awareness of mothers and increase the dietary diversity in geographic areas of concern.

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

micronutrient diversity, diabetes, and anaemia.

Programming will ensure equitable access to specific groups such as women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities, as well as a minimum of 50 per cent of females among the beneficiaries for relief activities.

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

Accountability Framework

The food security sector has several feedback mechanisms for Syrian refugees, such as a hotline and a dedicated Facebook page. Ad-hoc field surveys and focus group discussions are organized in connection with any programmatic changes. The beneficiaries and impacted communities are consulted at all stages of the project design and implementation, and receive timely and clear assistance information. Immediate and effective response mechanisms are in place to address beneficiary feedback, questions, and complaints.

Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) activities regularly monitor both refugees receiving and not receiving assistance in order to show changes in their food security status. The FSOM system includes toolkits for interviews and focus group discussions with current beneficiaries as well as with people who have been excluded from assistance.



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Sector Response Overview Table

OBJECTIVE 1	Access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households and children at primary schools promoted and supported				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	BASELINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	409,000	409,000	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*		
1.1 Provision of monthly general food voucher assistance to vulnerable refugees	# of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (vouchers) % of total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	80,000 90%	80,000 90%	26,895,961	4,303,354	26,895,961	4,303,354	3	3
1.2 Provision of daily fortified and nutritious school meals at public primary schools with high refugee presence	# of primary school boys and girls (Egyptian and Syrian) receiving school meals assistance (fortified date bars)	320,000	320,000	7,764,443	-	7,764,443	-	3	3
1.3 Provision of nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of eligible pregnant and lactating women compared to planned that benefit through regular attendance of mother-child health care controls	80%	80%	3,361,996	-	3,361,996	-	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				38,022,400	4,303,354	38,022,400	4,303,354		

FOOD SECURITY 

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*				
1.4 Provision of food for training activities to selected refugee and host community members for an identified range of skillsets	# of people trained	9,000	9,000	252,150	40,344	252,150	40,344	3	3	4	4
	# of capacity development activities provided	300	300								
1.5 Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) for Community Asset/Infrastructure Rehabilitation	# of individuals assisted in restoring, maintaining and improving community assets by age and sex	9,000	9,000	997,462	159,594	997,462	159,593	3	3	4	4
	# of participants who received loans	2,230	2,230								
1.6 Enhanced productivity and incomes by provision of microloans/credits				62,197	9,952	62,197	9,952	3	3	4	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,311,809	209,889	1,311,809	209,889				

Sector Summary

Component	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	38,022,400	4,303,354	38,022,400	4,303,354
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	1,311,809	209,889	1,311,809	209,889
TOTAL	39,334,209	4,513,243	39,334,209	4,513,243

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

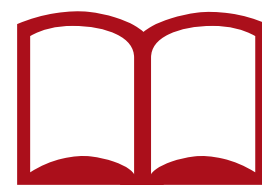
AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
WFP	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209
TOTAL	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209	38,022,400	1,311,809	39,334,209



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	Sector lead: UNHCR Co-lead: UNICEF	
Appealing Partners	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Plan International, Save the Children International (SCI), UNHCR, UNICEF	
Other Partners	Egypt Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Egypt Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), Care International, World Food Programme (WFP)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to education for crisis-affected children and youth increased 2. Quality of education increased within an enabling environment 3. Capacity of the education system strengthened to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 13,557,215	USD 12,232,850
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 8,797,857	USD 7,180,706
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 22,355,072	USD 19,413,556



Current Situation

The Egyptian Government continues to grant Syrian refugee boys, girls, and youth full access to public education on equal footing as Egyptian nationals. These privileges are extended to all stages of the education cycle, including access to vocational and technical schools, as well as higher education academies and institutes. For the academic year 2017/2018, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), reported that approximately 44,114 Syrian students, both registered and not registered with the UNHCR, are enrolled in Egyptian public schools, in addition to 6,488 Syrian students enrolled in Egyptian public universities and higher education institutes. Syrian community education centres, where approximately 7,000 refugee boys and girls are receiving education, continue to operate in areas with high density of refugee children.

The education sector continues to work with MoETE and other relevant authorities to ensure refugee boys and girls whose families have expired residence permits are granted access to schools. To deliver an equitable access to education for the most vulnerable girls and boys, 3RP partners are supporting public schools to enhance their capacities to respond to children with specific needs and unaccompanied and separated children. Syrian refugee students with disabilities are supported to access inclusive schools or specialized private schools that meet their educational and care needs. These children receive enhanced education grants to cover school fees, transportation and other specialized services.

The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) continues to request secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities and accepts Syrian diploma

regardless of the year it was obtained providing that a fee is paid at registration to enrol in universities. In January 2016, the Minister of Higher Education issued a decree specifying that only Syrian refugees who obtained their secondary school certificates from an Egyptian public school will be granted access to universities on the same footing as Egyptians.

The Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) provide scholarships for tertiary education. There is need to expand higher education opportunities to cater for the increased number of secondary school graduates and students. Approximately 2,000 higher education students are in need of such support. For 2017/2018, UNHCR received about 1,200 applications from eligible applicants, while only 87 scholarships are available.



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⁷ Holders of certificates obtained in Syria pay half of the fee, while holders of certificates obtained in other countries pay the full fee.

