

# EGYPT RESPONSE PLAN

For Refugees & Asylum-seekers from  
**Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq & Yemen**  
2018



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Egypt is currently home to more than 219,212 registered asylum-seekers and refugees, 42 per cent of whom are from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen. While the numbers of Syrian refugees coming to Egypt spiked in recent years as a result of the war in Syria, refugees from other parts of the world remained in need of protection and assistance.

Over the past two years, over 54,600 Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis registered with UNHCR in Egypt due to renewed conflicts and continuous political instability and insecurity in the East and Horn of Africa, Iraq, and Yemen. As of 31 December 2017, their total number reached 92,524, with 35,737 Sudanese, 14,452 Ethiopians, 12,693 Eritreans, 10,077 South Sudanese, 6,663 Iraqis, 6,647 Somalis, 4,585 Yemenis, and more than 50 other nationalities.

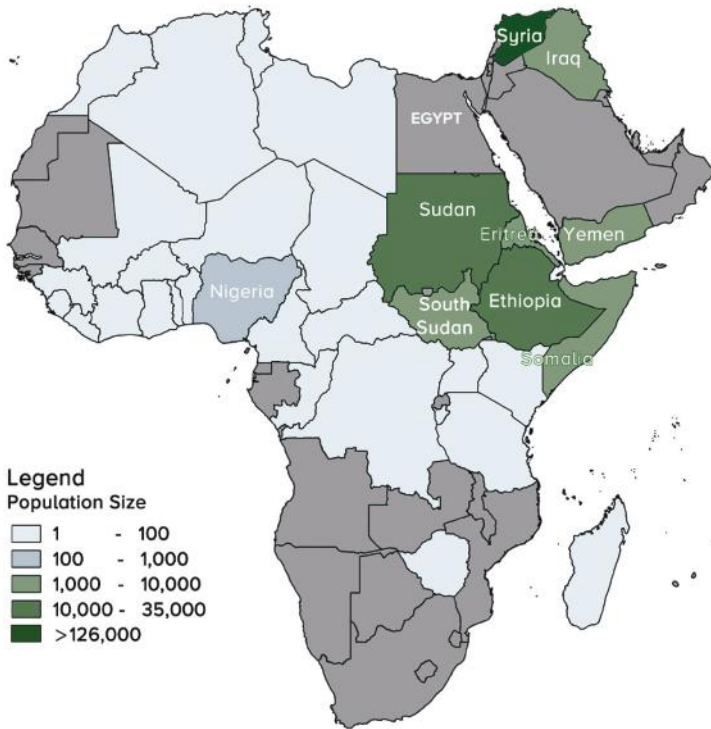
Challenging economic conditions in Egypt have considerably exacerbated the levels of vulnerability in recent years. With many lacking a stable source of income, coupled with soaring inflation and a weakening currency, basic needs are barely being covered. Many refugees and asylum-seekers have voiced their protection concerns in addition to concerns regarding limited livelihood opportunities, especially for adolescents, and language barriers. Some also lack access to sustainable formal education that could support their development. A considerable number of African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees and asylum-seekers rely on humanitarian

assistance to meet their basic needs and to receive medical or psychosocial support.

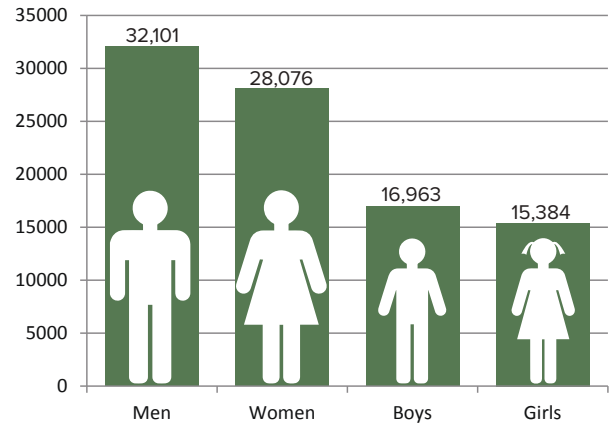
Humanitarian agencies cannot serve refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt without the generous support of donors. Unfortunately, funding to humanitarian agencies working with the sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni populations has been constrained and has led to inequality in assistance provided to the different refugee population groups in Egypt. The majority of these population groups have substantial psychosocial, protection, and livelihood assistance needs. The Government of Egypt, UNHCR, CRS, IOM, Refuge Egypt, SCI, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, continue to join efforts in ensuring that adequate protection and minimum essential services are provided to these populations.

Humanitarian agencies have identified a total need of USD 41.8 million to provide adequate services to the refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen living in Egypt in 2018. Priority areas of intervention will include strengthening the refugee status determination (RSD) process, targeted multi-purpose cash assistance, promoting livelihood opportunities, and improved access to child protection, social services, and community-based protection. UNHCR and partners will continue to invest in communities and work with partners and local institutions to build resilience, and contribute to promoting community development.

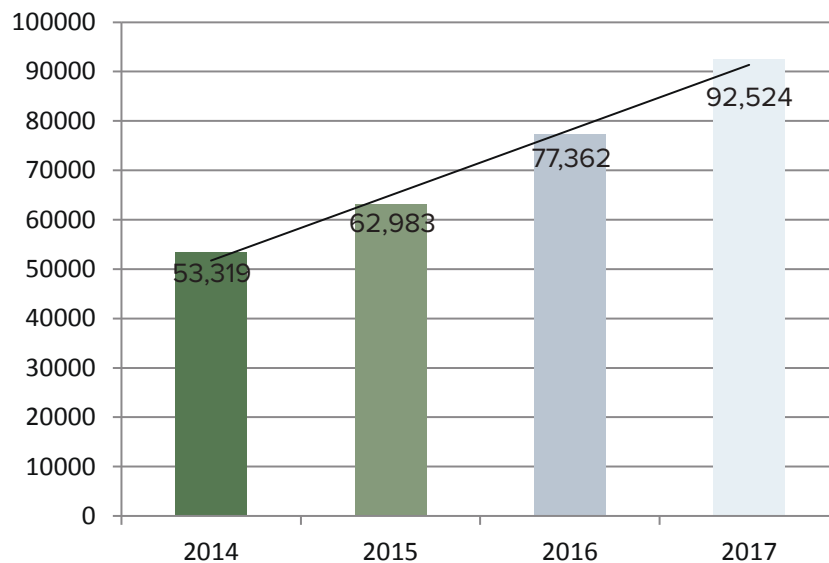
### Top Countries of Origin of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Egypt



### Sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni Population in Need by Age and Gender



### Numbers of Sub-Saharan Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis Registered with UNHCR, 2014-2017 (end of the year)



# EGYPT

## INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention governing specific aspects of refugee issues in Africa. In the absence of a national asylum legislation and system, the functional responsibilities for all aspects of registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) of asylum-seekers and refugees have been delegated to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), under a 1954 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Government of Egypt (GoE). The Government grants refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR a six-month renewable residence permit pursuant to the Law of Foreign Nationals No. 89 of 1960, amended by Law No. 88 of 2005, which regulates the legal stay and entry of foreigners in Egypt, including asylum-seekers and refugees.

At the end of 2017, 219,212 asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR in Egypt. A total of 92,524 of them originate mainly from sub-Saharan Africa, including Sudan (35,737), Ethiopia (14,452), Eritrea (12,693), South Sudan (10,077), Somalia (6,647), as well as from Iraq (6,663), Yemen (4,585) and 50 other countries.<sup>1</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, more than 54,600 Africans, Iraqis, and Yemenis newly registered with UNHCR in Egypt. With displacement caused by renewed conflicts and continuous political instability and insecurity in the East and Horn of Africa, Iraq, and Yemen, as well as irregular movements in the region, an increase of new arrivals of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), aged between 15 and 17 years has also been observed. The UASC are primarily from Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, with numbers expected to rise. As of December 2017, 3,695 UASC were registered with UNHCR, almost three-quarters of whom came from sub-Saharan Africa.

Over recent years, Egypt has been facing a difficult economic situation. The national poverty rate has continued to increase since 2011, and 27.8 per cent<sup>2</sup> of the population fall below the national poverty line, while 22 per cent are near poor and 5.3 per cent are considered

extremely poor.<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate in Egypt also remains high at 12.5 per cent.<sup>4</sup>

The Government has embarked on an ambitious reform programme and has implemented decisive measures to restore macroeconomic stability through various reforms which are already showing a positive impact on the economy as market confidence is growing. Although the Egyptian pound (EGP) showed signs of stabilization, considerable inflation levels were reached in 2017. These factors, in addition to the removal of subsidies on items in the energy sector (petrol, gasoline, diesel, and electricity), have contributed to significantly increased costs of living impacting the lives of the vulnerable and poor, including refugees and asylum-seekers.

The impact of these economic changes in addition to continued limited funding for refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen has been significant. Refugees and asylum-seekers are among the most vulnerable groups in Egypt and even those who are skilled, often only possess few assets and are in desperate need of assistance. While sharing similar problems with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status. Administrative barriers limit

<sup>1</sup> As of 31 December, a total of 705 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Egypt originated from countries other than Syria, sub-Saharan African countries, Iraq and Yemen. They are included in all population figures in this document.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Country information Egypt: <http://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/countryinfo.html> (21/12/2017)

<sup>3</sup> Characteristics of Households, Individuals, and Housing Conditions in Egypt: <http://www.erfdataportal.com/index.php/catalog/129> (4/3/2018)

<sup>4</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Egypt: <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/HomePage.aspx> (21/12/2017)



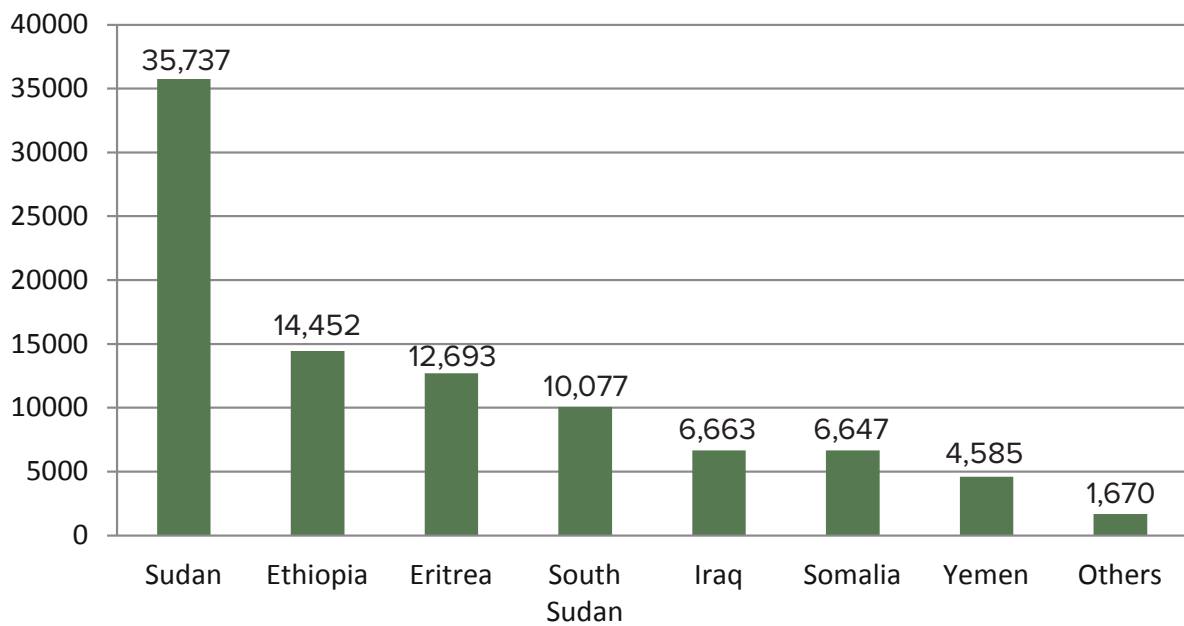
access to work permits causing refugee households to resort to finding work in the informal labour market where similar to disadvantaged Egyptian workers they may be confronted with unsafe conditions.

