

# VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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SYRIAN REFUGEES  
IN EGYPT 2017



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

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**Cover Photo:** Son of a Syrian refugee, seen at UNHCR premises in Zamalek, Cairo. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

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# SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

Since the onset of conflict in Syria in 2011, Egypt continues to be a destination for large number of Syrian refugees. In 2017, UNHCR registered 23,657 new Syrian refugees, bringing the number of Syrian refugees to 126,688 registered individuals. Syrian refugees are generously hosted by the Egyptian government and share public services with nationals. However, the protracted nature of the war in Syria has greatly increased risk factors for Syrian refugees. Refugees' challenges in Egypt are exacerbated by structural changes to the economy and ongoing geopolitical events. In 2017 the inflation rate reached 32 percent, the highest it has been in over twenty years. Additionally, inflation of the food price index reached historic highs of nearly 42 percent. Syrian refugees are increasingly vulnerable and more than ever humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent heightened risks.

This document reports the findings of the 2017 Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (EVAR), a multi-sector, household-level survey conducted with 26,585 households. With 104 quantitative data points collected through the survey, EVAR provides a holistic description of household vulnerability, which is further refined and triangulated in this report with reference to 183 focus group discussions performed as part of UNHCR's 2017 Participatory Assessment. The data collected in 2017 is further analyzed alongside data sets collected in 2014-2015 and 2016, providing a longitudinal perspective facilitating the identification of important patterns and trends. Moreover, in 2017 EVAR functioned as a referral mechanism to immediately address the needs of vulnerable households. Thus, EVAR has evolved into a comprehensive protection tool, both collecting and analyzing synchronic and diachronic information, and directly addressing specific household vulnerabilities to achieve improved protection outcomes and household self-reliance.





Children of a Syrian refugee, seen at UNHCR premises in Zamalek, Cairo. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

# KEY FINDINGS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

The Syrian refugee population in Egypt is largely urban with larger population densities found in Giza and 6th of October City, Cairo, and Alexandria. The female to male ratio in 2017 remained steady at roughly one to one. The average household size remains stable at just over 4 members, and the number of children under the age of 17 per household increased from 2016 by nine percent. Seventeen percent of households are headed by a female. Overall, 66.6 percent of households have a dependency ratio of 1 or lower, 14.5 percent have a dependency ratio between 1 and 1.5, 11.8 percent have a dependency ratio between 1.5 and 2, while 7.1 percent of households have a dependency ratio above 2.

## PROTECTION

Birth registrations in 2017 increased such that 99 percent of births were registered.

The number of residency permits being obtained decreased for the second year in a row to 45 percent from 58 percent in 2015. There were 1,696 children with self-reported specific needs in addition to 277 cases of underage marriage. The number of working children increased by 0.7 percentage points from 2015 to 3.4 percent of the population under 18. 26,896 individuals (21 percent of the surveyed population) were identified and referred to protection-based services by utilizing EVAR as a referral mechanism.

## EDUCATION

Some 24,000 Syrian refugee students received education grants to support their enrolment and retention in schools. In terms of higher education, 4,300 refugee youth were enrolled in Egyptian public universities and 260 students were granted university scholarships. EVAR demonstrates that school attendance peaks at ten years of age, with 91 percent of children in attendance, and falls off after 14 years of age, when many young people seek to add to household income by working. A significant correlation between economic vulnerability and school attendance exists, with 78.8 percent of children from severely vulnerable households not attending school. Ongoing registration, costs associated with registration, and lack of documentation are the three most frequent reasons cited for not attending school.

## LIVELIHOODS

Approximately 51 percent of working age (18-60) Syrian refugees in 2017 were economically active; either engaged in some form of employment or actively looking for work, while twenty-five percent were engaged in full-time wage employment, which is a significant increase from 20 percent as recorded in 2016. The vast majority of Syrian refugees working in Egypt are employed in the skilled trades and services sectors. There were 1,619 children below the age of 18 working in 2017; 417 between the ages of five and 14, and 1,202 between the ages of 15 and 17.

## HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

The number of severely vulnerable households increased to 57.91 percent, or 15,396 households in 2017; an increase of eight percentage points compared to 2016, meaning that their actual expenditure per capita is less than half the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).

Average household expenditures increased dramatically: increasing 41 percent from 2016 and 70 percent from 2015. Over a two-year period, Giza and Cairo experienced the largest average increases in monthly expenditures per capita increasing by 94 and 84 percent respectively. Expenditures on rent increased by 30 percent over the three-year reporting period from November 2014 to November 2017. Food expenditures over the same period, however, almost tripled from their low in August 2015 to their high in November 2017.

The average monthly income for women and men increased 30 percent for women and 16 percent for men from 2016. 15,597 households (59 percent) received some form of assistance from UNHCR and WFP in the form of cash (EGP 600 per person to a maximum of EGP 3,000 per household) and/or food assistance vouchers (EGP 400 per person). Sixty-four percent of households were forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating revenue in 2017, which is an increase of five percentage points as compared to 2016.



Syrian family waiting to be registered at UNHCR Egypt's office in Cairo. © UNHCR/Tarik Argaz

# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AOR</b>	Area of responsibility
<b>AOU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian Pound
<b>GoE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>ICESCR</b>	International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>MEB</b>	Minimum Expenditure Basket
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NCM</b>	Negative coping mechanism
<b>PRRO</b>	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
<b>SEA</b>	Socio-Economic Assessment
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and vocational education and training
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and separated children
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>3RP</b>	Regional Refugees and Resilience Plan







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## RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

Following eight years of conflict in Syria, 13 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance including almost 5.5 million refugees.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority of Syrian refugees have sought asylum in neighbouring countries, and the Government of Egypt (GoE) estimates that there are approximately 500,000 Syrians living in Egypt. At the end of December 2017, 126,688 Syrians were registered with UNHCR including 23,657 new refugees registered during the year. Egypt is also host to over 92,000 additional refugees originating from over 58 countries including Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen, and Iraq. This assessment focuses on Syrian refugees, currently the largest refugee community in Egypt, in order to identify and address the most pressing protection concerns, inform humanitarian responses, and help refugees achieve self-reliance.

EVAR is a comprehensive multi-sector household level survey, which was developed by UNHCR in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and CARITAS Egypt. EVAR is managed by UNHCR Egypt. The purpose of the EVAR is to generate reliable and representative evidence on the demographic, protection, education, economic, housing, and coping strategies of Syrian refugee children and adults in Egypt. The EVAR provides data that is used by the humanitarian community to create sustainable, holistic, and participatory interventions to improve a multitude of essential protection interventions. The provision of accurate data is paramount in developing successful programmatic interventions. In addition to an improved understanding of the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Egypt, a vital feature of the assessment consists of identifying strategic and operational recommendations for the programmatic planning and implementation of the Syrian Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

## PURPOSE

The 2017 assessment surveyed 26,585 households and builds on the store of quantitative data collected by previous assessments. The first data collection cycle took place in 2014-2015 and surveyed 22,769 households. The second cycle surveyed 23,345 households in 2016. Together with the 2017 assessment, the three surveys contribute to a longitudinal data set that facilitates the identification of significant trends in vulnerability-related data such as detailed socioeconomic and food security data, and provides evidence and evaluative frameworks for targeting programmes. This longitudinal perspective additionally contributes to an evolving analytic framework for vulnerability, in particular regarding econometric modelling and sector-level models, and data profiling. Finally, multi-year data sets facilitate the identification of areas where further data collection and analysis is necessary.

The findings of this assessment should be understood within the fluid context of Egyptian political and economic discourse. Since November 2016, there have been dramatic changes in the Egyptian economic landscape with the initiation of a major economic reform programme, including the liberalization of the exchange rate, fiscal consolidation measures and reforms to the business environment, as well as the lifting of subsidies on food, consumables, water, and electricity. Additionally, increasing living costs, overstretched services, and rising levels of unemployment have a two-fold negative impact on vulnerable Syrian refugees; first by directly increasing their economic vulnerability, and second because of the pressure placed on the hospitality of Egyptian communities, whose resources are increasingly stretched.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unocha.org/syria>, 09/07/2018.

## OBJECTIVES

EVAR is an extension of data collected previously (2014-2015, and 2016), and analysis has been performed by UNHCR. It is a comprehensive multi-sector household level survey that builds on previously collected data. EVAR aims to:

1. Assess the general vulnerability and food security situation of the Syrian refugees in Egypt two years after the last survey in 2014-2015;
2. Estimate the degree and type of vulnerability pertaining to the Syrian refugee population in Egypt;
3. Update the vulnerability profile of the Syrian refugee population to support targeting of the population in need;
4. Identify areas where further data collection and analysis is necessary, and;
5. Act as a referral mechanism to address household vulnerabilities identified during data collection.