Population Table

Population Group	Age Groups	2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	9,700	9,700	9,400	9,400
	Women	8,200	8,200	7,800	7,800
	Boys	25,000	25,000	24,046	24,046
	Girls	23,045	23,045	22,165	22,165
Sub Total		65,945	65,945	63,411	63,411
Members of Affected Communities	Men	125,000	1,000	100,000	1,000
	Women	125,000	1,000	100,000	1,000
	Boys	750,000	25,000	721,380	25,000
	Girls	691,350	25,000	664,950	25,000
Sub Total		1,691,350	52,000	1,586,330	52,000
Grand Total		1,757,295	117,945	1,649,741	115,411

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

According to the EVAR, 81 per cent of Syrian refugee children under 18 years are reported to attend school (82 per cent of girls and 80 per cent of boys). While significant progress has been made towards improving enrolment rates, some barriers related to access and quality of education remain. Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, dialect barriers and long distances to schools are some of the major challenges cited by Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike. Other challenges include lack of sufficient involvement and support of social workers to vulnerable refugee children and youth.

A participatory assessment on refugee needs conducted in early 2017 focussed on access, protection and quality of education services. The findings of this assessment suggest that Syrian children continue to face challenges in schools and

on the way to school. Many children use a combination of public and community based schools in order to catch up with classes. Some stated that they had been pressurized to take additional private lessons but had been unable to afford

them. Assessment results also confirmed that a number of Syrian school age children are working to financially support their families, impacting their school attendance.



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Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Education is crucial to foster social cohesion, provide access to life-saving information, address psychosocial needs, and offer a stable and safe environment for those who need it most. In line with sustainable development goal 4, 3RP partners support the access to quality and protective education for Syrian refugees. During focus group discussions held in 2017, education was among the top priorities for refugee communities. 3RP partners will continue to support the MoETE to (1) facilitate equitable access to primary and secondary education for all Syrian refugee girls, boys and youths, (2) improve the quality of education within an enabling environment, and (3) strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and coordinated evidence-based education response. This will also include a programme on technical and vocational training targeting 500 refugee youth in secondary education. The students will be enrolled in a technical institute in Cairo that issues certificates recognized by Egypt and European Union countries. This is expected to later facilitate their access to gainful

employment opportunities and to equip them with skills required in rebuilding their country of origin once conditions are conducive for return.

3RP partners are committed to support the MoETE to cope with the added pressure on public schools with interventions targeting Syrian and Egyptian students. The infrastructure of public schools will be refurbished and improved, and 60 kindergarten classes will be established to provide meaningful early childhood education opportunities. The support to kindergarten classes is one of the initiatives that are expected to decrease the workload of women and allow them to attend training or other strategic activities. Approximately 1,500 classrooms will be provided with smart digital education systems, in an innovative approach to improve the quality of education, in partnership with the MoETE and the Ministry of Planning. Also, 3RP partners will continue to train social workers and teachers, and provide books in efforts to enhance children's literacy and numeracy levels in selected schools.

Syrian refugee boys, girls and youth will continue to receive education grants upon enrolment and proof of regular attendance. The grant will contribute to school fees, uniforms, books, stationary and transportation to facilitate their learning. Children out-of-school and those with additional needs will be provided with education services that suit their needs, including remedial and accelerated learning programmes. Children from destitute families who even with the grant provided are unable to pay for school fees, will have access to additional support on a case by case basis. 3RP partners will also provide a comprehensive education service to unaccompanied refugee boys and girls, as well as tailor-made education programmes, and maximize the protection of these children enabling them to be active members in their communities and preparing them for the labour market. In addition, adult literacy and numeracy classes will be provided to Syrian families to assist them in lifelong learning and help them support their children's education.

Accountability Framework

Education partners will continue to work with the MoETE and MoHE and enhance engagement with refugee communities. The education partners are adopting a multi-agency approach to address the educational needs of Syrian refugees while simultaneously tackling underlying issues such as gender inequality, discriminatory practices and violence in schools. The education sector 3RP partners will continue to document good practice and enhance its monitoring of both public and community schools to

ensure that children are receiving good quality education in a safe learning environment. Joint monitoring visits and regular meetings will be arranged for communities across Egypt with MoETE officials working at both central and local levels.

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

for agencies to use for their strategic planning.