Funding to humanitarian agencies working with the sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni populations has been limited and has led to inequality in assistance provided to the different refugee population groups in Egypt. The Government of Egypt, and the partner agencies appealing through this plan, however, continue to join efforts to ensure that adequate protection and minimum essential services are provided to these populations within the funding constraints. With additional funding,

UNHCR and partners aim to increase the number of asylum-seekers who benefit from services as well as to increase support to the Government of Egypt, particularly institutions under the ministries of education and health that serve refugees and asylum-seekers. Priority areas of intervention will include strengthening the RSD process, targeted multi-purpose cash assistance, promoting livelihood opportunities, and improved access to child protection, social services, and community-based protection. The appealing partners will continue to invest in communities and work with partners and local institutions to build resilience and contribute to promoting community development.

# POPULATION TABLE

Population by Nationality as  
of 31 December 2017







## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

**In Egypt, the majority of the refugee and asylum-seeker populations live in urban or semi-urban areas. They face various challenges including limited opportunities to meet their basic needs, as well as language barriers.**

Refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt have access to six-month residency on their refugee or asylum-seeker cards. However, the procedures to access and obtain residency is lengthy and costly for those who have to travel to Cairo from remote areas. Specific groups among the refugees and asylum-seekers may face greater economic and protection challenges, particularly unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), female-headed households, elderly and people living with disabilities.

All refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt have access to public health care services. However, challenges remain in terms of language, referrals, and costly secondary and tertiary health care. There are also specific challenges for people living with disabilities or special needs.

Syrian and Sudanese refugee children have access to education in public schools in Egypt. Refugees from other nationalities, including Iraqis, Yemenis, Somalis, Ethiopians, and Eritreans rely on private or informal education institutions. Many attend refugee community schools, which are outside the formal education system and deliver certificates that are not accredited by the Egyptian Ministry of Education (MoE). Fewer refugees enrol in the more expensive private schools, which many cannot afford. As a result of these challenges, many children see no option to pursue higher education, which in turn contributes to an increase in the number of out-of-school children at the secondary school level. This leaves

them increasingly vulnerable to becoming exposed to protection risks.

Language barriers additionally limit the activities of some refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa in Egypt. Many do not speak Arabic and with a majority also not speaking English, there is a risk of isolation, socio-economic challenges, and dependency on people who speak the language to help them with their daily needs.

The targeting of the humanitarian response varies between sectors. Protection-related services aim at benefiting all people in need of international protection, with specific programmes in place for certain vulnerable groups such as survivors of SGBV or children at risk. Access to primary and secondary education is supported for all school-age children, adolescents and youth, while those seeking higher education, skills training, or vocational and technical training, are targeted based on their needs and performance. Access to primary health services is facilitated for all refugees and asylum-seekers in need of public health services. Meanwhile, standardized operating procedures are developed to ensure access to secondary health care. Multipurpose cash grants are targeted according to the socio-economic and protection needs of refugee families. Regarding livelihoods, it has to be noted that support is limited to smaller parts of the refugee community.



# STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

**The 2018 strategic direction and response plan for refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen residing in Egypt aims to address the needs of these populations. There will be a strong focus on protection including child protection, public health, education, basic needs, and livelihoods, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach.**

UNHCR will continue to lead efforts focusing on the preservation of the protection space, the prevention of refoulement, and enhanced access to asylum and effective protection in Egypt. In 2018, mainstreaming access to services (health and education) for all refugees will be one of the main priorities, along with strengthening the prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), and child protection. Partners will also focus on building resilience, and on analysing and documenting protection trends.

As in previous years, UNHCR and partners will continue to assist those in need of international protection, through legal, material and counselling support, including those in detention. Agencies will also advocate for the release of extremely vulnerable detainees caught in mixed migration, particularly children, and alternatives to detention. Efforts will continue regarding the regularization of stay of those who have irregularly entered Egypt and regarding the facilitation of family unity visa. Specific activities aiming at strengthening resilience, self-reliance and awareness raising about the risks linked to irregular movements will be pursued.

The 2018 planning for protection is undertaken on the basis of several assumptions: that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to host asylum-seekers and refugees; will continue to support refugee protection; and will facilitate implementation of activities through national and international NGOs. It is also assumed that the crises in the countries of origin will remain unresolved. Asylum applications from sub-Saharan Africans are expected to remain high.

The protection partners will work closely with authorities to provide for greater access to asylum, as well as easier access to residency procedures and the prevention of refoulement. UNHCR will continue to support the Government of Egypt with the registration of refugees

and RSD processes. Case management, child protection and response to SGBV, as well as multi-sectoral service provision, will continue, as well as the involvement of community volunteers for information dissemination and prevention activities.

The education partners will continue to advocate with the Ministry of Education to ensure the successful integration of African refugees into Egyptian public schools. Enhancing the capacity of teachers who work with African, Iraqi and Yemeni students will also be a priority. A bridging programme will be established to ensure smooth access for refugee children to the national education system. Education grants will continue to support African, Iraqi and Yemeni families in covering the costs of education. Children with specific needs will be supported to access appropriate schools based on their potential. UNHCR will continue its advocacy efforts with donor governments regarding higher education scholarships for refugees.

In the public health sector, partners will support the access and further integration of all refugees into public health care facilities according to the memorandum of understanding signed with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). This will be done through the provision of support to selected facilities in areas with high density of refugees. UNHCR will support and collaborate with MoHP to ensure that refugees have access to curative and preventative health care services. Awareness raising activities will benefit African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugees to inform them of the available health services in order to enhance access and utilization of public services. The health sector will also support access to immunization for children, access to comprehensive reproductive health care for refugees, and life-saving secondary health care through a centralized referral system and standardized criteria to ensure equitable services for all refugees and asylum-seekers.



The basic needs sector will provide support to the most socio-economically vulnerable refugees through a targeted approach, in order to improve their capacity to be active community members and access basic services safely and with dignity. The livelihood sector will concentrate on skills development, entrepreneurship and improving access to wage employment. Advocacy with relevant actors for formal access to employment and finance for the refugee population will continue,

which in turn is expected to lead to improved economic opportunities for all population groups and enhance social cohesion between refugees and host communities.

Ensuring cross-sector linkages particularly between education, SGBV, health and basic needs, and livelihood has become increasingly vital in addressing the needs of refugees and impacted host communities, and promoting social cohesion.

## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

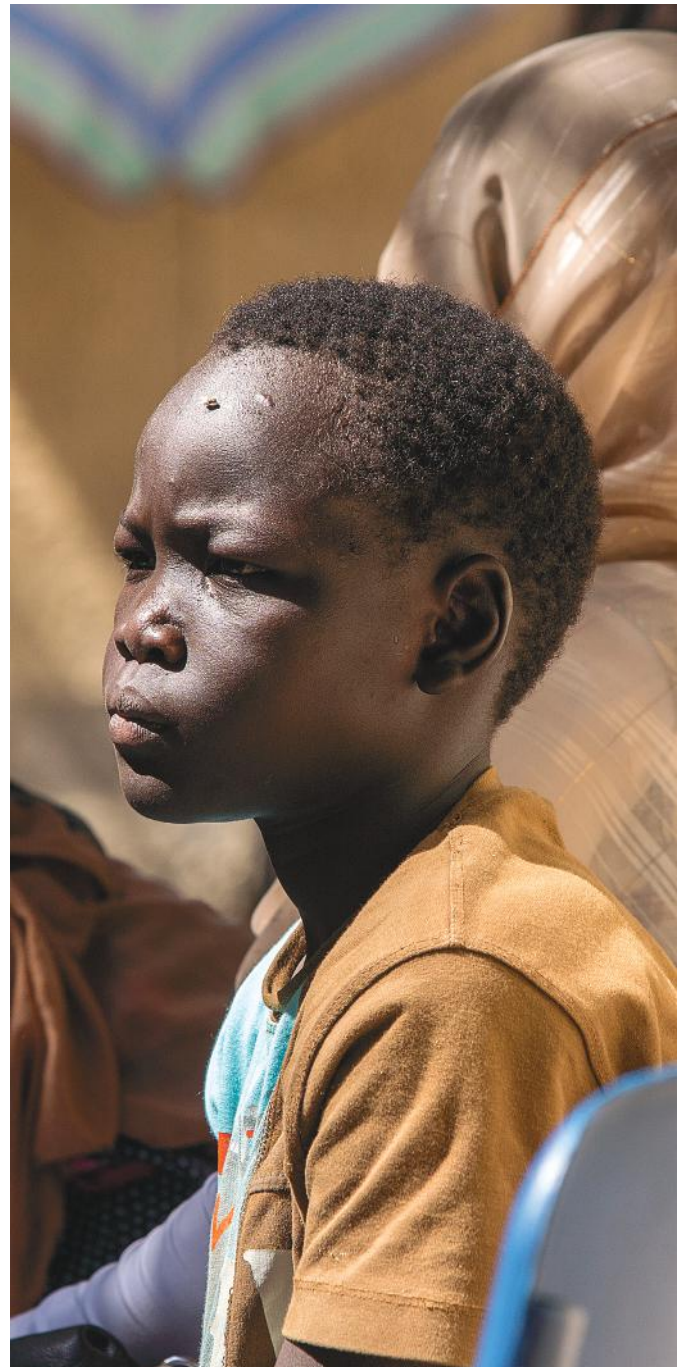
**The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main United Nations' counterpart for policy and coordination. The humanitarian coordination mechanisms on refugee issues in Egypt are the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs).**

The Inter-Agency Working Group is the highest coordination level used for the refugee response in Egypt. It is a non-sectorial coordination forum, which aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and flow of information. It discusses policy issues, as well as protection and programme gaps with regard to refugee communities of all nationalities.