This full-scale third assessment was conducted in order to identify and analyse the main changes in the living conditions and the different types and levels of vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees in Egypt compared to previous years, as well as identify trends and leading factors that resulted in these changes.



A Syrian asylum-seeker applying to a UNHCR cash-based intervention for education at CRS in Cairo, Egypt. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

## POPULATION AND SAMPLING

The current EVAR was conducted over the course of 2017. During this period, the assessment surveyed 26,585 Syrian refugee households amounting to 108,597 Syrian individuals.<sup>2</sup> The female-male ratio is roughly 1:1. With regard to the female population, 43 percent are under 18 years old, 52 percent are between 18 and 60 years old, while only 0.5 percent are 60 years and above. Regarding the male population, 45 percent are under 18 years old, 50 percent are between 18 and 60 years old, and 0.5 percent are 60 years and above. 86 percent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population participated in the EVAR. Figure 1 below reflects the percentage of questionnaires completed per governorate. Syrians that arrived in 2017 and that were registered with UNHCR until November 2017 and who were reachable are included in the assessment. Syrian refugees living in Suez and Upper Egypt were requested to come to the CARITAS mobile offices in Upper Egypt (only those able to do so are included).

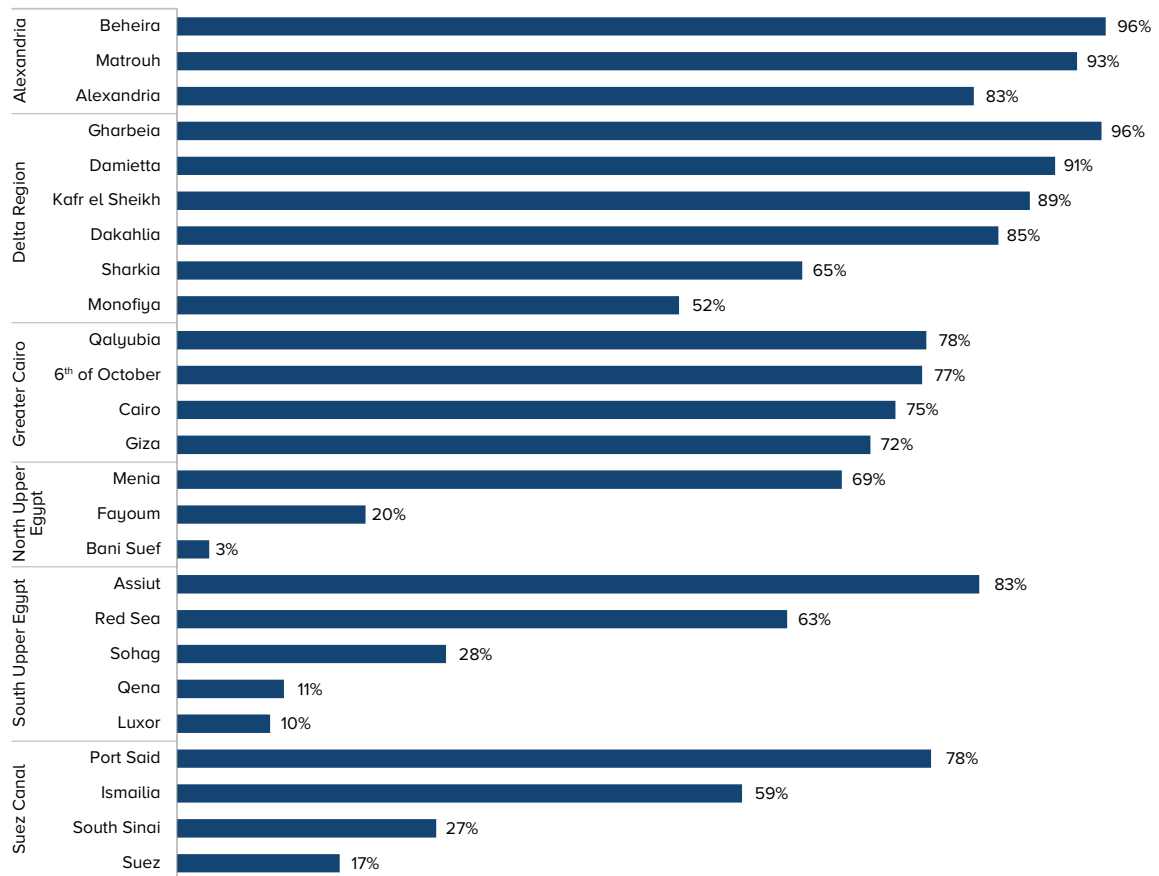


Figure 1. Percentage of questionnaires completed per governorate

<sup>2</sup> A household is defined as an economic unit, where resources are pooled and shared, and there is generally one decision maker for all major economic decisions (especially regarding spending and saving). It should be noted, however, that living arrangements and familial relations are not part of the definition of a household. As such, living in, or sharing the same space unit (same house, same apartment), does not necessarily entail being part of the same household; people living together could be part of different households. Similarly, members of the same household may be relatives or not.

## EVAR QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire deployed for the 2014 and 2015 Socio Economic Assessment (SEA), was developed by UNHCR in consultation with WFP, UNICEF, and Save the Children, as well as with UNHCR Egypt's partner, CARITAS Egypt. Together, these stakeholders developed a standardized questionnaire based on similar assessments performed by UNHCR in Lebanon and Jordan. In order to improve upon past iterations of the SEA, and to ensure the data's effectiveness for a range of stakeholders, the 2017 EVAR questionnaire was updated by UNHCR, WFP, and CARITAS based on lessons learned from the EVAR Phase 1 in 2016. The EVAR questionnaire addresses important multi-sector indicators, while aiming to limit the interview time to one hour. It includes key information on household demographics, refugee's profile on arrival, registration information, protection and security concerns, productive assets, education levels, livelihoods strategies, revenue and expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, debts, and assistance provided (see Annex A for the EVAR Questionnaire 2017). The questionnaire also includes a section for observations and referral to services for the most vulnerable by the enumerators.

## DATA COLLECTION

CARITAS Cairo and CARITAS Alexandria, UNHCR's partners, conducted all assessments for the EVAR. CARITAS conducted home-based assessments for all households in Alexandria and Damietta and 80 percent of the assessments in Cairo; the remaining assessments in Cairo were conducted at the CARITAS office in Nasr City, Cairo. Office-based interviews were conducted as an alternative to home-based assessments in cases where home visits were not permitted due to security concerns. Home visits, although more time consuming, allow for the collection of additional data as they include both responses to questions as well as information collected through observable indicators.

Home and office-based interviews were undertaken by a team of two CARITAS enumerators (one male and one female). Interviewers were trained to ask the questions verbatim and be conscious of avoiding subjective interpretation of both questions and answers. In both styles of interview, the tablet-based questionnaire was completed by one enumerator, while the other asked questions and completed a paper form. Results recorded on the tablet were cross-checked with the paper-based questionnaires by data reviewers, and checked for completeness, correctness, integrity, and consistency according to data review guidelines shared by UNHCR. Where necessary, clarifications were requested and corrections were made accordingly. The uploaded data was then verified by an automated software validation tool designed by UNHCR to perform logical checks and flag errors in the data.

Additional qualitative data was collected during UNHCR's Participatory Assessments. Over the course of 2017, UNHCR Egypt conducted 183 focus group discussions with various refugees and asylum seekers based on geographical location and nationality of origin with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the challenges they face in Egypt. The Participatory Assessment employed the UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations.<sup>3</sup> Data was collected through semi-structured interviews with focus groups to gain a broad array of community perspectives, and to create a forum for refugees to bring to light any new concerns or trends important to their communities.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://bit.ly/2JM7oO9>

## DATA ANALYSIS

Households' vulnerability is assessed against four thresholds, designating severe, high, mild, and low vulnerability. Vulnerability is calculated by measuring household expenditure against a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), defined as the minimum quantities of basic food and non-food items needed for a Syrian household in Egypt to maintain a basic but dignified life. Those households in the severe and high-vulnerability groups are unable to meet the MEB (see Table 1).

In 2014, UNHCR Egypt developed the MEB for Syrian refugees in Egypt, which is derived from a series of focus group discussions with Syrian refugees to determine their main expenditures. This was followed by market assessments in Alexandria, Cairo, and Damietta to quantify the data. The MEB for 2014 was calculated as EGP 592.4 (USD 79) per person per month. The MEB remained constant into 2016 based on the Central Bank of Egypt's statistic and inflation rates. However, following the devaluation of the Egyptian Pound in late November 2016, the MEB for 2017 increased to EGP 3,919.