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

Sector Response Overview Table

OBJECTIVE 1:	Access to education for crisis-affected children and youth increased	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of children enrolled in education institutions	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	BASELINE: 85% (40,840 children)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 90% (43,240 children)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 93% (42,980 children)		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					
1.1 Improved inclusive access to education (formal/non formal) by all children, youth and adolescents particularly vulnerable groups disadvantaged by disability, gender, conflict, language, age, poverty and child protection issues such as early marriage or child labour	# of boys and girls (3-17 years) receiving education grants	29,000 (14,500 girls 14,500 boys)	27,500 (13,750 girls 13,750 boys)							
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) enrolled in education (formal and non formal)	48,045 (5,300 boys 5,400 girls 3-5yrs; 19,000 boys, 18,345 girls 5-17yrs)	46,211 (5,300 boys 5,220 girls 3-5yrs; 18,000 boys, 17,692 girls 5-17yrs)	6,814,354	0	6,706,873	0	3	2	3
	# of Early Child Development (ECD) kits provided to children	110	110							
1.2 Support programmes to ensure education services are safe in collaboration with child protection actors including training of teachers; addressing bullying and violence among children and strengthening identification and referral for specialised services for children at risk of violence including SGBV	# of public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence	200	260							
	# of children, adolescents and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools	560 (280 male, 280 female)	700 (350 male, 350 female)	1,545,240	100,000	1,744,904	100,000	3	3	3
1.3 Advocate for and support provision of tertiary education scholarship opportunities taking protection considerations into account	# of youth and adolescents benefiting from higher education scholarships	600 (300 male, 300 female)	650 (325 male, 325 female)	177,620	177,620	184,952	184,952	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,537,214	277,620	8,636,729	284,952			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019 (USD)
1.4 Physical capacity of public and community schools improved (construct, rehabilitate and establish education facilities and learning spaces as well as provide gender sensitive WASH facilities)	# of public schools rehabilitated, improved, constructed or provided with sensitive WASH facilities	956	887	2,399,682	-	3	3	3	3	
	# of KG Structures developed and operational	80	80							
	# of computer labs established in public schools	1,500	1,500							
	# of children out-of-school benefiting from supported learning spaces (community initiatives)	4,330 (2,160 boys, 2,170 girls)	4,330 (2,160 boys, 2,170 girls)							
1.5 Prioritize enrollment of adolescents in formal and non-formal vocational education and training in line with national policies and strategies and foster partnerships with the private sector for training and employment opportunities	# of youth (15-20 years) enrolled in formal and non formal technical and vocational training	1,075 (545 male, 530 female)	1,075 (545 male, 530 female)	954,503	60,000	3	3	3	3	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,354,185	60,000	3,245,900	60,000			

OBJECTIVE 2:	Quality of education increased within an enabling environment					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% of students supported in impacted areas	BASELINE:	50% (24,020 students)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	70% (33,630 students)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	80% (36,970 students)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.1 Provide professional development to teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies	# of teachers and education personnel trained (m/f)	3,200 (1,500 male, 1,700 female)	3,000 (1,500 male, 1,500 female)	1,429,629	-	1,424,930	4	4	3
2.2 Children, youth and adolescents benefiting from lifeskills education and recreational activities	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills activities in formal settings	1,340 (660 boys, 680 girls)	1,704 (850 boys, 854 girls)	3,235,372	-	1,826,980	3	3	3
	# of school children benefiting from remedial classes	10,500 (5,250 boys, 5,250 girls)	10,500 (5,250 boys, 5,250 girls)						
	# of children (5-17 years,g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship activities in non-formal settings	9,100 (4,500 boys,4,600 girls)	8,200 (4,100 boys,4,100 girls)	Total Budgetary requirements at output level		4,665,001			
						3,251,910			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1 : Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
2.3 Procure and distribute textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies (school bags, school-in-a-box)	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving multiple textbooks and learning materials	77,920 (38,960 boys, 38,960 girls)	77,309 (38,654 boys, 38,655 girls)	5,253,354	-	3,013,766	-	3	3	3	
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving school bags	1,650 (825 boys, 825 girls)	1,760 (880 boys, 880 girls)								
2.4 Provide support to teacher (resources and incentives)	# of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides	800 (400 male, 400 female teachers)	800 (400 male, 400 female teachers)	117,620	-	114,952	-	4	4	4	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,370,974	-	3,128,718	-				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of programs implemented to improve data collection	BASELINE: 0	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	3 programs	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	5 programs	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1 Provide training for education actors on policy development, planning, and sector coordination at national and local levels in contexts of emergencies and on INEE Minimum Standards	# of MoE teachers and administration staff trained on data collection methodologies	400 (200 male, 200 female)	250 (125 male, 125 female)	130,000	-	3	3	3	3
3.2 Develop programmes to strengthen the capacity of schools in data collection, in planning and action in context of emergency preparedness (school-based management)	# of schools provided with ICT data collection equipment	25	20	225,000	-	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				355,000	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.3 Improve data collection related to formal and non-formal education, including tracking of Out-Of-School children, school based assessments (including rapid assessments, analytical mappings and mainstreaming of refugee data collection into EMIS)	# of initiatives to build the capacity of education authorities to lead, coordinate, manage and monitor the education sector # of school councils, school based governance and parents-teachers association established	121	300	72,698	-	4	4	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				72,698	-				

Sector Summary

Component	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	13,557,215	277,620	12,232,580	284,952
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	8,797,857	60,000	7,180,706	60,000
TOTAL	22,355,072	337,620	19,413,556	344,952

Sector Financial Requirement by Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
UNHCR	5,420,000	4,097,343	9,517,343	5,420,000	4,086,555	9,506,555
UNICEF	2,045,000	3,910,000	5,955,000	1,447,500	2,330,000	3,777,500
Save the Children	1,210,000	493,813	1,703,813	1,679,839	493,813	2,173,652
Catholic Relief Services	4,508,273	-	4,508,273	3,280,473	-	3,280,473
Plan International	373,942	296,701	670,643	405,038	270,338	675,376
TOTAL	13,557,215	8,797,857	22,355,072	12,232,850	7,180,706	19,413,556





HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	Chair - UNHCR Co-Chair - WHO	
Appealing Partners	IOM, Save the Children International (SCI), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	
Other Partners	Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Caritas, Mahmoud Mosque Society, All Saints' Cathedral, Terre Des Hommes	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care improved for Syrian refugees and impacted communities 2. Life-saving assistance optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt 3. Capacity of national health care services supported to provide quality health care in the most affected governorates 4. Community-based health awareness strengthened 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 6,863,600	USD 6,918,600
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 4,564,620	USD 4,454,427
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 11,428,220	USD 11,373,027



Current Situation

Following a ministerial decree in September 2012, all Syrian refugees were granted access to public health care services. This enabled them to access health services at similar costs as the Egyptian population.