The Inter-Sector Working Group is an operational forum, which brings together different Sector Working Groups, i.e., Protection, Public Health, Education, Livelihoods, and Basic Needs and Cash-Based Interventions. It is mandated to coordinate, identify and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The Inter-Sector Working Group reports to the Inter-Agency Working Group as a higher level of coordination for refugee and resilience response, policy decision, and overall guidance.

Each sector working group has its specific list of partners, including government ministries, donors, international agencies, and international and national NGOs. The groups function as inter-agency technical working groups for the refugee response and resilience in Egypt. Under the protection working group, there are two sub-working groups, which cover child protection and SGBV. A working group for Communication with Communities (CWC) has been formed to improve coordination regarding communication and engagement with asylum-seekers, refugees, and members of host communities. UNHCR Field Office in Alexandria chairs a monthly Detention Working Group meeting composed of partners and other agencies working on the North Coast. It coordinates humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrants who are detained for irregular departure by sea and discusses policies, challenges, and gaps.

These forums ensure coordinated, collaborative, and comprehensive approaches and responses to address the international protection needs and provision of humanitarian assistance to refugees as well as people affected by mixed migration in Egypt.



## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

**The partners in this appeal will continue to actively engage in community outreach to understand the concerns and needs of men, women, boys and girls from sub-Saharan Africa, Yemen and Iraq, and maximize coverage and service provision. Refugee and asylum-seekers will be engaged through community meetings, sector-specific focus group discussions, assessments, and studies, as well as through UNHCR's annual participatory assessment. Partner agencies in all sectors will also incorporate complaints and review mechanisms to ensure community concerns are addressed in a timely and effective manner.**

This will ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers are involved in all stages of sector programme designs, evaluation, and implementation as well as in determining their priorities and identifying appropriate solutions. The community centres will also act as key locations for refugees to receive information on humanitarian agencies' interventions and services, through posters, videos, and regular direct interaction with staff members of UNHCR and partners

The Communication with Communities working group focuses on analysing and identifying effective and feasible channels of communication for refugees and asylum-seekers, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable. It aims to enhance coordination among partners in identifying information needs and gaps and improving direct feedback mechanisms with the refugee community. This includes informing affected communities of available services and assistance programme and asking for feedback on their quality and relevance as means for inclusion in the decision-making processes and engagement in the design and delivery of interventions. Thereafter, concerns from communities are fed into sector plans and policies.

The UNHCR Infoline provides a systematic method of answering queries from beneficiaries both efficiently and effectively. Its 12 call attendants respond to an average of 750 calls daily regarding issues on assistance, protection, registration, RSD, and durable solutions. The infoline assists refugees in seven languages: English, Arabic, French, Amharic, Oromo, Tigrinya and Somali.

All sector working groups and sub-working groups meet on a monthly basis. If required, agencies will form task forces to focus on specific outputs, and enhance synergies and impact. On monitoring, evaluation and reporting, the partners in this appeal will continue to proactively exchange information and to roll-out information management tools, including continued assessments and feedback from the communities, to ensure evidence-based planning and programming and cross-sectoral linkages. ActivityInfo is the tool used for UNHCR-funded partners for African, Iraqi, and Yemeni asylum-seekers and refugees, and will continue to be used to ensure the quality of reporting.

The knowledge generated through this framework will be shared to ensure an effective and timely response, accountability, and transparency.

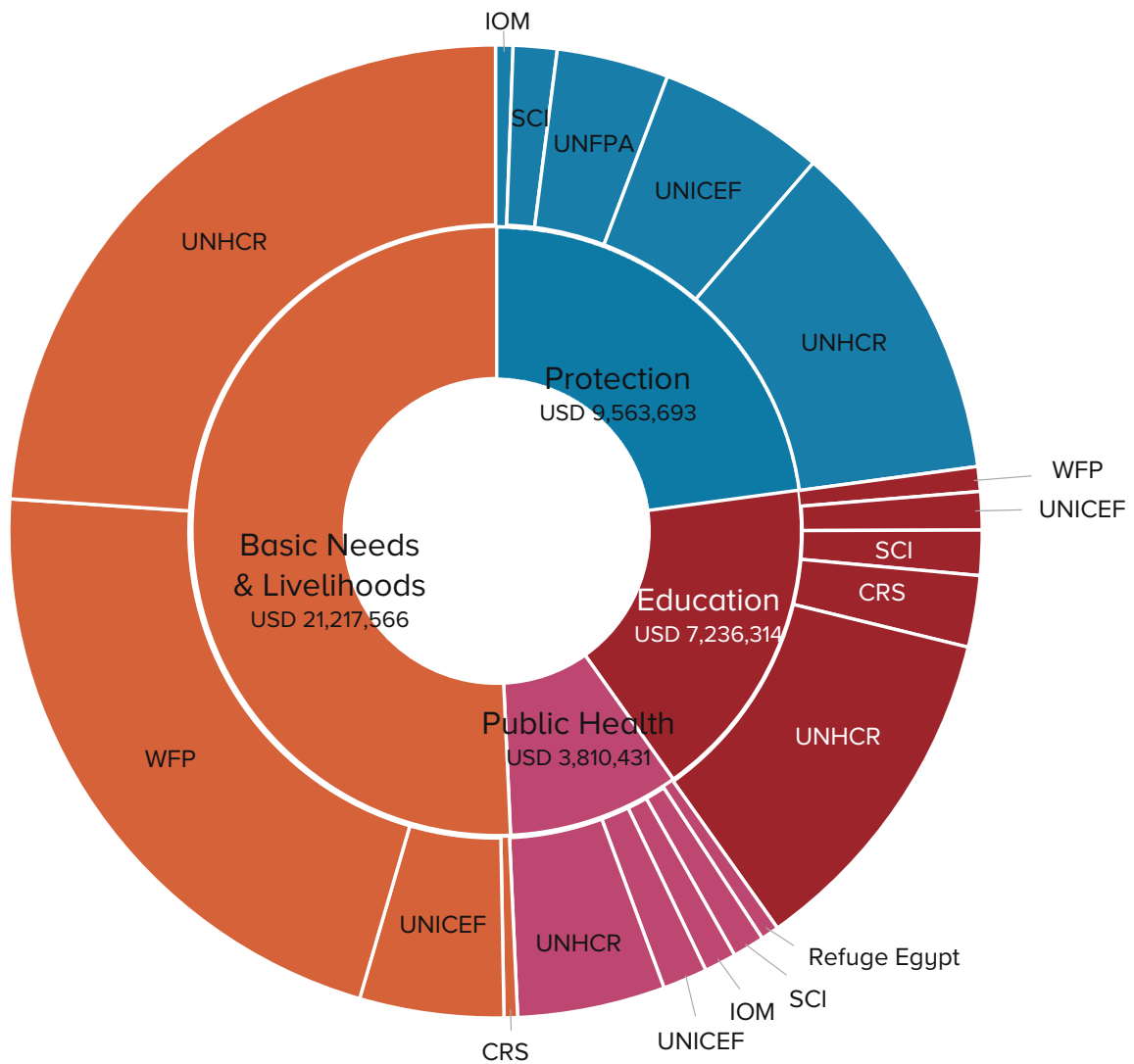


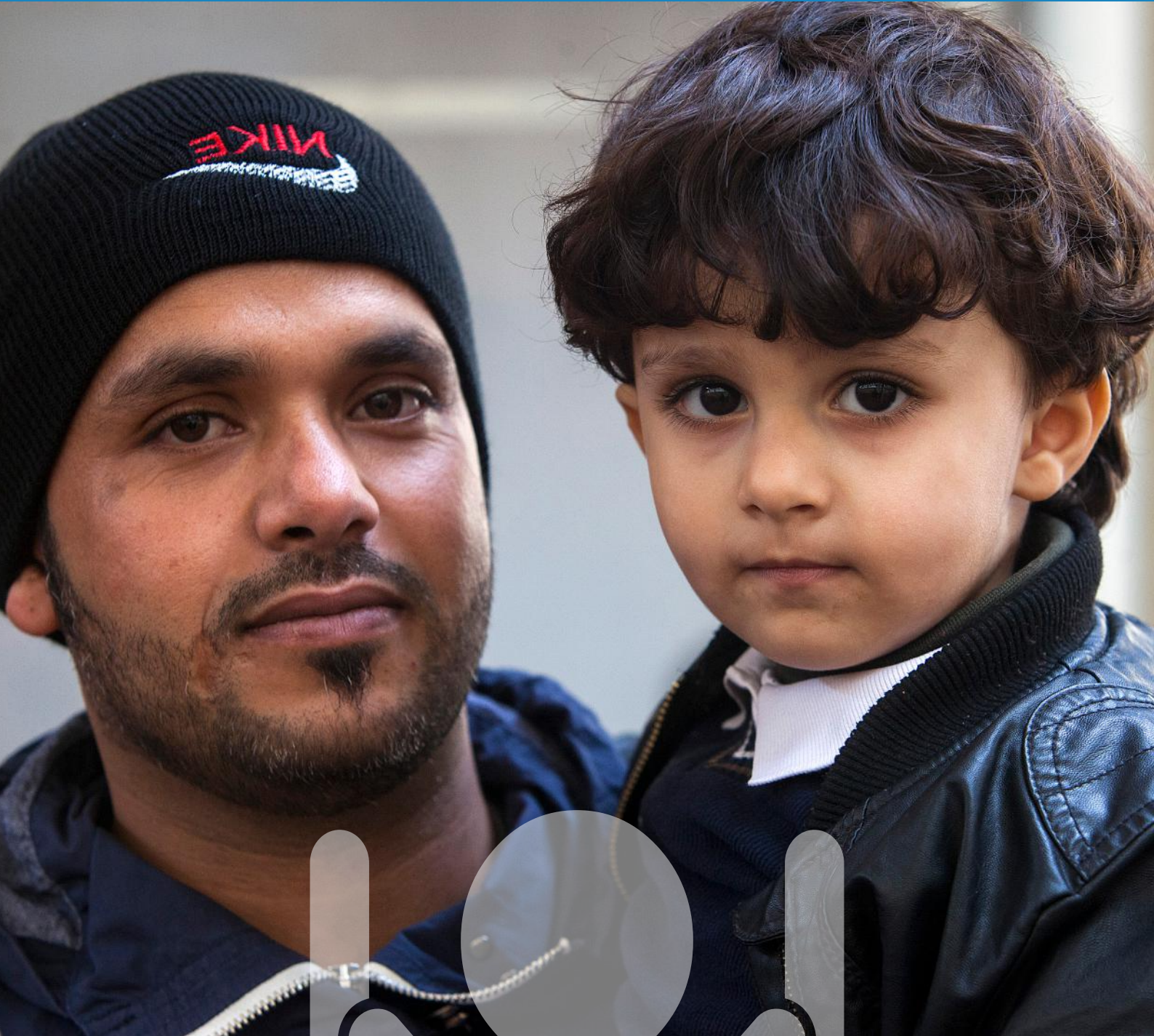
## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Agency/Organization	Total (USD) 2018
CRS	1,181,186
IOM	686,350
Refuge Egypt	250,000
SCI	1,677,500
UNFPA	1,555,500
UNHCR	21,633,671
UNICEF	5,480,000
WFP	9,363,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,828,004</b>



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR







# PROTECTION

## SECTOR RESPONSE

UNHCR is the lead agency of the protection sector and works in close partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Save the Children International (SCI), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Caritas Egypt, CARE International, Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), and the National Council for Women (NCW).