Vulnerability Threshold	Definition
Severe vulnerability	<50% of the MEB
High vulnerability	51-99% of the MEB
Mild vulnerability	100-149% of the MEB
Low vulnerability	>150% of the MEB

Table 1: Definition of vulnerability thresholds based on the MEB

## LIMITATIONS

The majority of data presented in this report is derived from the Alexandria, Delta Region, and Greater Cairo Governorates: the governorates with the highest Syrian refugee populations. In governorates with smaller numbers of refugees, such as Upper Egypt and Suez, refugees were requested to visit CARITAS' mobile offices such as those in Menia and Assiut.

The majority of interviews (80 percent) were conducted through households' visits, and 20 percent took place in the offices of CARITAS, either because the areas were not secure enough to visit, or refugees were living in distant governorates. This limits the ability to verify some of the information collected since visual verification was not feasible. Data collected on refugees living in the more distant governorates is under-represented, since only 26 percent of these households were interviewed.





Daughters of a Syrian refugee seen at UNHCR premises in Zamalek, Cairo. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

# 3 DEMOGRAPHICS

## ARRIVAL OF SYRIAN REFUGEES

Syrian refugees began to flee to Egypt in 2011. Large influxes of new refugees took place in 2012 and 2013, before dramatically falling off in 2014 due to the imposition of tighter visa restrictions (Figure 2). In 2017, the number of Syrian refugees living in Egypt registered with UNHCR increased by 9.2 percent from the previous year to 126,688 refugees.<sup>4</sup> 23,657 Syrian refugees were newly registered with UNHCR and the files of 3,956 Syrian refugees living in Egypt were reactivated or reopened in 2017.

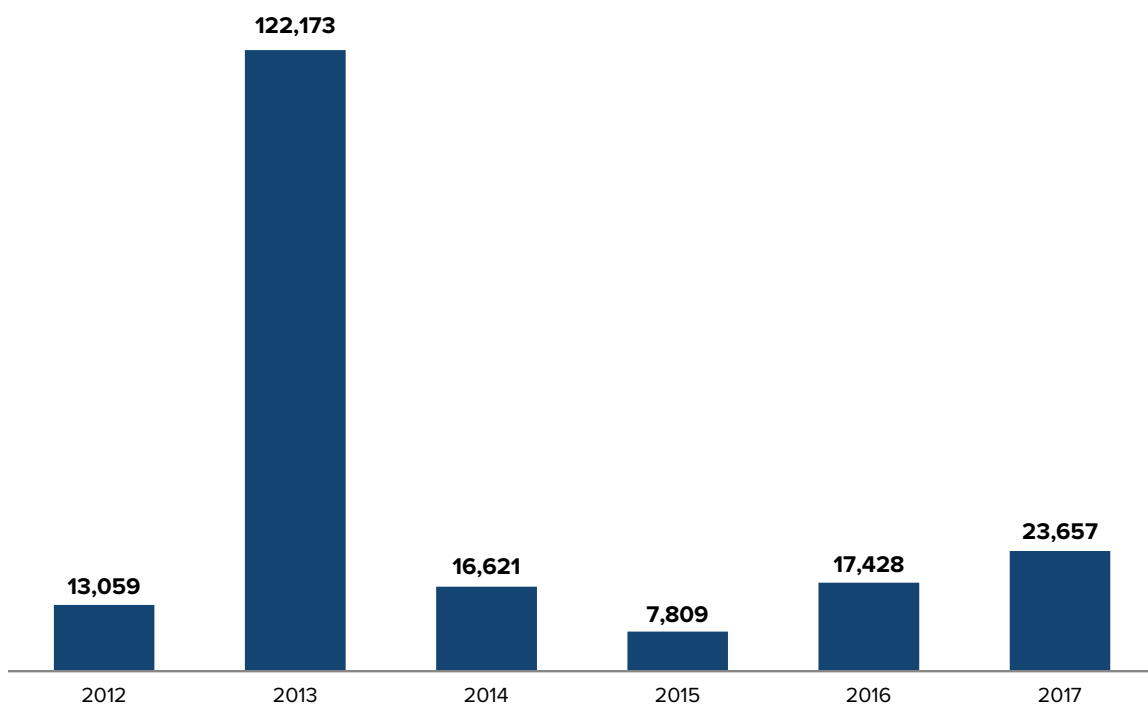


Figure 2. Syrians registered with UNHCR by year of arrival

Some 935 Syrian refugees were successfully resettled to eight countries, with the USA, UK, and Canada being the three largest destination countries, receiving 35 percent, 31 percent, and 21 percent of the resettlement population respectively. In addition, 603 Syrian nationals either departed the country or applied for Egyptian residency with their Syrian passports, following a direct request for the closure of their records with UNHCR. A further 11,915 Syrians were inactivated in 2017 due to loss of contact, as part of UNHCR’s continuous verification procedures.<sup>5</sup> In terms of voluntary repatriation, the majority of Syrian refugees indicated, through various surveys and focus group discussions, that they would not consider returning to Syria in the immediate future.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 10.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 6.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 6.

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN

Syrian refugees in Egypt originate mainly from Damascus and its rural suburbs, representing 36 and 32.4 percent of the population respectively. Syrian refugees from Aleppo comprise 14.9 percent of the population in Egypt, while those from Homs and Dar'a comprise 11.7 and 3.8 percent of the population respectively (Figure 3).

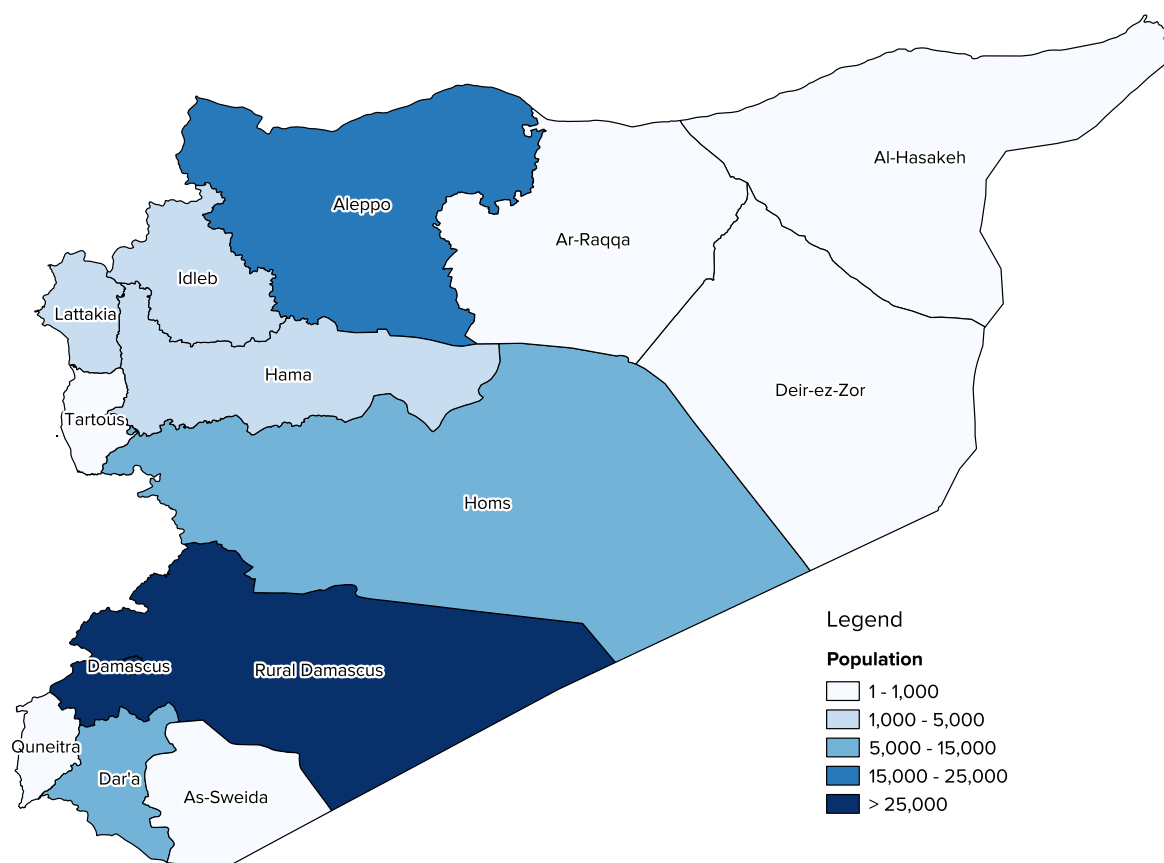


Figure 3. Map of registered population by governorate of origin

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Syrian refugees in Egypt reside primarily in the large urban centres, where employment opportunities and existing social networks provide increased livelihoods and protection. In 2017, 28.5 percent of Syrian refugees living in Egypt, or 36,148 individuals, resided in Giza and 6th of October City, representing a 10 percent increase in the population of this governorate from 2016. Cairo was host to 18 percent of Syrian refugees, or 22,794 individuals, representing a 13 percent increase from 2016. Alexandria hosts 16 percent of the Syrian refugee population, increasing two percent from 2016, while Qalyubia hosts 13.2 percent of the population, an increase of 16 percent. Sharkia, the 5th most populous Syrian refugee region, hosted 7.7 percent of the population, having increased in net population by 21 percent. Figure 4 demonstrates the population density of Syrian refugees in Egypt by governorate of residence.