In 2017, 3RP partners continued to support access to comprehensive health services through the Ministry of Health and Population's (MoHP), as well as NGO-supported health centers. The MoHP is responsible for the overall health and population policy as well as the provision of public health services. The ministry operates a large network of health

facilities that offer comprehensive health care to all Egyptians at highly subsidized rates. It owns more than 441 hospitals and 4,839 primary health care centers. Eighty per cent of MoHP's services are free of charge, with user fees being applied to twenty per cent of the services provided.

In 2017, the 3RP partners adopted a strategic referral approach to guarantee the provision of secondary and life-saving health referral care for Syrian refugees through a network of facilities that are mostly public, including hospitals, pharmacies and laboratories to ensure the most cost effective service. A

home-based care programme has been started with post-hospitalization follow-up care being provided by seven trained Syrian volunteers. UNICEF and Save the Children continued playing a major role to support outreach efforts to raise awareness among Syrian men, women, boys and girls on access to the public health care facilities in target areas, with special focus on comprehensive services for maternal and child health care. A total of 205 Syrian community based health workers were trained to carry out awareness raising.



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Population Table

Population Group	Age Groups	2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	38,300	38,300	36,800	36,800
	Women	36,600	36,600	35,200	35,200
	Boys	29,100	29,100	28,000	28,000
	Girls	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
Sub Total		131,000	131,000	126,000	126,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	609,100	99,300	609,100	99,300
	Women	569,400	99,500	569,400	99,500
	Boys	254,000	63,000	254,000	63,000
	Girls	253,200	69,600	253,200	69,600
Sub Total		1,685,700	331,400	1,685,700	331,400
Grand Total		1,816,700	462,400	1,811,700	457,400

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Refugees arriving in Egypt who seek out primary, secondary and tertiary health care have different understandings and expectations of the health care services. In 2017, a Health Access and Utilization Survey⁸ was conducted among refugees living in Egypt which showed that 61 per cent Syrian refugees spent money on health care including consultations, investigations, medication and other medical supplies in the past month, with an average household expenditure of EGP 727 (USD 41); while 50 per cent, sought care at a private clinic or hospital, paying an average of EGP 453 (USD 26).

Around 78 per cent of pregnant women (90 women) reported visiting antenatal

care services, however 22 per cent (25 women) cited their lack of knowledge regarding where to go and their inability to financially cover the visit as the main reason for not attending. The caesarean section rate among Syrian women is very high at 68.4 per cent of all deliveries - a similar rate as among Egyptians. The neonatal complication rate is also high with approximately 15.7 per cent of the deliveries resulting in neonatal hospital admission and requiring the baby to stay in the hospital for five days on average.

As for hospital care, according to the 2016 Health Need Assessment,⁹ hospitalization was reported in a quarter of the surveyed households and was mainly in private

facilities with surgery being the main cause of admission and the main source of payment was out-of-pocket by Syrian families, followed by UNHCR supported health care. Among children under five years of age, vaccination coverage is high and most of the children received vaccination in public facilities. Surveys¹⁰ have shown that the majority of the Syrian mothers participate in national immunization days with minimal barriers to access and that their main source of information about the campaigns have been family members and neighbors.

⁸ UNHCR, 2016. Health Access and Utilization Survey among Syrian Refugees- Egypt.

⁹ World Health Organization, 2016. Health Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt. World Health Organization.

¹⁰ UNICEF, 2015. Source of Knowledge of Syrian Refugees in Egypt About National Immunization Days Against Polio, UNICEF.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In line with the sustainable development goals, the health sector aims to ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being for all at all ages. The 3RP partners seek to ensure that all refugees are able to fulfil their right to sustainably access quality health services (primary and essential secondary/tertiary). Moreover, 3RP partners strengthen existing national health systems with a primary focus on child health, non-communicable diseases, mental health and reproductive health.

To ensure that the public health facilities have the capacity to serve refugees, partners will support the MoHP to strengthen the national health system, through expanding the capacity of selected facilities, in areas with high concentration of refugees, that will benefit both refugees and impacted communities alike. This is

expected to enhance equal access to quality health care for those most in need among both population groups.

The response proposed by health partners will continue to focus on reproductive and child health activities, including access to these services for adolescents. Conditional cash grants will be provided for women to ensure access to safe delivery care in hospitals. Furthermore, an important focus will be on the decentralization of treatment of non-communicable diseases and mental health in selected MoHP facilities in areas with higher concentration of refugees, while ensuring the current programmes in the secondary health care continue to be supported.

In 2018-2019, the health sector will intensify its focus to influence the health-seeking

behavior of Syrian refugees and to shift it towards the utilization of public health facilities rather than expensive private health clinics. This will be achieved through community outreach programmes in which Syrian community health volunteers will play a vital role; an approach that is also expected to provide livelihood opportunities for Syrian volunteers.

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 health care. Syrian women, girls, boys, and men living with disabilities will continue to be prioritized within a broader protection strategy to promote their access to health care services.