## CURRENT SITUATION

By the end of December 2017, 92,524 African, Iraqi and Yemeni asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR, compared to 77,362 by the end of 2016, 62,983 by the end of 2015, and 53,319 by the end of 2014. These refugee populations are dispersed throughout Egypt including in remote areas with the vast majority living in Greater Cairo (96 per cent). Some 41 per cent of all African, Yemeni and Iraqi households are female-headed, while 29 per cent of all asylum-seekers and refugees are children. UNHCR Egypt registers and processes 57 nationalities of asylum-seekers for RSD. The largest refugee populations originate from sub-Saharan Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, etc.) and the Middle East (Iraq and Yemen). Sudanese applicants represent 39 per cent of the asylum-seeker population.

UNHCR registers asylum-seekers who approach its offices in Cairo and Alexandria seeking international protection. Upon registration, any asylum-seeker above the age of 12 years receives an individual UNHCR asylum-seeker card (commonly referred to as the 'yellow card'). Once recognized as a refugee following RSD procedures, they are issued with a refugee card (also called 'blue card'). Undocumented asylum-seekers who cannot prove their identity, are issued an asylum-seeker certificate. Asylum-seekers and refugees use their UNHCR cards to apply for residence permits in Egypt.

As their stay in Egypt may last several years, protection partners support sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugees residing in Egypt with multi-sectoral services, legal counselling, and community-based protection activities. Some refugees report incidents related to physical and legal protection and challenges in accessing civil documentation, birth registration, residency, education, and health, for which they are assisted on an individual basis through protection counselling. Although refugees and asylum-seekers are entitled to legal remedies, some face difficulties in accessing them due to language barriers or as a result

of being unaware of their entitlements or the legal remedies available. During the counselling process, special attention is given to the protection needs of refugees with specific needs who are more likely to face social exclusion, exposure to violence, exploitation, and deprivation of family care.

Civil registration of sub-Saharan African refugees remains a priority intervention, in particular, access to birth registration. This especially concerns children born in certain circumstances or in rural and remote areas, and children whose parents' marriage cannot be authenticated. Protection partners work on expanding their efforts to identify and assist such cases, including early identification of cases through partners and communities for early counselling and processing of birth event registration. Since 2015, their efforts which included mass information, capacity-building, training, and awareness-raising activities for national institutions have resulted in reducing the number of cases not having obtained civil documentation at birth; thus minimizing the risk of statelessness and enabling the concerned asylum-seekers and refugees to access services, particularly health and education.

As the refugee population continues to be diverse and dispersed notably within Greater Cairo, providing quality services and effectively disseminating information in particular to vulnerable persons and to women and girls, who often restrict their movement due to protection concerns or community pressure, remains challenging. This is addressed through support to communities to help themselves and to identify issues of concern so that they can be reported to protection partners.

The loss of hope in a resolution of the situation in their country of origin, coupled with a perceived lack of future in Egypt, including limited higher education and work opportunities, insufficient humanitarian assistance to cover the basic needs, increasing cost of living and inflation, and the stretched economic situation have contributed to a recorded increase of irregular departures of refugees and migrants by sea in 2016. In 2017, the situation of irregular departures of refugees and migrants from the North Coast of Egypt has seen a dramatic change, and the number of foreign nationals

arrested and detained for this reason decreased significantly. From January to December 2017, 136 individuals were arrested, 75 per cent of whom were from sub-Saharan Africa. In 2018, it is anticipated that the scale of irregular migration from the North Coast will remain similar to 2017.

Strengthening national child protection as well as Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response capacities continue to be a key priority for protection partners in Egypt. In 2017, the inter-agency response was strengthened through the identification of key priorities and the review of a simplified inter-agency referral pathway. The UNHCR-led SGBV sub-sector working group developed inter-agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for prevention of and response to SGBV in 2018, ensuring a timely quality inter-sectoral response and case management.

Through the Child Protection sub-working group (CPSWG) co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, coordination and case management mechanisms based on joint Standard Operating Procedures and the updated mapping of services were strengthened and ensured a harmonization of child protection approaches and standards among child protection actors. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), from the Horn of Africa in particular, have constituted one of the largest groups of asylum-seeker and refugee children with heightened protection concerns in Egypt in the past three years. By the end of 2017, 3,695 UASC registered with UNHCR, 2,686 of whom were from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq or Yemen. Access to quality and timely best interest procedures was advanced to address these rising needs and more than 2,500 children benefited directly from the best interest process in 2017. Other key interventions included cash-based assistance to mitigate protection risks, life skills camps, and recreational activities. In parallel, capacity-building programmes were developed to enhance the skills, knowledge, and practices of national and international child protection actors, such as the national child protection committees and local community-based associations (CBAs) in Alexandria, Damietta, and Greater Cairo.

Under the chair of the IAWG, an inter-agency taskforce for unaccompanied children in Egypt was formed in August 2017, in light of the increasing numbers of new arrivals of unaccompanied children in Egypt. The objective was to specifically address the existing protection gaps for this vulnerable group of children and to identify coordinated assistance support by all partners to ensure timely assistance for all vulnerable unaccompanied children (UAC) and in this way mitigate their protection risks. The Taskforce completed a mapping of assistance for all registered and unregistered UAC and, under the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG), ensured the development of a communication plan to ensure that

information on available services and entry points was broadly circulated in the communities.

Outreach activities in urban settings for refugee women, men, boys, and girls as well as for impacted host communities, were conducted through various channels including through regular community meetings, established community and family centres, UNHCR Egypt's infoline, SMS messages and social media. Community projects continued with a view to strengthen national capacities and to promote coexistence between refugees living in the community and impacted host communities.

Protection partners have continued to address the needs of those affected by mixed migration and to identify solutions. UNHCR and partners have visited detention facilities in the North Coast providing food, non-food items (NFIs), and hygiene kits, in addition to medical, legal, and psychosocial support. Upon release, legal and counselling services were made available in Cairo, Alexandria, and other governorates. UNHCR has been allowed to use iris scanners in detention centres on the North Coast where individuals have been arrested for irregular migration to verify UNHCR registration status on the spot and to facilitate their release.

In addition to detentions related to maritime incidents, UNHCR continues to receive reports about the arrest of foreign nationals who attempted to cross the land-border from Salloum to Libya. According to the information received, 385 foreign nationals were arrested in the course of 2017, of whom 96 per cent were nationals of sub-Saharan African countries. All arrested individuals registered with UNHCR Egypt were released and allowed to regularize their stay. Access to the detention centres in Salloum and Matrouh remains a challenge, and UNHCR will continue to advocate for access to information on arrests and to detainees in this area.

In terms of irregular entry, the number of those arrested at the southern border has slightly increased. Approximately 400 foreign nationals were arrested and detained in 2017, the majority of whom are Sudanese. In 2018, no increase is anticipated. UNHCR has no access to detention facilities at cities located at the southern border; nevertheless, the agency will continue to advocate for access to detainees to assess their need for international protection.

Resettlement continues to be a protection tool for addressing the protection needs of the populations in Egypt. Some refugees from sub-Saharan Africa countries face acute protection challenges in Egypt especially female-headed households which may face additional risks based on their gender. In 2017, UNHCR submitted the cases of 1,395 African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees for resettlement consideration, and 997 refugees departed to resettlement countries.

## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

The majority of African, Iraqi, and Yemeni asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR in Egypt have substantial psychosocial, protection, and livelihood assistance needs. The partner agencies in this appeal continue to advocate for equity for all refugees in Egypt, yet disparity of funding available for Syrians and refugees of other nationalities remains. Increasing cost of living, inflation, difficult socio-economic conditions and funding limitations have impacted the ability of UNHCR and partners to meet the basic needs of increased numbers of arrivals from the Horn of Africa to Egypt.

Responding to the needs of vulnerable girls and boys through continued targeted services for all children at risk remains a priority. Protection concerns of sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugee children are numerous, and include physical and legal protection challenges; gender-based violence; lack of access to sustainable formal education for certain nationalities; limited livelihood opportunities for teenagers who will soon turn 18 years old; costly secondary and tertiary health care; and language barriers for non-Arabic speakers. These concerns are aggravated by the lack of support within their communities, the loss of hope in the possibility to return to their country of origin, the host country's economic challenges and a perceived lack of future in Egypt.

The capacity of child protection partners and national child protection systems needs to be further strengthened in order to address the continuous arrival of refugee children from the East and Horn of Africa. The impact of the humanitarian situation on affected adolescent and youth, which represent 18 per cent of the refugee population registered with UNHCR in Egypt, and the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms, needs to be further assessed and addressed.

African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugee children have been greatly constrained by limited resources, and over the years, challenges have become more complex and deeply rooted, requiring greater investment. Sufficient resources need to be allocated for community-based child protection services to help in addressing basic needs, strengthening community and family support, and facilitating access to specialized services. Targeted initiatives will be developed to respond to the specific needs of women and girls and to foster their empowerment and protection.

Some sub-Saharan African asylum-seekers and refugees continue to be detained for having entered or attempted to leave Egypt in an irregular manner. There is a continuing need for the provision of emergency and

humanitarian assistance to those arrested for irregular departure or entry, including children, as well as of legal and counselling services upon release by protection partners. The focus will remain on building existing government capacities at both central and local levels to address irregular movements and the protection needs of those who are most vulnerable including those fleeing persecution.



# STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

## The key objectives of the protection sector are:

1. Access to asylum is preserved, and solutions are identified, including resettlement and voluntary return whenever feasible.
2. Community-based protection, empowerment, and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming both at strengthening self-management and harmonious relationship between refugee and host communities and at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, including older persons and persons with disabilities.
3. Child protection system is strengthened, and equitable access for children, adolescents, and youth to quality child protection interventions is ensured, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children.
4. The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced, and access to quality services is enhanced.

**Humanitarian partners will support the Government of Egypt's continued efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space. Advocacy efforts will continue on the principle of non-refoulement and access to asylum procedures, and UNHCR will support the timely implementation of the extension of the validity of residence permits granted to asylum-seekers and refugees from six months to one year, as well as the decentralization of the residency application procedures. Access to public and quality education and birth registration will also continue to be priorities. UNHCR and partners will further pursue the facilitation of exit procedures for refugees departing Egypt for resettlement or other legal pathways of admission.**

In 2018, UNHCR will continue to register and document all refugees and asylum-seekers approaching its offices in Cairo and Alexandria. Biometrics are a core component of the registration process that contributes to the integrity of UNHCR procedures. Regularly updated registration is used by UNHCR as a protection tool, which allows for better identification of protection needs and enhanced targeting of assistance and specialized services for the most vulnerable refugees. UNHCR increased the efficiency of its RSD processing methodology in 2014 and 2015, and, in 2016, worked towards merging its registration and RSD procedures to reduce the time frame of processing an increased number of asylum applications. As a result, by the end of 2017, all major nationality groups<sup>5</sup> except for Yemeni and Eritrean applicants are processed under this merged procedure. This procedural change has, however, required a significant increase in staffing in 2017 and 2018 to ensure parallel processing of both, the already registered and the newly registered cases.

Close coordination with and support to government authorities, particularly the ministries of foreign affairs, health and population and education, alongside support

to networks within civil society and key stakeholders, will continue towards a more effective advocacy to optimize quality and equal access to rights and services for sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugees. Strengthening of national capacities to issue civil documentation and to ease access to residency for refugees living in remote areas will also remain a priority.

Under UNHCR's leadership, protection partners will similarly continue to provide technical and material support to the Government towards the adoption of asylum and migration management policies that provide comprehensive, collaborative, and solution-oriented responses to those affected by irregular migration, ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance mechanisms.

Partners will also continue to assist the authorities to address the needs of those affected by irregular movements, including with the provision of NFIs, as well as humanitarian, legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance for those in detention, while also exploring alternatives to detention for those fleeing persecution

<sup>5</sup> Syrians only undergo RSD for the purpose of resettlement.





and other vulnerable categories, especially children and women.

Protection monitoring, legal counselling and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees will also remain a priority for UNHCR, as well training of law enforcement and immigration officials on international refugee protection, rescue at sea, human trafficking, smuggling, and mixed migration.

Supporting the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women and the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women will remain a priority and will involve close cooperation with the National Council for Women and other relevant partners. Innovative prevention initiatives and coordinated quality response services will be enhanced in 2018 as well as efforts to reinforce government and non-government SGBV prevention and response capacities and to support the socio-economic empowerment of women while also strengthening national policies and mechanisms.

To respond to the specific needs of sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugee children and their parents, including UASC and other children at risk, the protection partners will continue to play a vital role in the coordination of stakeholders' efforts to provide access to quality child protection services to all refugee children, adolescents, youth and caregivers affected by forced displacement. This is in addition to supporting a holistic, inclusive, and sustainable response to address their needs and to prevent harmful coping mechanisms. A continued

focus will remain on timely identification and referral of cases and the provision of quality case management, including best interest assessments and best interest determination. Further priority areas will cover capacity building initiatives, strengthening of alternative care arrangements in coordination with communities and the authorities, provision of specialized services for children with disabilities, cash-based interventions, and provision of community-based child protection services and specialized psychosocial support, including life skills and positive parenting programmes. Implementing the community-based approach, protection partners will continue to increase engagement with the various refugee communities to strengthen community capacity for self-management. As initiated by UNHCR in the past three years, training, material and technical support will be provided to community initiatives. Community outreach activities, including community meetings and dissemination of information on services rendered to refugees as well as dialogue with the communities over their protection concerns and how they can be resolved, remain a key objective, as well as promoting social cohesion between refugee and impacted host communities. These efforts will continue to be led by UNHCR throughout 2018.

Refugees will continue to benefit from multi-year planning and prioritization for the strategic use of resettlement as a protection tool. The cases of 3,000 sub-Saharan African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees are expected to be submitted for resettlement consideration in 2018.



## Planned Protection Response

Objective	Output	Target
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Access to asylum is preserved, and solutions are identified, including resettlement and voluntary return whenever feasible.</p>	<p>1.1 Access to asylum is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected</p> <p>1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained</p> <p>1.3 Resettlement and durable solutions are identified</p> <p>1.4 Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming at access to rights by refugees are strengthened</p> <p>1.5 Capacity of the Government of Egypt to manage migration flows is improved</p>	<p><b>2,700</b> asylum-seekers, refugees and persons intercepted in mixed migration movements are provided with legal aid and assistance (humanitarian, food, medical, NFIs, psychosocial counselling, emergency response or shelter)</p> <p><b>900</b> refugees, asylum-seekers and persons intercepted in mixed migration movements receive dignity kits in detention centres</p> <p><b>14,000</b> asylum-seekers undertaking quality RSD procedures</p> <p><b>5</b> community members trained to assess vulnerabilities of people intercepted in mixed migration movements in detention</p> <p><b>94,500</b> asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR for whom disaggregated data by age and location is available including iris scan</p> <p><b>1,500</b> vulnerable persons caught in mixed migratory movements supported in coordination with UNHCR</p> <p><b>3,000</b> refugees submitted for resettlement or Humanitarian Admission to third countries</p> <p><b>100</b> IOM/UNHCR inter-agency case referrals on closed files</p> <p><b>6</b> training and capacity building activities related to the promotion of international refugee protection, access to basic rights for refugees and intersection with other related areas</p> <p><b>240</b> persons trained including the provision of technical support to local authorities and civil society</p>

Objective	Output	Target
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Community-based protection, empowerment and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming both at strengthening self-management and harmonious relationship between refugee and host communities, and at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, including older persons and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>2.1 Enhanced identification and referral to protection services, including psychosocial support, to most vulnerable refugees through enhanced community-based structures</p> <p>2.2 Communications with communities maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community</p> <p>2.3 Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationship and harmonious relationship between refugees and host communities are promoted and strengthened</p>	<p><b>15,700</b> individuals having access to protection services</p> <p><b>1,550</b> community mobilizers and volunteers trained on the identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and information dissemination</p> <p><b>25</b> participatory assessments, and community mapping exercises conducted</p> <p><b>8,000</b> people benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions</p> <p><b>30</b> community groups supported with the delivery of community-based protection interventions responding to the needs of vulnerable persons in their communities</p> <p><b>1,400</b> people reached through activities that promote a harmonious relationship between refugees and host communities</p>

Objective	Output	Target
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Child protection system is strengthened, and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is ensured, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children</p>	<p>3.1 Strengthened and increased capacity of national and local systems and mechanisms to respond to the needs of refugees and host community children</p>	<p><b>123</b> public facilities and government bodies are strengthened  <b>1,300</b> public officials and NGO staff are trained on child protection  <b>7,000</b> children, adolescents, youth and caregivers from the host community accessing child protection services</p>
	<p>3.2 Specialized child protection services are available for children adolescents and youth, in particular UASC</p>	<p><b>1,940</b> children, adolescents and youth benefiting from multi sectoral case management  <b>2,900</b> children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions  <b>350</b> children, adolescents and youth with specific needs, including with disabilities, benefitting from specialized child protection support</p>
	<p>3.3 Children, adolescents, youth and caregivers have access to community based child protection, psychosocial support (PSS) interventions and life skills</p>	<p><b>5,700</b> children, adolescents and youth participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support, life skills and child protection (CP) programs  <b>1,650</b> female and male caregivers participating in positive parenting programs  <b>8,500</b> children, adolescents and youth participating in community based psychosocial support and child protection activities</p>

Objective	Output	Target
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b> The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is enhanced.</p>	<p>4.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multisector SGBV services adapted to their age, sex and diversity</p>	<p><b>1,010</b> SGBV survivors receive multisector services (at least one of the following: legal, medical, psychosocial, emergency response or emergency shelter)</p>
	<p>4.2 Risks of SGBV mitigated and reduced through community led initiatives</p>	<p><b>9,150</b> people reached through community-led prevention and response activities on SGBV</p>
	<p>4.3 Capacity of Government and non-Government services in all sectors is strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to SGBV</p>	<p><b>180</b> Government and non-Government services that receive support in all sectors</p>
	<p>4.4 National polices and mechanisms that address SGBV are enhanced and brought in line with international standards</p>	<p><b>220</b> health service providers trained on SGBV medical protocol</p> <p><b>50</b> service providers trained on state laws and regulations that respond to SGBV survivors and related services</p>
	<p>4.5 Empowerment opportunities and increased access for communities at risk through raised awareness about SGBV national legislation, practice and existing services and outlet</p>	<p><b>10,570</b> persons at risk of SGBV benefitting from empowerment opportunities</p>

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Agency/Organization	Total (USD) 2018
IOM	241,300
Save the Children	608,500
UNFPA	1,555,500
UNHCR	4,828,393
UNICEF	2,330,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,563,693</b>





# EDUCATION

## SECTOR RESPONSE

**Partners working in the education sector with UNHCR are United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children International (SCI), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), school boards and universities. The Education working group is co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF.**

## CURRENT SITUATION

Egypt hosts a predominantly young refugee population in need of adequate education services at all levels. The majority of refugees in Egypt have experienced considerable disruptions to their education in their country of origin and during their subsequent displacement to Egypt. Many African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugee children and young people are not enrolled in schools in Egypt due to multiple factors. Some dropped out of school before coming to Egypt, while others have fallen behind in their studies following long periods of absence due to insecurity, closure of their schools, or displacement in their country of origin. In addition, many have poor educational support capacities within their homes and few opportunities to receive remedial education.

In Egypt, economic constraints are among the factors contributing to the discontinued education of refugee and asylum-seeker students. They are often compelled to enter the labour force to support themselves and contribute to covering their families’ basic needs. Despite the general poverty that refugees are experiencing, many families are trying to find an education opportunity for their school-age children.