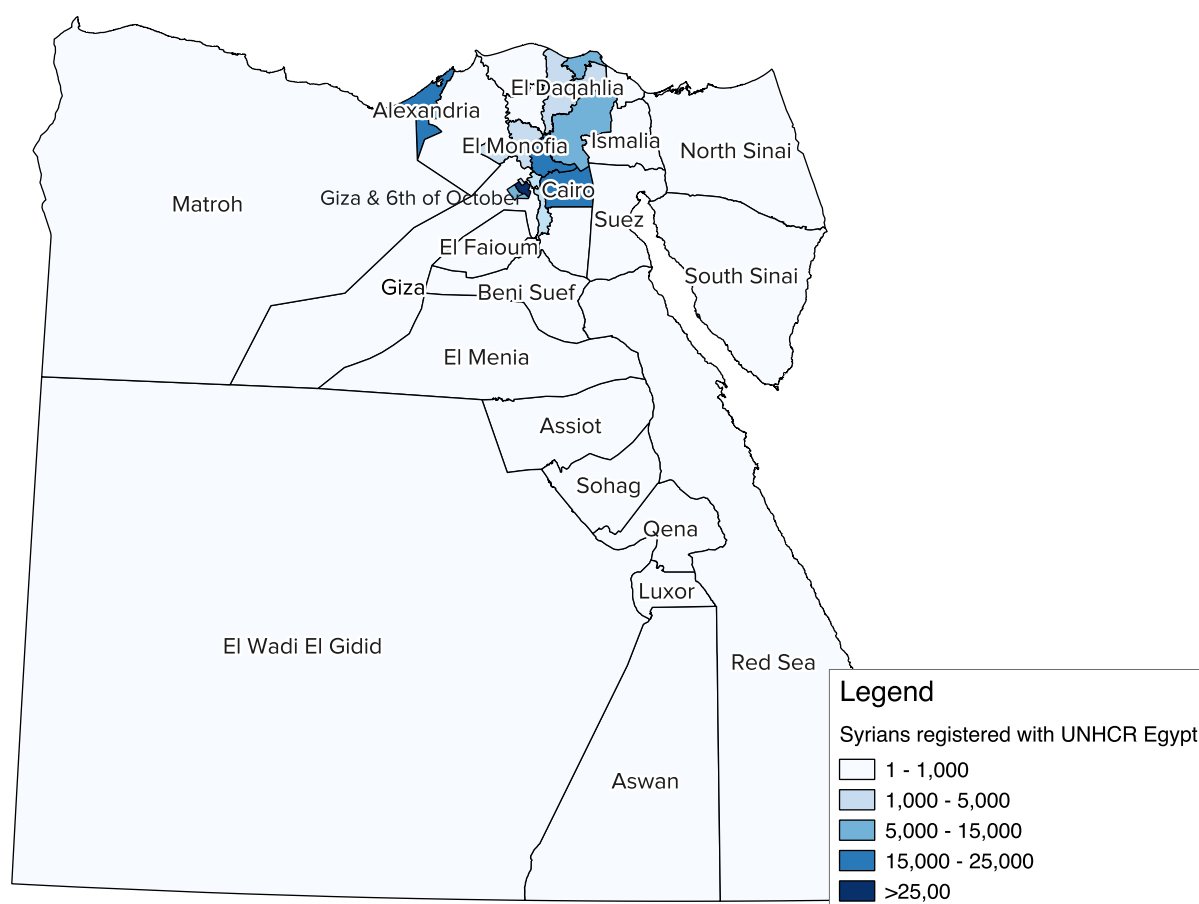


Figure 4. Map of Syrians registered with UNHCR per governorate in Egypt

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

The average Syrian refugee household registered with UNHCR in Egypt was comprised of 4.08 members consisting of 2.09 adults aged (18-60), 0.21 elderly persons aged over 60, 0.46 children aged five and under, and 1.33 children aged 6-17. The average number of elderly persons per household remained stable from 2016, however, the average number of adults per household declined slightly from 2.19 adults per household in 2016. The average number of children aged 6-17 per household increased from 2016 from 1.25 children while the number of children aged five and under decreased from 0.67 children per household. In total, 46 percent of households have a child under five years old, and 60 percent of households have children between six and 17 years old.

Fifteen percent of households have household members that are aged 60 and over. The female to male ratio in 2017 remained steady at roughly one to one. UNHCR Egypt started registering Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria in 2011. The majority of them arrived in Egypt in 2012 and 2013.



Figure 5. Share of households by size (number of members per household)

Among governorates that count over 1,000 refugee households, Monofiya had the largest average household members (4.77), followed by Alexandria (4.28), Sharkia (4.24), Damietta (4.22), 6<sup>th</sup> of October City (4.04), Qalyubia (4.02), and Cairo with 3.84 (Figure 6).

The population pyramid (Figure 7) demonstrates that 51.1 percent of the population is of working age (18-60), while 43.6 percent of the population are children under the age of 18. 5.1 percent of the population are aged over 60 years old.