Accountability Framework

The health sector will actively engage in community outreach to understand the concerns and needs of the Syrian men, women, boys and girls and maximize the coverage and service provision. Strengthening community-based health activities is a core part of the response of the health sector. Partners also encourage communities to provide feedback on the quality and effectiveness of the assistance received, while taking into consideration the gender, age and diversity of those giving feedback. The health partners providing direct medical assistance to the Syrian refugees ensure a documented complaint mechanism in their premises and health clinics, so that refugees have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints. This includes complaints about misconduct and communication, procedural barriers, and medical decisions, and does not include complaints related to the national health care system.

Health sector partners will continue to conduct coordinated needs assessments and evaluation as well as coverage and impact monitoring. Periodic follow-up

and analysis will provide the necessary information for strategic planning and to improve practices. Assessments such as Health Access and Utilization Surveys will

continue to be important tools to measure the access to and utilization of national services.



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Sector Response Overview Table

OBJECTIVE 1:	Equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care improved for Syrian refugees and impacted communities				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of supported primary health facilities per 10,000 refugees in impacted areas	BASELINE:	1 PHC facilities/ 10,000 refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	15 PHC facilities	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	15 PHC facilities	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019 (USD)
1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	# of acute primary health care consultations for girls, women, boys, men	61,500	56,350	1,137,370	-	1,097,370	4	4	3	3
	# of children under five years of age receive routine immunization and growth monitoring services	10,000 (51,000 male, 49,000 female)	9,000 (4,590 male, 4,410 female)	-	-	-	4	4	3	3
1.2 Management of non-communicable chronic disease provided	# of patients benefiting from medication services for chronic diseases	5,500 (2,805 male, 2,695 female)	5,400 (2,754 male, 2,646 female)	985,700	-	1,035,700	4	4	3	3
	# of antenatal care consultations provided	3,700	3,300	-	-	-	4	4	3	3
1.3 Access to basic reproductive, child and youth health care ensured	# of youths receiving SRH services and counseling (males, females)	5,000 (1,500 male, 3,500 female)	5,000 (1,500 male, 3,500 female)	1,189,280	305,000	1,199,280	4	4	3	3
	# of persons receiving family planning services	4,500 (2,295 male, 2,205 female)	4,500 (2,295 male, 2,205 female)	-	-	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,312,350	305,000	3,332,350				305,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Total for 2019 (USD)						
1.4 Capacity building to public primary health care facilities (staff training) support	# of cumulative training participants in PHC facilities (ante-natal care (ANC), family planning and midwives)	875 (250 male, 625 female)	750 (250 male, 500 female)	192,380	204,380	4	4	3	3		
	# of training participants in youth clinics	100 (51 male, 49 female)	100 (51 male, 49 female)								
	# of EPI staff trained on updated guidelines	820 (409 male, 411 female)	750 (359 male, 391 female)								
1.5 Integrated child survival model implemented & nutrition integrated model supported in impacted areas	# of public PHC facilities supported in implementing integrated child survival model and nutritional integrated model	70	100	470,000	290,000	4	4	3	3		
	# of children under five years of age immunized during Polio National Immunization Days	15,000,000 (7,650,000 male, 7,350,000 female)	15,000,000 (7,650,000 male, 7,350,000 female)								
	# of children under five years of age receiving routine immunization and growth monitoring services	4,000 (2,040 male, 1,960 female)	3,500 (1,485 male, 1,715 female)								
1.6 Mental health & NCDs detection and management services integrated into Primary Health Care	# of PHC facilities supported for mental health and NCD service integration in impacted areas	35	37	755,950	755,950	4	4	3	3		
	# staff trained on Mental Health and NCD management	150 (75 male, 75 female)	100 (50 male, 50 female)								
	# of protocols and guidelines developed	1	1								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,418,330	1,250,330					22,500	22,500

OBJECTIVE 2:	Life-saving assistance optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of supported hospitals per 50,000 refugees in impacted areas	BASELINE:	5 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	15 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees
				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	20 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees
					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?
					Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?
					Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?
					Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
					Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
					Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
					Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.1 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services is strengthened	# of referrals to secondary and tertiary healthcare services for girls, women, boys, men # of patients receiving secondary health care for life threatening emergencies	31,020 (15,820 male, 15,200 female) 800 (408 male, 392 female)	30,800 (15,700 male, 15,100 female) 650 (331 male, 319 female)	2,319,970	-	4	4	3	3
2.2 Health care access for people with disability (PWD) ensured	# of PWD assisted	400 (204 male, 196 female)	340 (173 male, 167 female)	185,000	-	4	4	3	3
2.3 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	# pregnant women with direct obstetric complications managed at secondary health care # of neonatal ICU admissions	210 100 (51 male, 49 female)	250 100 (51 male, 49 female)	321,900	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,826,870	-				
				2,841,870	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
2.4 Provision of staff capacity building at public emergency, secondary and tertiary health care facilities	# of health care staff (women, men) trained in secondary/tertiary health care facilities	530 (270 male, 260 female)	500 (255 male, 245 female)	506,170	77,400	554,170	34,400	4	4	3	3
2.5 Capacity of governmental and non-governmental actor is strengthened to improve accessibility of safe and confidential SGBV-related health services	# of facilities supported for strengthened SGBV response in impacted areas	52	52	243,595	-	263,595	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				749,765	77,400	817,765	34,400				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Capacity of national health care services supported to provide quality health care in the most affected governorates				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of public health care facilities supported in improving the quality of services	BASELINE: 95	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 200	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 200	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1 The health information system (HIS/ EWAR/ Mapping) is standardized and strengthened.	# of public facilities supported with Information System (HIS/EWAR/ Mapping)	35	35	115,000	-	120,000	4	4	3
	# of trained staff for HIS at selected facilities	100 (51 male, 49 female)	75 (39 male, 36 female)						
	# of public facilities supported with material/equipment	241	243						
3.2 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	# of youth friendly facilities supported with material/equipment	8	7	1,957,977	8,000	1,965,784	4	4	3
	# of districts receiving updated curricula and guidelines for EPI support	300	-						
3.3 Enhanced quality of services provided at PHC facilities	# training participants on supervision model at central level	8	14						
	# percentage increased of refugee visits to supported facilities (health care utilisation)	5	10	60,648		70,648			
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,133,625	8,000	2,156,432			7,000