Syrian and Sudanese refugees have access to public education granted to them by the Ministry of Education. However, other nationalities such as Iraqi, Yemenis and sub-Saharan African refugees are still unable to register their children in public schools due to legal barriers, related to the legal framework in relation to Egypt’s reservation on the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention regarding refugees’ access to public education. UNHCR is working very closely with the Minister of Education to facilitate access to public schools for all refugee students. The Egyptian Government is a partner of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, and education partners aim to contribute in particular to Sustainable Development Goal 4 concerning inclusive education for all.

Meanwhile, refugees registered in public schools face the same difficulties as Egyptian children, such as overcrowded classrooms, lack of educational materials, the quality of education and reliance on private lessons to make up for gaps in the education system. Many refugee children also have difficulties in adapting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum. In addition, many live far from the schools they attend; they have to leave very early in the morning and take more than one form of public transport to reach the nearest school. This creates additional financial burdens, increases protection risks and affects school attendance.

For those enrolled in Egyptian public schools, the Ministry of Education provides a final examination, but the registration process is challenging for refugees as it requires a residency permit, the submission of documentation and various other identification documents. As a result, many Sudanese children and other sub-Saharan African refugees cannot advance beyond primary level education, blocking their road to higher education.

A total of 70 Sudanese refugee community schools were operating during the 2017/2018 academic year and providing education to approximately 13,000 refugee boys and girls. Twenty-six of these schools were hosting approximately 80 per cent of all students of school-going age with refugee or asylum-seeker status. UNHCR has supported these schools for approximately 15 years, including printing curricula books, providing education grants to children, capacity building interventions to education and management staff, as well as annual financial assistance to a selected number of schools to help them pay rent and cover associated expenses.

Refugee community schools established by faith groups follow the Sudanese national curriculum and some conduct lessons in the English language. These schools, however, face similar problems to public schools in terms of overcrowding. Sudanese children attending the community schools are, in most cases, unable to obtain

certificates recognized by the Egyptian or Sudanese Governments. Only those taking the Sudanese national exams and passing the final exams (49 per cent of students) can attend public universities in Egypt, and less than half of them later actually go to universities in Egypt.

In October 2016, the UNHCR High Commissioner met with the Egyptian Minister of Education to advocate for the inclusion of all African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees into the Egyptian public school system. In 2017, UNHCR continued its advocacy in this regard with a promising

reply from the Ministry of Education. UNHCR also provided capacity building in the form of smart classroom systems to support the Ministry of Education in improving the quality of education provided in the targeted public schools. Education partners are mapping public schools in neighbourhoods with high concentration of refugees looking at the potential for enhancing the physical capacity and assisting the government in building additional classrooms or schools.

## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

**More than 23,600 sub-Saharan African, Iraqi and Yemeni children are between five and 17 years old. Almost a quarter of them have never enrolled in school. This includes 39 per cent of 3-6-year-olds; 13 per cent of 7-12-year-olds; and 23 per cent of 13-17-year-olds.<sup>6</sup> Although their families usually wish to provide educational opportunities to the children, many face daily struggles in meeting their basic needs. They can often simply not afford to pay for school books, stationery, uniforms, and transportation to school.**

African refugee families with school children are among the most vulnerable and poor refugees living in Egypt. The majority live in densely populated areas in and around Cairo where affordable accommodation is available for rent. These locations often lack access to meaningful education opportunities and limit the parents' employment opportunities as domestic workers or other jobs that would potentially allow them to take care of their children after school.

While Egypt's Government is committed to a universal access to school meals programme, since October 2015 WFP has been complementing the national efforts with a school feeding programme in public primary schools in governorates where most refugees are residing. However, up to now, this school feeding programme benefits 300,00 Egyptian and Syrian refugee children in 320 public primary schools, but no sub-Saharan Africans, Yemenis and Iraqi students. Meanwhile, the findings of a UNHCR nutrition survey for African and Iraqi for refugee children and women of reproductive age<sup>7</sup> informed about a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of seven per cent, and a stunting rate of 5 per cent for children and adolescents between 5 to 19 years. Nutrition needs of this population group therefore remain high.

Among the most vulnerable school-age children are approximately 150 boys and girls living with disabilities

and more than 2,600 unaccompanied and separated children, who wish to continue their education. Children living with disabilities and unaccompanied young people who do not attend full-time educational programs often experience dramatic effects on their lives. They lack opportunities to interact with other young people, and consequently many of them do not have the support structures and life skills that would, once they reach adulthood, help them to live independently and secure a job. In contrast, unaccompanied children in school often build support networks of friends, teachers, and administrators that they can draw upon when they face problems. Many unaccompanied minors have been out of school for years before they get the opportunity to enrol in education again, and are sometimes placed in grades that do not match their age.

Drop-out levels are high when it comes to secondary school, and opportunities to access technical and vocational training, as well as higher education is very limited for refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen. This means that the capacities of refugee youth are often not recognized and supported, which in turn later limits their livelihood opportunities and long-term solutions.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR survey 'Access to education among refugee children living in Egypt, 2017 Profile', using data of September 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Survey results released in May 2016.



# STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

## Partners in the education sector identified the following key objectives:

1. Access to education is increased for refugees and asylum-seekers through mainstreaming into the public school system.
2. Quality of education is improved in school attended by refugee and asylum-seeker students.

**The education sector partners in Egypt will support the integration of African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees into the public and private school system, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and school boards (parents-teacher association). This will be achieved through capacitating public schools in areas with high concentration of refugees. Education partners will provide a comprehensive programme for educators working with refugee students with a focus on psychosocial support, strengthening teachers' capacities and pedagogical aspects of teaching. Meanwhile, refugee students will be supported to be fully integrated into public schools through bridging and accelerated learning programmes.**

For 2018, UNHCR aims at mainstreaming approximately 13,500 refugee school-age children into Egyptian public schools. Over 8,000 of the targeted children are Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, who have already been granted access to public schools, and some 5,500 refugee children from sub-Saharan African countries.

As a first step, UNHCR, UNICEF, SCI, and CRS, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, will conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of public schools in areas of high density of African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugee children. The findings of this assessment will determine the absorption capacity of the schools and their need for additional space and staff training. This will help education partners to devise a clear implementation plan and provide refugee families with accurate information for the enrolment of their children.

Targeted refugee children will require support prior to their enrolment in public schools to ensure a successful transition and minimize the risk of dropping out of education. This support will be delivered through a comprehensive bridging programme. It will, also, include extensive language classes (particularly for non-Arabic/non-English speakers), and supported a study to help the children better understand and access the Egyptian curriculum.

Families of African, Iraqi and Yemeni boys, girls and youth will also continue to receive education grants,

upon enrolment and regular attendance. The grant will contribute to school fees, uniforms, books, stationery and transportation. The education grant is distributed according to the school type and the grade of the student. Vulnerable and out-of-school children will be identified, and those with additional needs will be supported through special assistance. Also, adult literacy and numeracy classes will be provided to African families to assist them in life-long learning.

Children may face challenging environments in Egyptian public schools, including discrimination and harassment in different forms. They may also struggle with managing the transition from the familiar environment of community schools where they are often taught in their dialect by teachers from a similar background and ethnicity. Education partners will be actively seeking the support of Ministry of Education officials, both at the local and central level, to ensure that children are properly protected and receive appropriate support. In addition, partners working in child protection will work very closely with these children to ensure that their various needs are timely and properly met.

Partners will also support a school-based reform model that enables stakeholders such as students, teachers, and parents to voice their concerns and contribute towards an improved education process. This is expected to lead to an increase in the enrolment and retention rates of refugee children in formal education.

## EGYPT RESPONSE PLAN

For Refugees & Asylum-seekers from  
Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq & Yemen  
2018

Education partners will provide a comprehensive education service for unaccompanied and separated refugee boys and girls, through tailor-made education programmes, to maximize their protection and enable them to be active members of their communities. Partners will also be expanding the vocational training programmes for youth and adolescents and seek deeper cooperation with governments for tertiary education opportunities.

WFP will complement the national school meals programme with a focus on ensuring access to education for vulnerable sub-Saharan African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees and asylum-seekers, especially girls. On a daily basis, the agency plans to provide locally produced nutritious fortified High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to 15,000 students.

The school meals programme encourages enrolment and attendance, and fosters social cohesion between refugees and their host communities. Complementary interventions are planned to improve the nutrition of school children through teacher training and nutrition awareness efforts. Also, WFP will support government partners to strengthen the capacity of technical systems, in efforts to improve the

national school meals programme. These interventions are expected to contribute to 'No Lost Generation' and to ensure that children have access to adequate and nutritious food whilst attending school.

Education sector partners are coordinating activities through the Education working group, and are working closely with other sectors, including child protection, SGBV, public health and livelihood where education is being made an entry point to deliver protection-related services. A health and safety training programme implemented by the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) targeting children, their parents and their teachers in the community and public schools will be expanded to reach and empower more African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugee children.

Education Sector appealing agencies are working in partnership with the Ministry of Education to achieve the set target of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda relating to inclusive and equitable education for all. This will be realized through activities promoting inclusion of refugee students in public schools as well as capacity building to Ministry of Education schools and staff working with refugee school-age children.



## Education Sector Response

Objective	Output	Target
<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Access to education is increased for refugees and asylum-seekers through mainstreaming into the public school system	1.1 Improved inclusive access to education by all children, youth and adolescents	<b>4,100</b> children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and pre-primary education <b>12,500</b> children (5-17 years g/b) provided with education grants <b>760</b> UASC (6-17 years, g/b) receiving education grants <b>150</b> students with special needs receiving education support <b>3,000</b> children benefiting from bridging programme
	1.2 School attendance encouraged and nutrition needs complemented	<b>15,000</b> children receive locally produced fortified high energy snacks (datebars) every day they attend school
	1.3 Improved access to higher education opportunities.	<b>348</b> youths and adolescents benefiting from higher education scholarships
	1.4 Physical capacity of public schools hosting refugee children improved and bridging classes conducted	<b>10</b> public schools hosting refugee children improved or maintained

Objective	Output	Target
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Quality of education is improved in the schools attended by refugee and asylum-seeker students</p>	<p>2.1 Provide professional development to teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies</p>	<p><b>290</b> teachers and education personnel trained (m/f)</p>
	<p>2.2 Procure and distribute textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies</p>	<p><b>290</b> teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides <b>2,000</b> students (3-17 years) receiving learning materials and supplies <b>13,000</b> children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving text books</p>
	<p>2.3 Children, youth and adolescents benefitting from technical and vocational training (TVET) and life skills education and recreational activities</p>	<p><b>700</b> children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills activities in formal settings <b>1,000</b> youth (15-24 years, g/b) benefiting from life skill activities in non-formal settings <b>300</b> youth enrolled in technical and vocational education and training institutes</p>
	<p>2.4 Improve data collection related to formal and non-formal education, including tracking of out-of-school children, school based assessments</p>	<p><b>10</b> programmes implemented to enhance data collection <b>150</b> education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and International Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards (INEE MS) <b>3,000</b> children assessed by the enhanced educational tools (non-formal)</p>

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Agency/Organization	Total (USD) 2018
CRS	993,686
SCI	625,000
UNHCR	4,744,258
UNICEF	530,000
WFP	343,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,236,314</b>





# PUBLIC HEALTH

## SECTOR RESPONSE

**UNHCR is working with the following partners in the public health sector: Caritas Egypt, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Refuge Egypt, Save the Children International (SCI), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).**

## CURRENT SITUATION

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is responsible for the overall health and population policy as well as the provision of public health services. The Egyptian Parliament has recently approved a law to ensure universal health insurance, the roll-out of which will gradually take place.