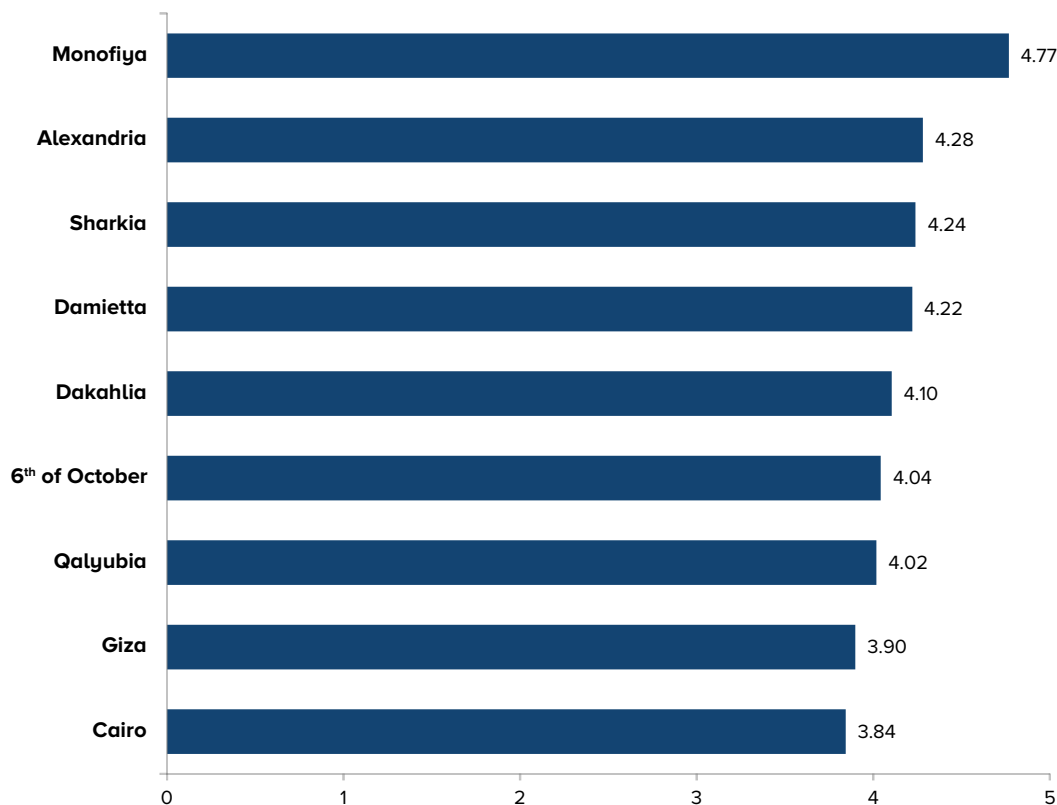


Figure 6. Average Household Size per Governorate

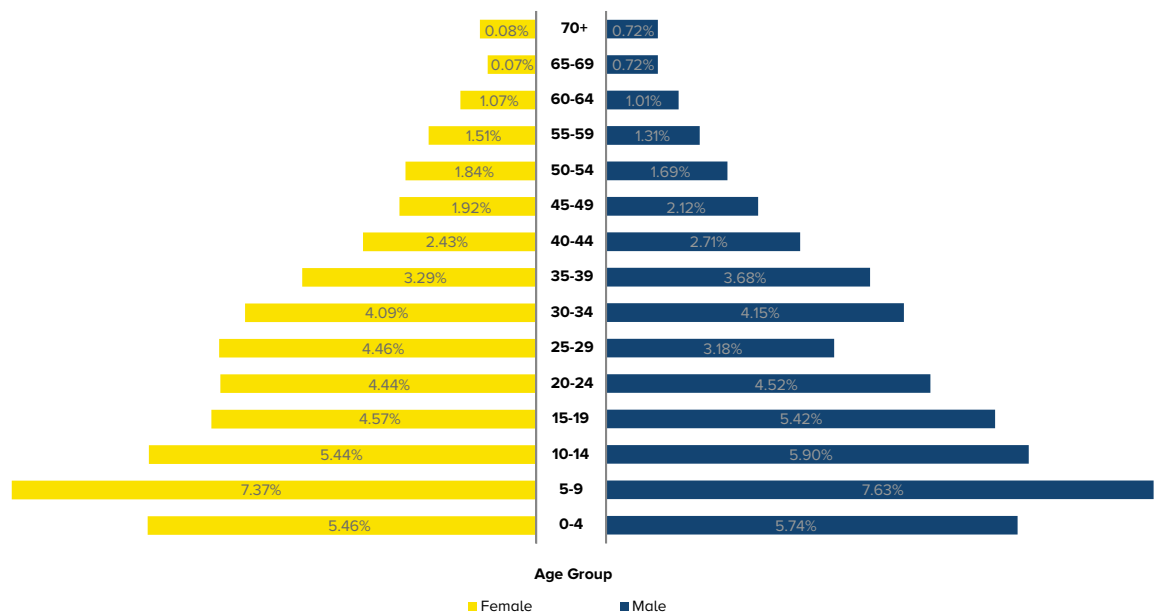


Figure 7. Age Distribution by Gender

The majority of Syrian refugees are married (69 percent), with women slightly more likely to be married than men (70 and 68 percent respectively) (Figure 8). Roughly 21 percent of the population is single, with 28 percent and 14 percent of men and women being single respectively. Women are considerably more likely to be widowed (ten percent), separated (two percent), and divorced (two percent) than men (one percent, half a percent, and half a percent, respectively).

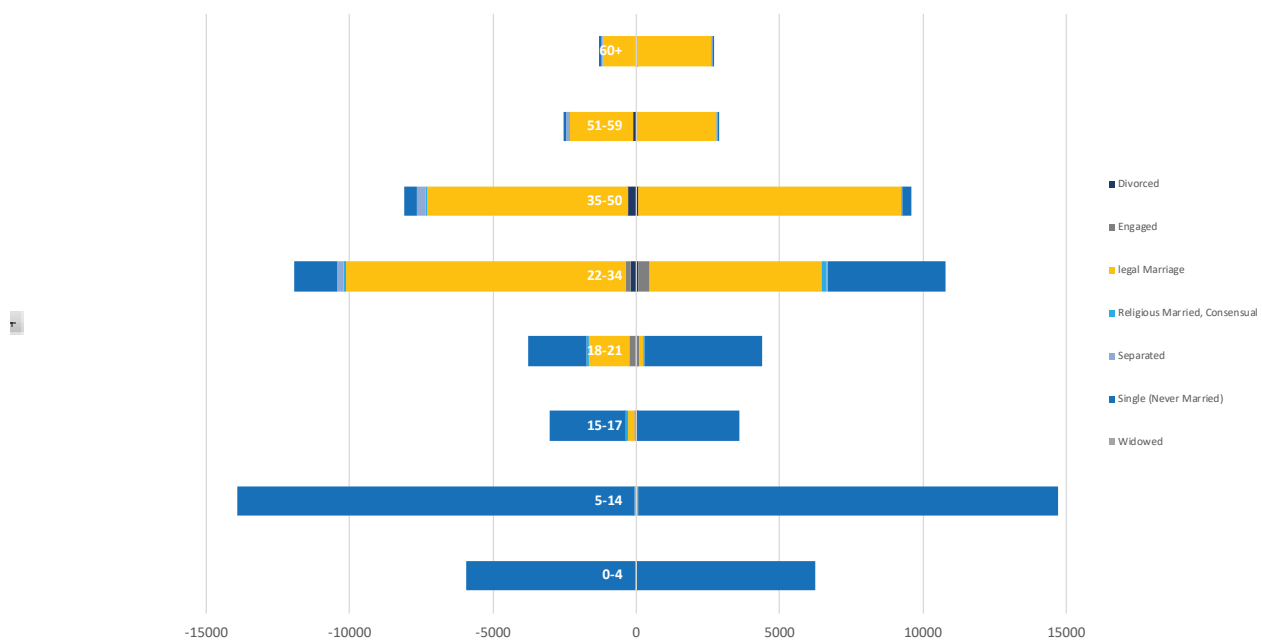


Figure 8. Marital Status

## HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

Approximately 91 percent of households are headed by an adult aged 18-60, while 8.4 percent of households are headed by an adult over 60 years old. Just less than one percent of households are headed by an individual under 18 years old which, at 237 households, is double the amount recorded in 2016.

Roughly 17 percent of households are headed by a female, which is a decrease from 20 percent in 2016. There is no significant difference in the overall level of education between female and male heads of household. However, males demonstrate slightly elevated rates of participation in higher and technical education, whereas women demonstrate higher rates of participation in secondary education.

## CHILDREN

There were 47,403 children under the age of 18 in Egypt, comprising 43.6 percent of the total Syrian refugee population. Around 11.2 percent of children were aged 0-5, 26.3 percent were aged 6-14, and 6.1 percent were aged 15-17. Girls made up just over 48 percent of the Syrian refugee population under the age of 18.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of Syrian refugee households rent unfurnished accommodations (14,680 households), followed by furnished rentals (9,246 households), and free hosting arrangements (2,156). Figure 9 lists numbers of households by accommodation type. Security of tenancy is precarious with only 4,599 households (17 percent) holding notarized contracts. Some 15,286 households hold unregistered contracts while 4,036 households have made an informal agreement with the landlord.

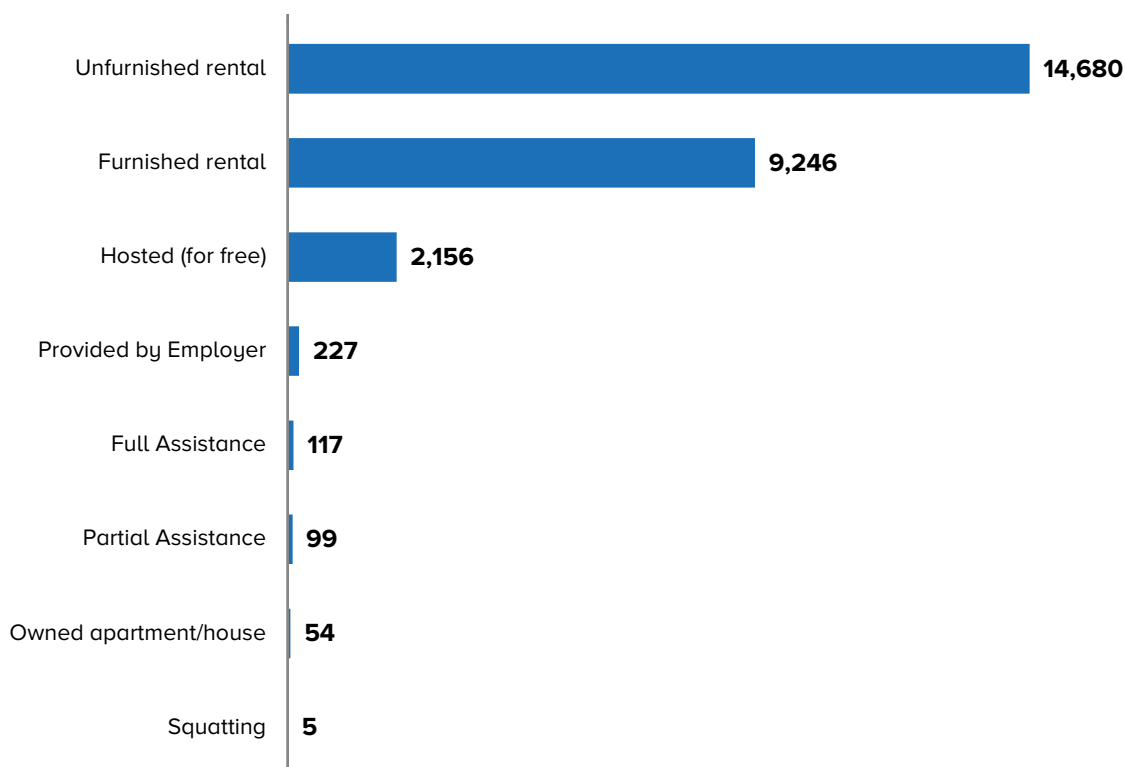


Figure 9. Number of households by accommodation type

## 4 PROTECTION

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as a number of other important international and regional conventions, including the Organization of African Unity's (AOU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The MoU signed between the Government of Egypt (GoE) and UNHCR in 1954 delegates the registration, documentation, and refugee status determination procedures to UNHCR.

### BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

Registering births with the appropriate authorities in the country of birth, and eventually the country of nationality, are both legal obligations and important protection tools. A birth certificate is an official document that establishes the existence of the child by law. Failing to register the birth may have long-lasting consequences on the life of the child, including the enjoyment of rights and related services. UNHCR works with several partners to ensure a legal identity is accorded to all children born in asylum. This limits the possibility of statelessness and ensures that the child's access to social services are not compromised.

Out of 6,190 households declaring the birth of a child in 2017, all but two answered the EVAR question about whether their child/children received birth certificates. This is a large increase from 2016, when only 20 percent of households responded to the question. Further, over 99 percent of children born in 2017 are reported to have obtained birth certificates, which is an improvement from 97 percent in 2016. UNHCR was able to achieve these improvements by working in collaboration with its legal partners, the Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trials, and the Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights, to conduct sensitization and awareness-raising activities with partners, asylum-seekers, and refugees on civil status processes and their relevance.

### LEGAL RESIDENCE

As part the UNHCR-GoE agreement, UNHCR issues three sets of identity documents to refugees and asylum seekers, namely a refugee card ("blue card"), asylum seeker card ("yellow card"), and asylum seeker certificate ("white paper"). Having obtained a blue or yellow card, refugees may obtain a refugee-residency permit by submitting the cards to the immigration authorities in Cairo, which then affixes a residency permit to the documents. Usually, once registered with UNHCR, refugees are required to stop using their passports and the aforementioned UNHCR-issued documents, and residency permits become the only recognized legal documents. However, due to several barriers (e.g. cost of transportation to Cairo, short duration of refugee residence permit (six months), challenges and administrative obstacles at the immigration department ), refugees may prefer to obtain other residency permit types such as those linked to education, investment, tourism, and having an Egyptian family member, as these residency permits are valid for longer periods of time and issuance may take place in decentralized locations, making transportation less costly and disruptive.

Legal residency permits are important protection tool linked to legal and physical protection, as those without residency permits may be subject to arrest and may face difficulties accessing social services such as enrolling their children in school. The percentage of Syrian refugees that held residency permits in 2017 was 45 percent, which is down from 49 percent in 2016, and 58 percent in 2015. Additionally, more refugees are pursuing residency pathways other than the refugee-residency permit. Only 12 percent of assessed population reported holding a residency permit on their UNHCR issued identity documents. Education residency cards, which are valid for 12 months, are by far the most prominent form of residency type, amounting to 76 percent of those holding



residency cards, while residency permits associated with tourism, Egyptian family member, and investor were held by ten percent, one percent, and 0.3 percent respectively.

Eighty-five percent of Syrian refugees hold valid passports, which indicates a positive ongoing relationship with their country of origin, and would facilitate voluntary return at an appropriate time. Further, valid passports would facilitate migration to third countries, and may facilitate movement between Egypt and Syria as well as offer increased opportunities for labour migration. 6.5 percent of Syrian refugees hold invalid passports, and 8.5 percent do not have passports.

## SPONTANEOUS RETURNS AND THIRD COUNTRY MOVEMENTS

Egypt is a destination and transit country for refugees and asylum seekers. In 2017, 313 individuals reported either a spontaneous return to Syria or onward movement to a third country. Of these, 159 individuals reported using irregular channels. Eighty-seven individuals attempted to depart, but were unable to complete their plans. Of these, 32 individuals attempted to travel irregularly. Finally, the 2017 EVAR recorded 36 individuals that planned to move in the future – all of them through irregular channels.

## SPECIFIC NEEDS

Specific needs are an individual’s particular characteristics, background, or risks that may provoke protection exigencies. Generally, persons with specific needs may be more vulnerable to deprivation, harm, exploitation, abuse and violation than others if the consequences of their vulnerability are not recognised and addressed. In total, 11,011 individuals were identified with specific needs. Serious medical condition was the largest category of specific need (26 percent), followed closely by child at risk (23 percent), which does not include unaccompanied or separated children (seven percent). Individuals with disability, women at risk and single parent are other larger specific needs categories (Figure 10).

Overall, female-headed households are over-represented in terms of the occurrence of specific

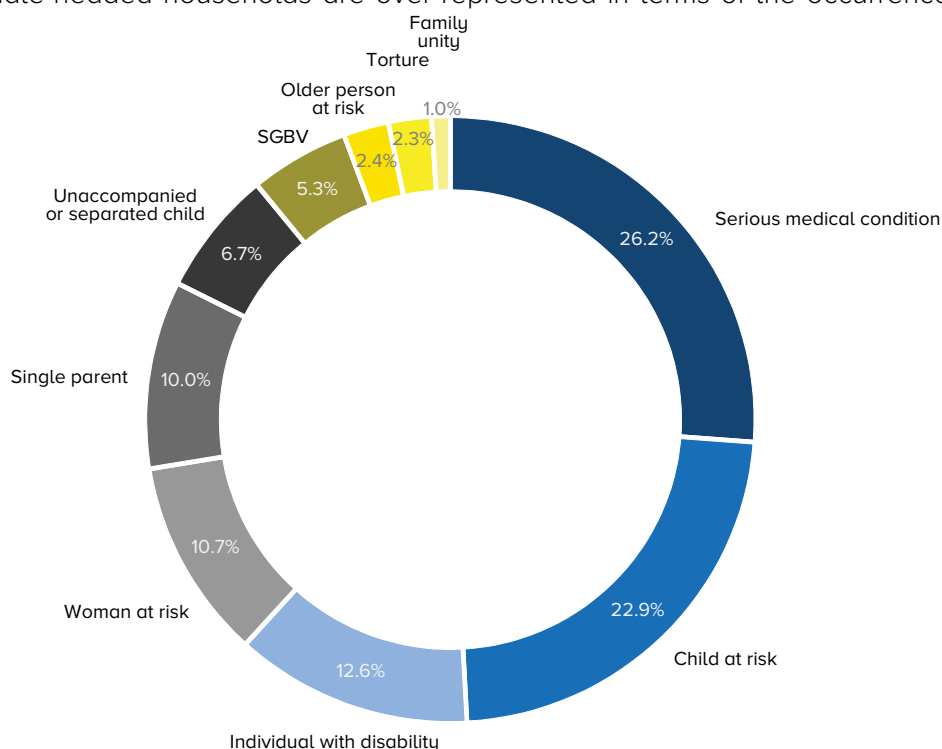


Figure 10. Specific needs by category

needs. While 17 percent of households are headed by females, 24 percent of specific needs cases occur in female-headed households. In particular, older persons at risk and single parent needs are more likely to occur in female-headed households. In male-headed households there are greater occurrences of child at risk and women at risk.

Households that have an equal number of men and women are slightly less likely on average to report cases of specific needs. Thirty-four percent of gender-equal households reported specific needs as compared to 35 percent of female-majority households and 36 percent of male-majority households. Households with one more man or one more women often have the lowest rates of specific needs reporting: 32 percent of households with one more female than males, and 28 percent for households with one more male than females. Households with three or more males than females have the highest rate of reporting specific needs at 44 percent of households. Male-majority households on average have higher rates of child at risk, individual with disability, UASC, and serious medical condition. Female-majority households are more likely to report specific needs related to single parent, older person at risk, and women at risk.

In terms of the age of the head of household relating to specific needs, younger heads of households have a much higher incidence of specific need, with an average of 86 percent of households led by an under-eighteen-year-old reporting specific needs. Of households led by 18-24 year olds, 57 percent reported specific needs, with parity between male and female headed households. Of households led by 25-59 year-olds, specific needs increased to 66 percent, again with parity between male and female headed households. The rate of specific needs per household in households led by those aged 60 years and above, is 56 percent, and male-headed households in this category are more likely (58 percent) to report specific needs as opposed to female-headed households (49 percent).

## CASE IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRALS

In 2017, the EVAR was used not only to collect data to better target evidence-based programming, but served as a referral mechanism to strengthen protection-based responsiveness and effectiveness. Of the 108,597 Syrian refugees assessed through the EVAR, 26,896, or 21 percent, were referred to relevant services: 22,025 cases identified in the greater Cairo region, 3,557 in Damietta, and 1,314 in Alexandria (Figure 11). Livelihoods, food assistance, and emergency cash assistance were the largest categories of case referral, and importantly, other non-assistance-based referrals were made, such as child protection, psychosocial support, and SGBV-related issues, which strengthens the protection-focused objectives of the EVAR.