OBJECTIVE 4:	Community-based awareness strengthened	BASELINE:	100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100%	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	Percentage of impacted governorates supported with community-based health activities														

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018			Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019						
4.1 Community health awareness is expanded and strengthened	# of community health awareness sessions conducted	270	350	394,380	25,000	404,380	35,000	3	3	2	3				
	# of home based care visits	5,500	5,500												
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				394,380	25,000	404,380	35,000								

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT															
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018			Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019						
4.2 Capacity building on community based health and outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	# of community health workers trained in primary health care	845	825	155,000	-	165,000	-	4	4	3	3				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				155,000	-	165,000	-								

Sector Summary

Component	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	7,023,600.00	330,000	7,158,600.00	340,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	5,036,620.38	107,900	5,162,427.38	63,900
TOTAL	12,060,220.38	437,900	12,321,027.38	403,900

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
UNHCR	4,366,600.00	1,414,120.38	5,780,720.38	4,366,600.00	1,406,927.38	5,773,527.38
WHO	400,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,750,000.00	400,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,750,000.00
UNICEF	1,800,000.00	450,000.00	2,250,000.00	1,750,000.00	250,000.00	2,000,000.00
UNFPA	30,000.00	830,500.00	860,500.00	40,000.00	820,500.00	860,500.00
Save the Children	170,000.00	235,000.00	405,000.00	265,000.00	342,000.00	607,000.00
IOM	97,000.00	285,000.00	382,000.00	97,000.00	285,000.00	382,000.00
TOTAL	6,863,600.00	4,564,620.38	11,428,220.38	6,918,600.00	4,454,427.38	11,373,027.38



BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugees) Co-lead: UNDP (Resilience)	
Appealing Partners	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children (SCI), Plan International	
Other Partners	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, Caritas Egypt, WFP	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic needs assistance provided; 2. Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved; 3. Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 30,515,104	US\$ 32,840,470
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 9,812,686	US\$ 9,724,205
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 40,327,790	US\$ 42,564,675



Current Situation

Economic and financial reforms at the end of 2016 pushed inflation to a historic peak of 38.6 per cent, leading to increased pressures on households to meet their basic needs. With close to a quarter of the population living under the national poverty line and an unemployment rate at 12 per cent, jobs and better economic conditions remain priorities for Egypt's future. Nevertheless, there are encouraging signs of economic recovery in Egypt including an increase in overseas exports, a resurgence in the tourism sector, reflecting a slight increase in the gross domestic product expected to grow by 3.9 per cent in 2017.¹¹

The 2016 EVAR indicates that 82 per cent of Syrian households (89 per cent of

individuals) registered with UNHCR fall into the categories of high and severe vulnerability, and are therefore unable to afford the minimum requirements for a dignified life¹². While this indicates a relatively small improvement on 2015 results (87 per cent of households and 93 per cent of individuals respectively), this data should be viewed with a degree of cautious optimism: a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of EGP 592 was used for the 2016 vulnerability assessment and, given the inflation at the end of 2016, 3RP partners expect a higher percentage of refugees categorized as being of high and severe vulnerability in 2017.

With rising poverty and economic

pressures, communities hosting large numbers of Syrian refugees continue to face considerable challenges in meeting their basic needs. However, one critical factor puts refugees at a comparative disadvantage: access to the labor market. Refugees continue to be restricted from accessing the formal job market, and many work in the informal sector leading to heightened protection risks, underemployment¹³ and a sense of insecurity. Legally, refugees can access formal jobs through the 10 per cent foreign labour quota,¹⁴ yet work permits are hard to obtain for many despite the significant economic spillover of refugee labour to the national economy.¹⁵



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¹¹ <http://bit.ly/2tgw4HO>

¹² UNHCR acknowledges that those registering with UNHCR are most in need out of the Government estimate of 500,000 Syrians living in Egypt.

¹³ UNICEF, 2015. Source of Knowledge of Syrian Refugees in Egypt About National Immunization Days Against Polio, UNICEF.