In October 2016, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding with the MoHP, by which access to public health care services was extended to all refugees. This means that public preventive primary health services are provided to all refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt at equal levels to Egyptians. In MOHP primary health care clinics, the preventive health care services are free of charge, and a nominal consultation fee is applicable for curative consultations.

In January 2017, the MoHP issued a memorandum to 15 primary health care facilities to ensure access for African and Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers. During a participatory assessment conducted in February 2017, especially non-Arabic speakers among the refugee community showed limited awareness about the process and timeframe of their integration in the public health system. They also expressed uncertainty of which facilities will be accessible to them and fear of possible

discrimination. Consequently, health partners worked throughout 2017 to ensure a smooth integration of these population groups into the public health system. During the transition period, NGO partners continued to provide services for African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees and asylum-seekers. Another Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS) is planned for the beginning of 2018, to assess the advancement of the mainstreaming process and identify and address any obstacles faced.

As of November 2017, health partners reported 43,928 primary health care consultations to women, girls, boys, and men, including follow-up visits for more than 1,266 patients with chronic diseases and 2,543 mental health consultations. A total of 8,272 antenatal consultations took place. Also, 830 women received cash grants to cover the costs of their delivery care in public hospitals, and 7,916 secondary and tertiary care services were supported, including 533 life-saving emergencies and 120 psychiatric hospitalizations.

For Egyptians, around 60 to 70 per cent of the costs of secondary and tertiary health care referral services are out-of-pocket expenditures<sup>8</sup>, which is considered a high-cost burden. The same is the case for non-Egyptians who are not covered by insurance or state-subsidized support for poor, uninsured nationals. UNHCR subsidizes the provision of essential secondary and life-saving health care services.

<sup>8</sup> Catastrophic and Impoverishing Effects of Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure: New Evidence from Egypt Ahmed Shoukry Rashad, Mesbah Fathy Sharaf, Department of Economics, Faculty of Commerce, Egypt 2 Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

**Refugees arriving in Egypt, who seek primary, secondary and tertiary health care, have different understandings and expectations of the health care services, as well as diverse access and utilization patterns. The results of the HAUS undertaken at the end of 2016 indicate that 39.2 per cent of African and Iraqi households surveyed spent money on health care in the previous month, with an average household cost of 373 EGP. The devaluation of the Egyptian pound has resulted in the rise of health care related expenses, with a 30 to 50 per cent increase in the price of medicines, laboratory analysis, and hospital interventions costs, as per the medicine list released by the MoHP in January 2017. For the non-Arabic speaking population, language is an additional obstacle and barrier to access health care, according to participatory assessments conducted in 2017.**

HAUS results also showed that African and Iraqi refugees have limited knowledge of subsidized and free health services available to refugees. The survey highlighted that the main barrier to access health care was the inability to pay user fees; 70 per cent of those who received a referral for specialized services had to make additional out-of-pocket payments, through wages, loans, and community support, despite the UNHCR-funded referral care services through partners.

Additionally, the assessment revealed that 10 per cent of surveyed household members suffered from chronic conditions, with hypertension, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes at the top of the list. Some 87.5 per cent of pregnant women received antenatal care service; however, they reported that high transportation costs were a challenge. Most of the deliveries occurred in public facilities, while a quarter occurred in private institutions. The neonatal complications rate was relatively high (16.7 per cent) requiring hospitalization of the baby.

The findings of a UNHCR nutrition survey for African and Iraqi for refugee children and women of reproductive age<sup>9</sup> revealed that for children under five years of age, vaccination coverage was 74.3 per cent for measles (target  $\geq 95\%$ ) and vitamin A supplementation 35.4 per cent (target  $\geq 90\%$ ). The nutrition survey further informed about a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of seven per cent, and a stunting rate of 10 per cent for babies and young children between 6 and 59 months, and 5 per cent for children and adolescents between 5 to 19 years. Moreover, the prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6 to 59 months and non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was found in 76 per cent of the studied population. The survey highlighted the need to improve the nutritional status of African and Iraqi refugee children and women of reproductive age, by strengthening multi-faceted interventions.

<sup>9</sup> Survey results released in May 2016.





# STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

## The key objectives of the public health sector response are:

1. Equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care is improved for refugees of all nationalities and impacted host communities in Egypt
2. Life-saving assistance is optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for all refugees in Egypt
3. The national health care system is supported

## The health partners support refugees to access comprehensive primary health care services, and essential life-saving secondary and emergency health services to reduce morbidity and mortality.

In line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the health sector aims to ensure healthy lives and promote the wellbeing of all of all ages. The health partners seek to ensure refugees from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen can fulfil their right to sustainably access preventative and curative health care services. Moreover, partners strengthen existing national health system; 15 MoHP clinics will be supported, focusing on a standardized package with a specific focus on quality antenatal care, reproductive health care, child and adolescent health, immunizations, and non-communicable diseases. In addition, UNHCR will support five NGO-run health centres to ensure that all refugees can access primary health care services.

Agencies in the health sector will ensure access to comprehensive reproductive health care for refugees. Partners will continue to provide pregnancy follow-up and referrals for delivery to public facilities and ensure care for children under the age of five years, including growth monitoring and nutritional support.

The health sector will also work on ensuring adequate and timely access to nutrition interventions, especially targeting young children and their caregivers, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups. A conditional cash-based support programme has been set up for all pregnant women to have access to hospital delivery care.

Moreover, partners will support the access of all refugee children to expanded immunization programmes and improved diagnosis and treatment of childhood

illnesses. UNHCR and UNICEF will support the MoHP in strengthening the national expanded immunization programmes to improve access of all children in Egypt regardless of their status.

In 2018, health partners will continue to ensure access to antiretroviral medications for people living with HIV and will maintain universal access and widen active case detection for tuberculosis while ensuring universal access to voluntary counselling, testing, and treatment. Support and linkages with national tuberculosis and HIV programmes will continue.

UNHCR will continue to support life-saving secondary health care through one referral care system and standardized criteria to ensure equitable services for all refugees regardless of nationality. In 2017, an independent referral care committee was established to review complex cases.

Health partners will also engage the refugee community through a peer-to-peer model to raise awareness about health services availability, enhance access and utilization of public services, and when needed, accompany them to public facilities.

Coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular protection, child protection, and education will be pursued to optimize the efficient and effective implementation of the referral system as well as equal and timely access to health care, especially for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, violence, abuse, and exploitation.

## Health Sector Response

Objective	Output	Target
<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care is improved for refugees of all nationalities and impacted host communities in Egypt	1.1 Regular consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	<b>40,130</b> acute public health care consultations for girls, women, boys, men <b>7,600</b> children under 5 years of age receive routine immunization and growth monitoring services
	1.2 Access to basic reproductive, child and youth health care ensured.	<b>1,680</b> antenatal care consultations provided <b>300</b> people receiving family planning services
	1.3 Integrated child survival model implemented and nutritional integrated model supported in impacted areas	<b>30</b> public health care facilities supported for implementing integrated child survival model and nutritional integrated model <b>2,200</b> children aged under 5 years receiving routine immunization and growth monitoring services

Objective	Output	Target
<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Life-saving assistance is optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for all refugees in Egypt	2.1 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services is strengthened	<b>9,000</b> referrals to secondary and tertiary health care services for girls, women, boys, men  <b>500</b> patients received secondary health care for life threatening emergencies
	2.2 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	<b>125</b> pregnant women with direct obstetric complications managed at secondary health care  <b>110</b> neonatal ICU admission
<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b> The national health care system is supported	3.1 Enhanced quality of services provided at PHC facilities	<b>100</b> participants trained on supervision model at central level  <b>70%</b> increase of refugee visits to supported facilities (health care utilization)
	3.2 Community health awareness is expanded and strengthened	<b>180</b> community health awareness sessions conducted  <b>30</b> trained community health volunteers  <b>11,000</b> home based care visits

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Agency/Organization	Total (USD) 2018
IOM	445,050
Refuge Egypt	250,000
Save the Children	444,000
UNHCR	2,051,381
UNICEF	620,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,810,431</b>





# BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

## SECTOR RESPONSE

**UNHCR is working with the following partners in the basic needs and livelihood sector: the World Food Programme (WFP), Caritas Egypt, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Plan International. While WFP, CRS and UNHCR jointly appeal for support of the basic needs and livelihood sector in this document, Caritas Egypt and Plan International will implement UNHCR's basic needs and livelihood projects in 2018.**

## CURRENT SITUATION

Economic and financial reforms at the end of 2016 pushed inflation to a historic peak in June 2017, leading to increased pressures on households to meet their basic needs. With more than quarter of the population living under the national poverty line coupled with an unemployment rate at 12.5 per cent, jobs and better economic conditions remain priorities for Egypt's future. Although there are evident improvements in the economy, Egypt continues to face major challenges that include poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, spatial and social disparity, gender-based inequality, and environmental degradation.

Rising inflation in food and non-food prices, fluctuations in foreign currency reserves and deterioration of exchange rates remain a risk to food accessibility for vulnerable people as Egypt is a net food importer. The Food Security Index developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) shows that Egypt is moderately food secure, while the national Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) shows that 15.9 percent of the population have poor access to food.<sup>10</sup> To respond to these challenges, the Government implements a large social protection system that provides food subsidies to vulnerable members of the population, including pregnant and lactating women, school children, people with disabilities and the elderly. However, national safety nets are overstretched after more than three years of economic slowdown and do for now not allow refugees and asylum-seekers to be included under the national social protection schemes. Nevertheless, there are encouraging signs of economic recovery in Egypt including an increase in overseas exports, a resurgence in the tourism sector, reflecting an expected increase of the gross domestic product by 5 per cent in 2018.<sup>11</sup>

UNHCR provides unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable sub-Saharan African, Iraqi, and Yemeni refugee families, in efforts to mitigate against negative coping mechanisms. Those selected have very low or no sources of income, lack

adequate social or communal support and have specific vulnerabilities such as female-headed households, unaccompanied children, elderly people, and people living with serious medical conditions or disabilities. Due to insufficient funding, UNHCR has been constrained to limit the provision of unconditional cash grants to a monthly average of 3,500 vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeker families, covering 9,100 people in 2017.