For Syrian refugees in Cairo, livelihood referrals were the number one case referral category (41 percent), followed by food assistance (27 percent), and emergency cash assistance (16 percent) (Figure 12). In Damietta, the case referrals were more evenly distributed among the referral categories, with food assistance and health issues each comprising 19 percent of referrals, followed by protection issues at 14 percent. In Alexandria, the leading category of case referral was food assistance (42 percent), followed by livelihood (27 percent), and financial assistance (ten percent).

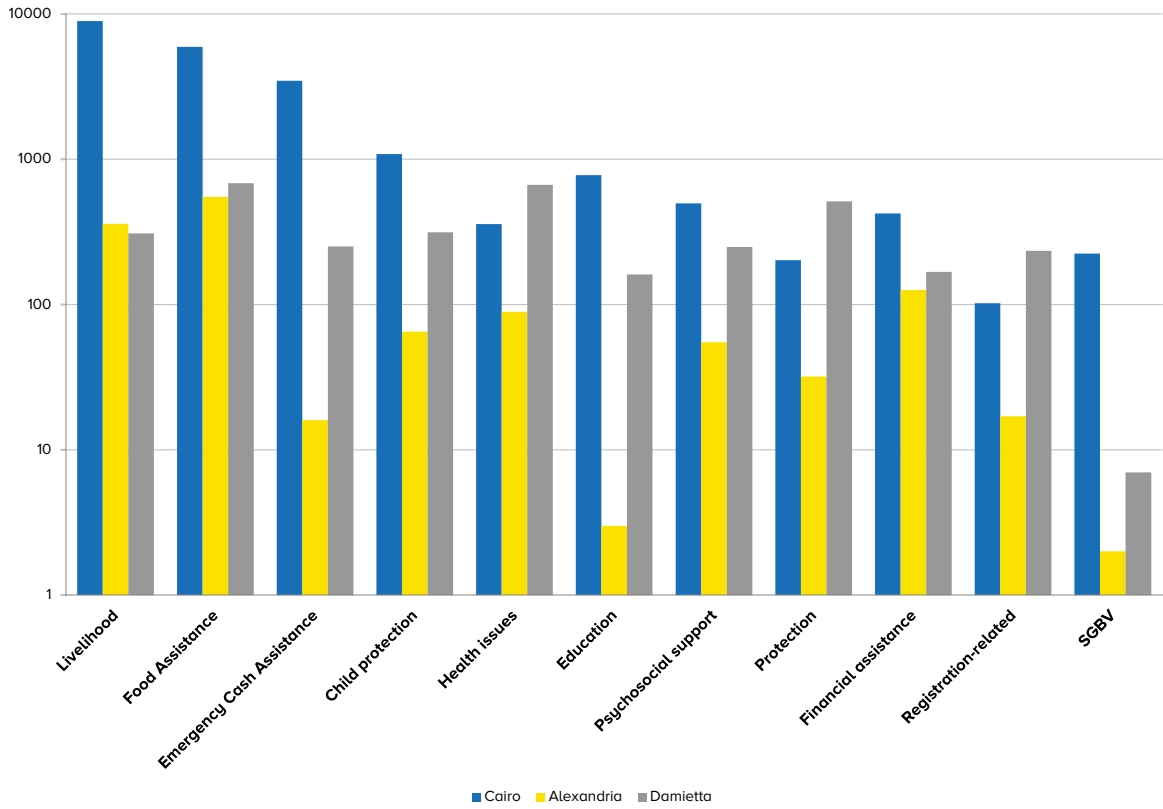


Figure 11. Number of referrals by area of responsibility

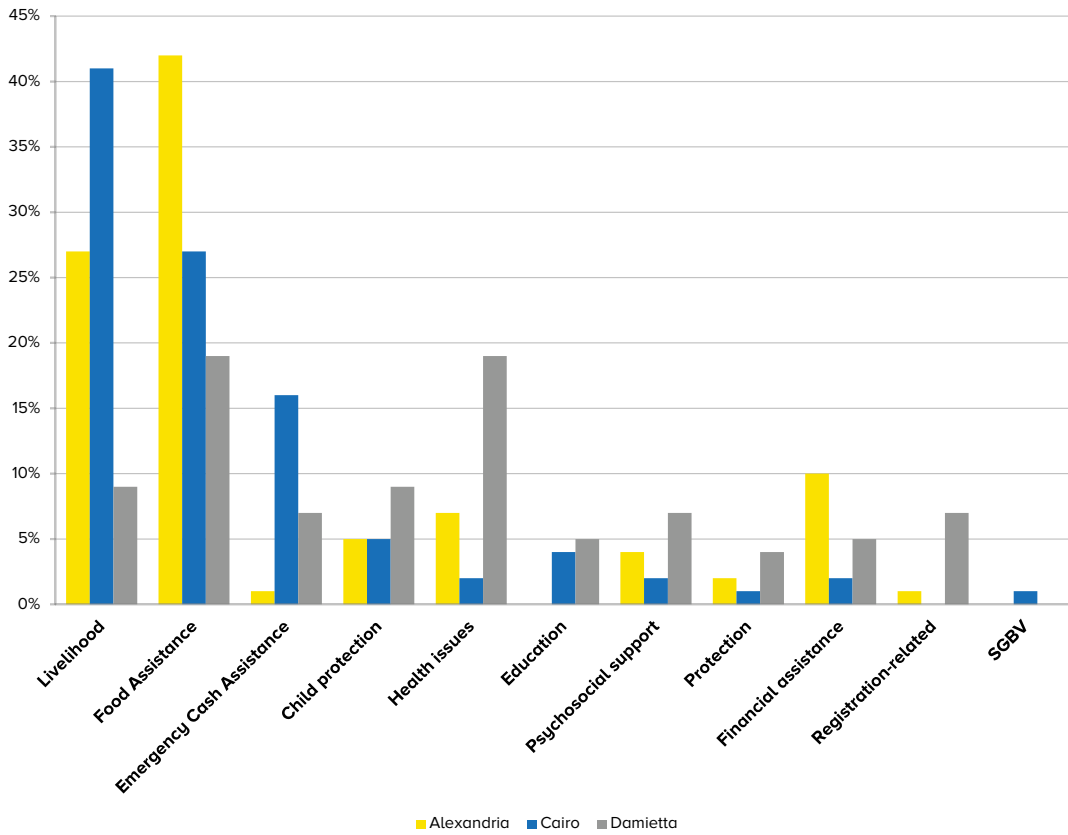


Figure 12. Referral type as a percentage of cases

## CHILD PROTECTION

UNHCR’s child protection programming focuses on systemic and targeted response services to adequately address the protection concerns of vulnerable children at risk, and to strengthen the available protection space through access to quality community-based protection, specialized child protection services, and strengthened national child protection systems.

The 2017 EVAR identified 1,696 children with self-reported specific needs comprised of 768 children under long term medical treatment, 468 children at risk, 174 unaccompanied children, 165 children with special educational needs, and 121 child-headed households. Additionally, there were 277 cases of underage marriage (under the age of 18) with 48 individuals getting married to bolster household security. EVAR also identified 34 girls who planned to marry to ensure their own security.

## CHILD LABOUR

Many refugee children feel compelled to work in order to contribute to their household’s income, and difficult economic situations, such as the historic highs in inflation in 2017, can exasperate households’ challenges. Working children often do not have the time to go to school, which affects their future prospects and deprives them of the right to education. The number of working children was recorded at 3.4 percent of the population under 18, an increase of 0.7 percentage points from 2015. Of children aged 0 to 11, 80 were found to be employed (Figure 13). This number increases to 339 individuals working in the 12 to 14 age category, and 1,202 individuals in the 15 to 17 age category. The majority of these child-labourers were boys.