¹⁴ Underemployment: the condition in which people in a labour force are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs

Population Table

Population Group	Age Groups	2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	38,300	38,300	36,800	36,800
	Women	36,600	36,600	35,200	35,200
	Boys	29,100	29,100	28,000	28,000
	Girls	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
Sub Total		131,000	131,000	126,000	126,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	480,400	111,100	480,400	111,100
	Women	467,500	110,000	467,500	110,000
	Boys	223,200	48,000	223,200	48,000
	Girls	207,900	44,700	207,900	44,700
Sub Total		1,379,000	313,800	1,379,000	313,800
Grand Total		1,510,000	444,800	1,505,000	439,800

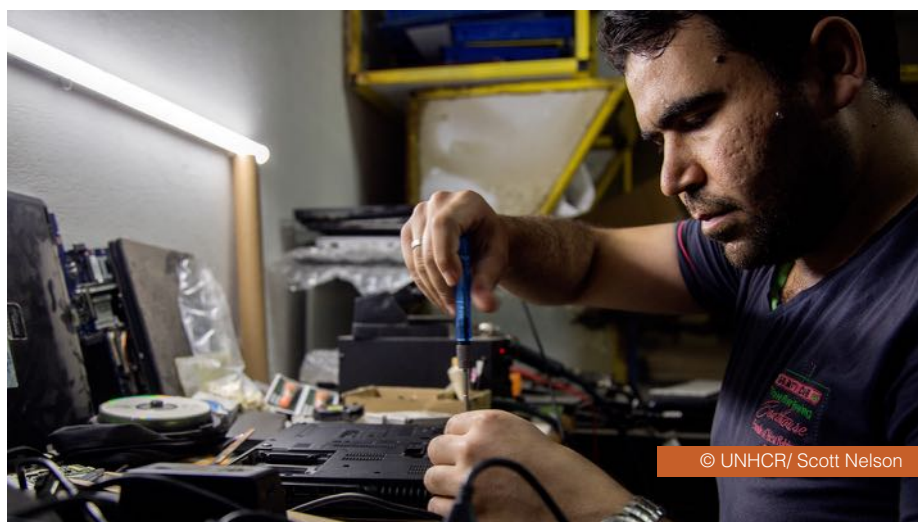
Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

EVAR results indicate that the socio-economic conditions of Syrian refugees has not improved. Monthly per capita expenditures increased by 20 per cent in 2016 with food and rent comprising 80 per cent of total monthly expenditures. To address gaps in household cash flow, 86 per cent of households borrow money at high interest rates resulting in 73 per cent of households incurring debt. More worrying still is a significant decrease in savings and assets in comparison with previous years, indicating that households are depleting their resources while in Egypt. Many remain dependent on assistance, with 52 per cent of the population receiving food vouchers and 40 per cent receiving cash assistance. This assistance represents 59 per cent of total household income.

According to the EVAR, 41 per cent of men are reported to be in regular employment, 38 per cent in temporary employment

and 21 per cent unemployed. Qualitative analyses among regular and temporary employed men indicate that many are dissatisfied not only with their socio-economic status and financial burdens, but more crucially their ability to attain their professional aspirations, including

doctors, engineers and teachers. Cultural values and practices continue to marginalise the role of Syrian women outside the home, impeding their capacity to generate income and escape economic hardship.



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Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The strategic response of the sector aims to simultaneously meet the goals of economic empowerment and the basic needs of socially and economically vulnerable Syrian men and women, vital to achieve the sustainable development goals as well.

In terms of basic needs, refugees will continue to be supported with multi-purpose unconditional cash, including for unaccompanied children, and seasonal cash grants. This in addition to the promotional education and reproductive health grants. Cash grants are provided based on the basis of a monthly basket of recurrent food and non-food items (i.e. food, rent, transportation, communication, hygiene). Cash grants meet these immediate needs and help to build assets to safeguard refugees against future shocks and stresses. Refugee access to basic needs mirrors the national social protection system which supports nearly 2 million beneficiary households (around 11 million citizens from the poorest areas in the 27 governorates).

Building long term livelihoods requires a resilience-based and integrated approach to strengthen refugee economic empowerment by facilitating their access to self and wage-employment opportunities. Cases with specific vulnerabilities and in receipt of regular cash grants will be considered under a comprehensive protection-based approach. In parallel, technical and financial assistance will be provided to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to expand opportunities for value chain and job growth. 3RP partners commit to ensuring activities are compliant with government policy and the strategic direction of resilience partners. Efforts will continue to partner with local institutions and strengthen their capacities to understand the needs and challenges of the local population, optimize and tailor resilience-building interventions in job creation, entrepreneurship support, and business development services. This also includes activities which aim to enhance self-reliance of vulnerable host and refugee populations while improving their access to services and social and economic infrastructure which in turn help enhance

social cohesion in target communities.

The design of youth-refugee-specific livelihood programming will draw on linkages with protection, community support and education sectors to ensure partners deliver a holistic response to the challenge of adolescents and young people. 3RP partners will scale up their support for skills development in a range of sectors that have been accommodating refugees including the hospitality sector, the food and beverage industry, and retail services. By concentrating effort on areas with mutual benefits, there is potential to increase linkages between diverse sectors such as tourism and local food production.

Finally, cost efficiencies will be sought by 3RP partners where appropriate. In 2015 and 2017, UNICEF allocated seasonal basic needs funding to UNHCR under the “Operating as One” strategic framework, allowing savings to be made in procurement, human resources, finance, and importantly, the implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT).

Accountability Framework

Accountability to the refugee population will continue to be effectively integrated into all phases of the 3RP programming, and the working groups focusing on livelihood and on basic needs and cash based interventions are highly committed to improving two-way communication.