Households supported with cash grants represent the most vulnerable, prioritized from an already deprived population. The need for cash assistance is much greater than the available funding. The funds disbursed range from EGP 600 to 1,800, depending on the size and level of vulnerability of the family, and only cover approximately 40 per cent of their basic needs with no direct support to meet their food security needs. Education and reproductive health grants are provided to targeted populations by partners in the respective sectors.

In the winter of 2017/2018, UNICEF and UNHCR developed a joint winterization programme, including one-time cash assistance that was disbursed at the beginning of the winter. Through a top-up amount provided by UNICEF, the cash grant covered the entire minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for refugees in Egypt (USD 34), and additional vulnerable families and children received the much-needed assistance. In total, 26,573 Iraqi, Yemeni and sub-Saharan African refugees and asylum-seekers were targeted for winterization grants.

In addition to unconditional cash grants, efforts continue to support African, Iraqi and Yemeni men and women through vocational training, language classes, job placement, and business development services. However, due to limited livelihood funding over the past two years, only a few participants, an approximate number of 360 African, Iraqi and Yemeni refugees, benefited from different types of training. Another 105 were placed into jobs, and 125 started their own businesses. The total number constitutes less than 2 per cent of the population of working age (18- 60).

<sup>10</sup> Egypt Demographic Health Survey 2014 and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

<sup>11</sup> World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, Middle East and North Africa analysis, June 2017, P. 96

## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

**The socio-economic situation of African, Yemeni and Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers is assessed by UNHCR's partner Caritas through structured interviews that take place throughout the year. The assessment looks into the dependency ratio, housing, and economic situation, as well as protection vulnerabilities.**

According to these assessments, one-third of the Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis assisted with cash grants in 2017 were unaccompanied minors or separated children. Approximately 24 per cent of the assisted families were headed by single parents. Seven per cent required temporary assistance as they were succumbing to or at risk of homelessness. Five per cent of those receiving cash assistance were older than 60 years, had specific needs and did not have any family members to support them.

In order to mitigate against resorting to negative coping mechanisms, those who were assessed as being extremely vulnerable, are supported by cash grants. The amount disbursed is determined by the level of vulnerability and household size. Notwithstanding this support, the cost of living in Egypt remains high, and the unconditional grants only meet approximately 40 per cent of their basic needs. The recent devaluation of the Egyptian pound has further stretched the survival needs of this population.

With regards to food assistance, WFP has been continuously assisting refugees from Syria since the onset of the crisis in 2013, on the request of the Government of Egypt. However, it has so far not been possible to also provide unconditional general food assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries of origin such as sub-Saharan African countries, Yemen and Iraq due to the lack of funding.

Concerning livelihoods, and according to UNHCR's database as at December 2017, 23.5 per cent of the population have not received any formal education, 25 per cent have completed primary school and 37.5 per cent secondary education. Approximately 9 per cent of the population has attained university and post-university education. It is noted that around 53 per cent of the urban refugee population between (18-60 years old) have had no prior work experience.

Securing employment is challenging for African refugees who are vulnerable to exploitation. Due to administrative challenges to obtaining official work permits in Egypt, the majority of refugees and asylum-seekers are employed in the informal sector. Many may also face discriminatory attitudes, which can result in marginalization. Thousands of African refugee women are employed in the domestic work sector where some of them have been subject to verbal and physical assaults. Many men and young people, often newly arrived in Egypt, are confronted with day to day temporary work options which may involve serious protection risks. Access to information and better avenues for work is certainly an underlying need.

As with cash assistance, there is a need for more funding for livelihood opportunities, including certified market-oriented vocational training, enhanced marketing opportunities for entrepreneurs, community-based savings programmes, and seed funding to start-up viable businesses.





# STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

## The objectives for the basic needs and livelihoods programmes:

1. Assistance to the most vulnerable provided to meet basic needs.
2. Self-reliance and safe livelihoods are improved.

**The focus will remain on the provision of support to refugees with the most socio-economical and protection related vulnerabilities. These refugees will be supported with unconditional cash grants and monthly food vouchers, supplemented where appropriate with conditional grants for education, as well as maternal and child health services.**

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. To date, funding has only allowed for the provision of cash grants based on the calculation of a monthly basket of recurrent non-food items (i.e., rent, transportation, communication, hygiene). To ensure that individual food and nutritional needs are more effectively met, funding will be sought to provide a top-up of the cash grant. Also, depending on the available funding, UNHCR and UNICEF plan to jointly provide winterization support to the most vulnerable.

WFP plans to provide 20,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers with food assistance in the form of a monthly food voucher of approximately USD 22 (periodically adjusted to prevailing market prices and exchange rate). This amount is equivalent to 400 EGP and in line with the current national minimum expenditure basket. Refugees and asylum-seekers will be able to redeem their food assistance in over 50 selected contracted supermarkets located in areas where most refugees are residing. Targeting will be based on vulnerability indicators resulting from periodic socio-economic food security vulnerability assessments. Similar to other interventions, the provision of food assistance depends on the level of available donor contributions.

The voucher scheme helps to restore a sense of normalcy and dignity to the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers by allowing them to purchase foods of their choice and thereby meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more effectively. Given these benefits, the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas and Egypt's existing infrastructure and functioning local

markets, food vouchers were adopted as the primary modality of WFP assistance.

In addition, WFP's nutrition assistance for pregnant and lactating women will be implemented in consultation with national health counterparts and collaboration with selected private clinic operators through the provision of conditional value vouchers for the value of 22 USD (400 EGP) to purchase locally produced high energy food items. Entitlements for assistance will be tied to regular primary healthcare visits with a view to improving nutrition and levels of pre-antenatal care.

The livelihoods programmes in 2018 will concentrate on skills development, entrepreneurship and improving access to wage employment. A well-rounded approach is required to facilitate work opportunities that consider decency and protection. In addition, UNHCR plans to collect recent information on the African, Yemeni and Iraqi population to inform better programming.

The wage employment track will focus on building skills that are demanded in the labour market and on facilitating refugees' and asylum-seekers' access to jobs. Legally registered employers and employment agencies will be profiled, and those who demonstrate perspectives for decent employment will be linked to job seekers from Africa, Yemen, and Iraq. Interventions in specific sectors, such as food processing and the domestic work sector, will be extended within a protection framework. Salary subsidies and six-month on-the-job training and apprenticeship programmes will also be provided, to help people gain experience and increase employability.

Livelihood partners will also continue to support refugees in starting their own businesses and provide training and business development services



to vulnerable refugees while fostering community-based collective livelihood solutions. For more viable entrepreneurs, tailored business development support and systemized marketing channels will be pursued. UNHCR will continue introducing sectoral and area-based interventions that bring about skills development, employment, and marketing support in a range of viable and accommodative sectors for refugees such as the hospitality, home services, food and beverage, and retail sectors. Efforts will be enhanced to promote the inclusion of African, Yemeni and Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers in local support platforms, as well as to improve and expand the entrepreneurial networks and their access to markets.

In addition to ensuring continued basic food security, WFP will also carry out livelihood, and knowledge and skills development activities that promote

livelihood opportunities and enhance self-reliance. Direct assistance to selected refugees and asylum-seekers will be provided through cash-based transfers at the condition of full attendance and completion of specialized training courses.

All livelihood partners will pursue self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods for host and refugee communities with the aim of eliminating disparities, achieving better social cohesion and ensuring equal access to food and livelihood options. Agencies will thereby paying special attention to vulnerable populations such as female-headed households, youth, and people living with disabilities. Language learning will be availed for non-Arabic speakers and implemented in coordination with other sectors. Partners in the sector will also continue to advocate for the facilitation of formal employment.

## Basic Needs and Livelihoods Sector Response

Objective	Output	Target
<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Assistance to the most vulnerable provided to meet basic needs.	1.1 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees	<b>15,000</b> refugees and asylum-seekers receive multi-purpose cash assistance on monthly basis
	1.2 Food assistance provided to targeted refugee populations to meet their basic food needs	<b>20,000</b> refugees and asylum-seekers receive food vouchers on monthly basis
	1.3 Food assistance provided to pregnant and lactating refugee women and girls, and their children	<b>6,000</b> pregnant and lactating women and girls, and their children (6-23months) receive food vouchers on monthly basis to meet their basic nutritional
	1.4 Winterization support provided to most vulnerable refugees	<b>6,000</b> refugees and asylum-seekers receive winterization support
<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Self-reliance and safe livelihoods are improved	2.1 Employment opportunities enhanced	<b>150</b> people have access to wage employment <b>200</b> people receive grants to start-up businesses
	2.2 Capacities and skills enhanced	<b>450</b> people are provided with training for livelihood purposes
	2.3 Access to livelihood and income diversification activities to enhance livelihood opportunities and promote resilience	<b>1,000</b> selected participants receive vocational and life-skills training

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Agency/Organization	Total (USD) 2018
CRS	187,500
UNICEF	2,000,000
UNHCR	10,009,639
WFP	9,020,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,217,566</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term
<b>ACSFT</b>	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human rights
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CBAs</b>	Community-based Associations
<b>CEMONC</b>	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection
<b>CPSWG</b>	Child Protection Sub-Working Group
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CSP</b>	Community Support Projects
<b>CwC</b>	Communication with Communities
<b>ECCE</b>	Early Childhood Care and Education
<b>EFRR</b>	Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian Pound
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme on Immunization
<b>ERC</b>	Egyptian Red Crescent
<b>EWARN</b>	Early Warning Alert and Response Network
<b>GAM</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GoE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>HAUS</b>	Health Access and Utilization Survey
<b>HIS</b>	Health Information System
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IAWG</b>	Inter-Agency Working Group
<b>ICU</b>	Intensive Care Unit
<b>INEE MS</b>	International Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ISWG</b>	Inter-sector Working Group
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoHE</b>	Ministry of Higher Education
<b>MoHP</b>	Ministry of Health and Population
<b>MoYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>NCCM</b>	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
<b>NCW</b>	National Council for Women
<b>NFIs</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PHC</b>	Public Health Care
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support
<b>PWD</b>	People Living with Disabilities

## EGYPT RESPONSE PLAN

For Refugees & Asylum-seekers from  
Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq & Yemen  
2018

Abbreviation	Term
<b>RSD</b>	Refugee Status Determination
<b>SCI</b>	Save the Children International
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SWGs</b>	Sector Working Groups
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>ToRs</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme



# APPEALING PARTNERS