From the beginning of the planning process, representatives from every level of the refugee population, as well as national and local authorities, community-based organizations and market actors have been included, incorporating their concerns and views into the decision-making and planning process. The partner agencies will also incorporate complaint and review mechanisms to ensure

community concerns are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

Consultations with refugee communities will be a critical element for the basic needs and livelihoods partners. Both refugees and local communities will be consulted through community meetings and feedback mechanisms and their inputs will be incorporated in all stages of programming. Adequate information will be provided to all refugees and direct referral mechanisms to other sectors and services will be provided for those in need. Furthermore through the establishment complaints mechanism, refugees can seek redress on decisions made on basic needs assistance.

The sector will ensure coordination and accountability by monitoring and evaluating progress through the 3RP sector working groups which will be convened on a monthly basis, which will be shared with the Egyptian Government. The sector has identified key performance indicators representing the major output areas, which will be published as part of the monthly dashboard. If required, agencies will also convene sub-sector group meetings focusing on certain outputs such as value chain development, localization, and skills training to further coordinate activities and monitoring and to enhance synergies and impact.

¹⁵ Takaful provides income support conditional on 80 per cent school attendance by children aged 6–18 years, on medical check-ups for mothers and children under 6 years, and on nutrition class attendance. Karama provides unconditional income support to the elderly and people with disabilities.

Sector Response Overview Table

OBJECTIVE 1:	Basic needs assistance provided	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of households (MHH/FHH) able to access basic services and meet their basic needs	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
		60% (19,400 HH)			
		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:			
		48% (15,400 HH)			
		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:			
		35% (11,000 HH)			
		BASELINE:			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019				
1.1 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees and hosting communities	# of refugee HH (MHH/FHH) received multi purpose cash assistance on monthly basis (regional indicator)	15,400	19,400	25,709,745.79	2,570,974.58	28,828,023.32	2,882,802.33	3	3	1	3
1.2 Winterization support provided to Syrian refugees outside camps	# of HH (MHH/FHH) received winterization support outside camps (regional indicator)	44,700	44,700	4,805,358.79	480,535.88	4,012,447.00	401,244.70	3	3	1	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				30,515,105	3,051,510	32,840,470	3,284,047				

OBJECTIVE 2: Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of target population (18-59 yrs) generating/earning a minimum wage for more than 6 months per year	BASELINE:	20% (12,000 individuals)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	40% (24,000 individuals)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	60% (36,000 individuals)	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
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B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019(USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
2.1 Employment opportunities enhanced	# of persons have access to wage employment # of persons have access to self employment	9,150 (4,800 men, 4,350 women) 4,059 (1,659 men, 2,400women)	9,195 (4,830 men, 4,365 women) 3,216 (1,416 men, 1,800women)	4,935,924,45	1,918,255.75	4,879,766.00	1,956,252.50	3	3	4	2 or 3
2.2 Capacities and skills enhanced	# of persons provided capacity development and training for livelihood purposes Average fall in # of days to create business (reported annually doing business index)	13,638 (6,659 men, 6,979 women) 2	13,630 (6,846 men, 6,784women) 2	1,756,761.00	398,312.00	1,724,359.00	405,195.50	3	3	4	2 or 3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,692,685	2,316,568	6,604,145	2,361,448				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of local governments, municipalities and local partners supported	BASELINE: 0	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 5	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 5	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019(USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
3.1 Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide community livelihoods and local development support	# of training sessions provided to Government and public officials	90	90	3,120,000.00	1,550,000.00	3,120,000.00	1,550,000.00	4	4	3	3
	# of community livelihoods interventions (infrastructure/ services) implemented	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4
3.2 Promote Resilience Planning within 3RP	Increase in # of local partners (private/public) (reported biannually)	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,120,000	1,550,000	3,120,000	1,550,000	3,120,000	1,550,000		

Sector Summary

Component	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	30,515,104	3,051,510	32,840,470	3,284,047
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	9,812,686	3,866,568	9,724,205	3,911,448
TOTAL	40,327,790	6,918,078	42,564,675	7,195,495

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
UNHCR	23,215,104	2,780,718	25,995,822	23,340,470	2,773,525	26,113,995
UNICEF	7,300,000	-	7,300,000	9,500,000	-	9,500,000
CRS	-	625,000	625,000	-	437,500	437,500
Plan International	-	674,903	674,903	-	731,115	731,115
Save the Children	-	695,065	695,065	-	695,065	695,065
IOM	-	537,000	537,000	-	587,000	587,000
UNDP	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
TOTAL	30,515,104	9,812,686	40,327,790	32,840,470	9,724,205	42,564,675



ABBREVIATIONS

3RP	Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan
ACSFT	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human rights
ANC	Antenatal care
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEMONC	Comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
EFRR	Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights
EWARN	Early Warning and Response Network
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EVAR	Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees
FCS	Food consumption score
FHH	Female headed household
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HH	Household
HIS	Health information system
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICU	Intensive care unit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
KG	Kindergarten
MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
MoHE	Egypt Ministry of Higher Education

MHH	Male-headed household
MoETE	Ministry of Education and Technical Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NCW	National Council for Women
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
PHC	Primary health care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSS	Psychosocial support
PWD	People living with disabilities
RSD	Refugee status determination
SCI	Save the Children International
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

EGYPT