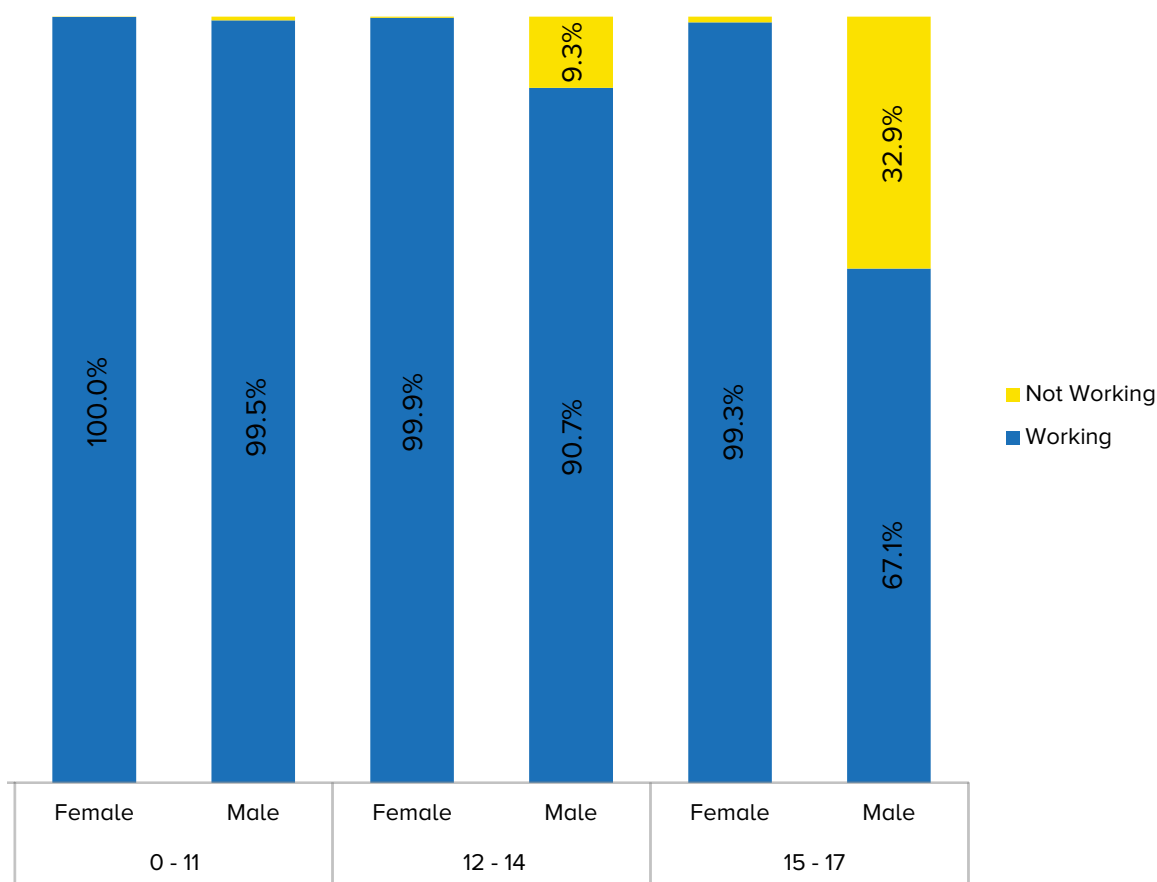


Figure 13: Child labour per age category and gender

Children are employed mainly in service-sector locations, but also find employment in manufacturing, at offices, and at home (Figure 14). Ninety percent of working children have full time jobs (defined as 40 hours of work per week) and 40 percent of working children work 70 hours per week. The average number of hours a week for the entire working child population is 57 hours.

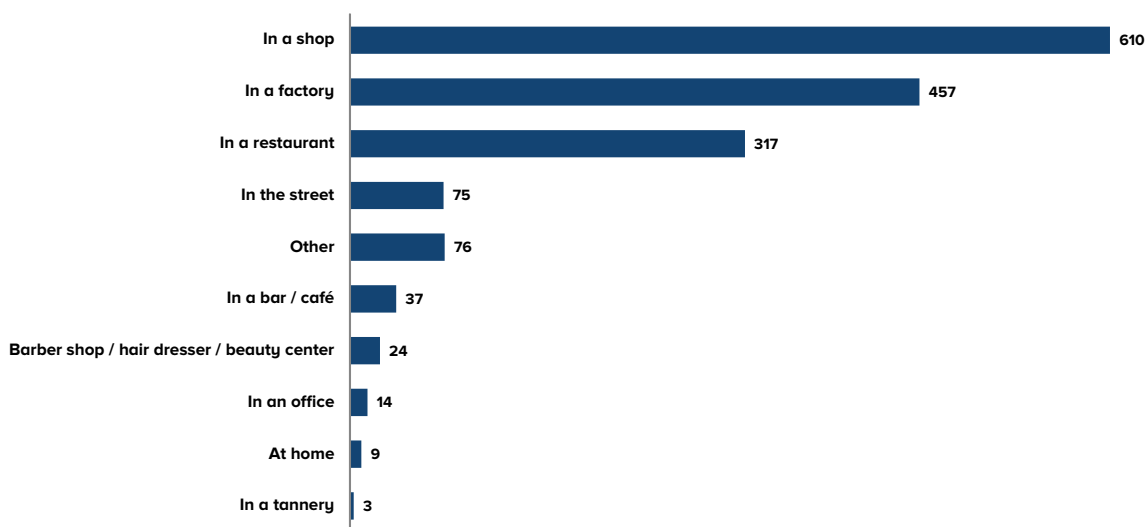


Figure 14. Child labour locations

Working children provide labour in the informal sector where they are especially susceptible to exploitation, hazardous working conditions, abuse, and possibly violence. Figure 15 demonstrates the percentage of work-place hazards that child labourers are exposed to in the workplace.

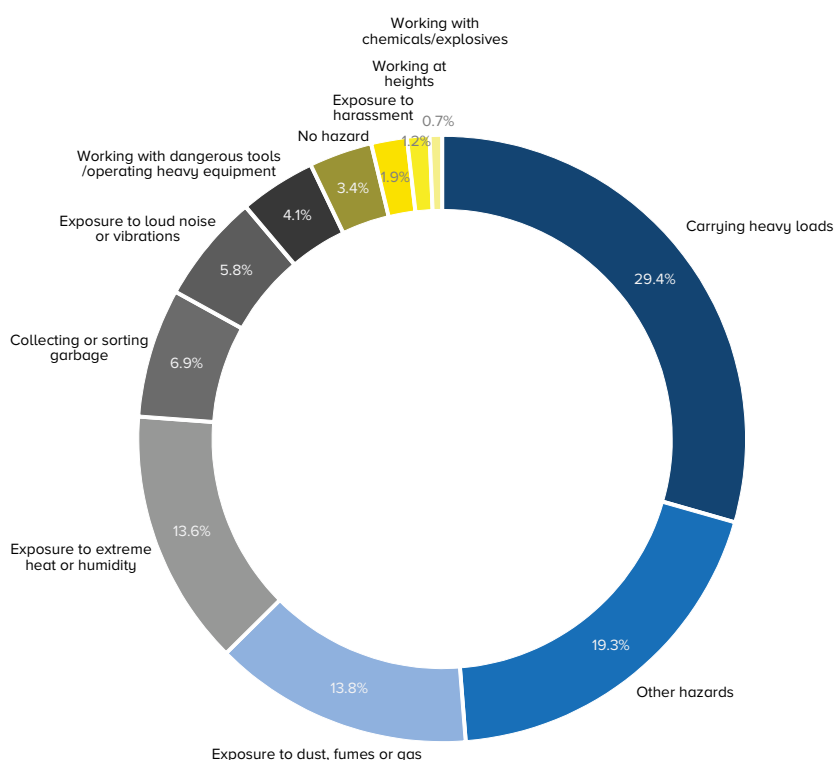


Figure 15. Child labour hazards

# 5

## EDUCATION

### CONTEXT

Egypt's reservation to Article 22(1) of the 1951 Convention does not permit refugee children to access free public education. However, by Presidential decree, Syrian children are entitled to free public education, as are Sudanese children through a bilateral agreement between the Egyptian and Sudanese governments. Syrians have also been granted access to higher education, although current requirements for admissions remain an obstacle for many students as they are requested to submit a secondary school certificate to enrol in Egyptian universities.

The Egyptian national curriculum consists of four stages: early childhood education (kindergarten, one and two) for children aged three to five, primary education (grades one to six) for children aged six to 11, preparatory education (grades seven, eight, and nine) for children aged 12 to 14, and secondary education (grades ten, 11, and 12) for children aged 15 to 17. Public education is provided by the Ministry of Education (MoE), which also provides access to higher education. Specialized education environments are available in dedicated private schools registered by the Ministry of Social Solidarity or Ministry of Education, which is an important factor affecting Syrians' school attendance given that 5 percent of children have a disability.<sup>7</sup>

### THREATS TO EDUCATION

The overall perception of refugees is that while access to education is granted in principle, many de facto barriers still remain, which deprive refugees from fully accessing educational opportunities. Barriers include a lack of documentation that prevents Syrian children from enrolling in schools, households' limited financial resources, and households being located too far from schools.

Syrian students attending public schools report being under constant pressure from teachers to enrol in private lessons or be subjected to lower exam marks as a form of punishment. Many refugees express fear of violence in schools and violence experienced by children on their way to schools, which are coupled with the perceived risk of kidnapping and abduction of children for ransom or physical and sexual abuse. These factors render some children fearful of attending school and contribute to parents' decisions to keep their children at home.

Source: UNHCR Participatory Assessments conducted in 2016 and 2017

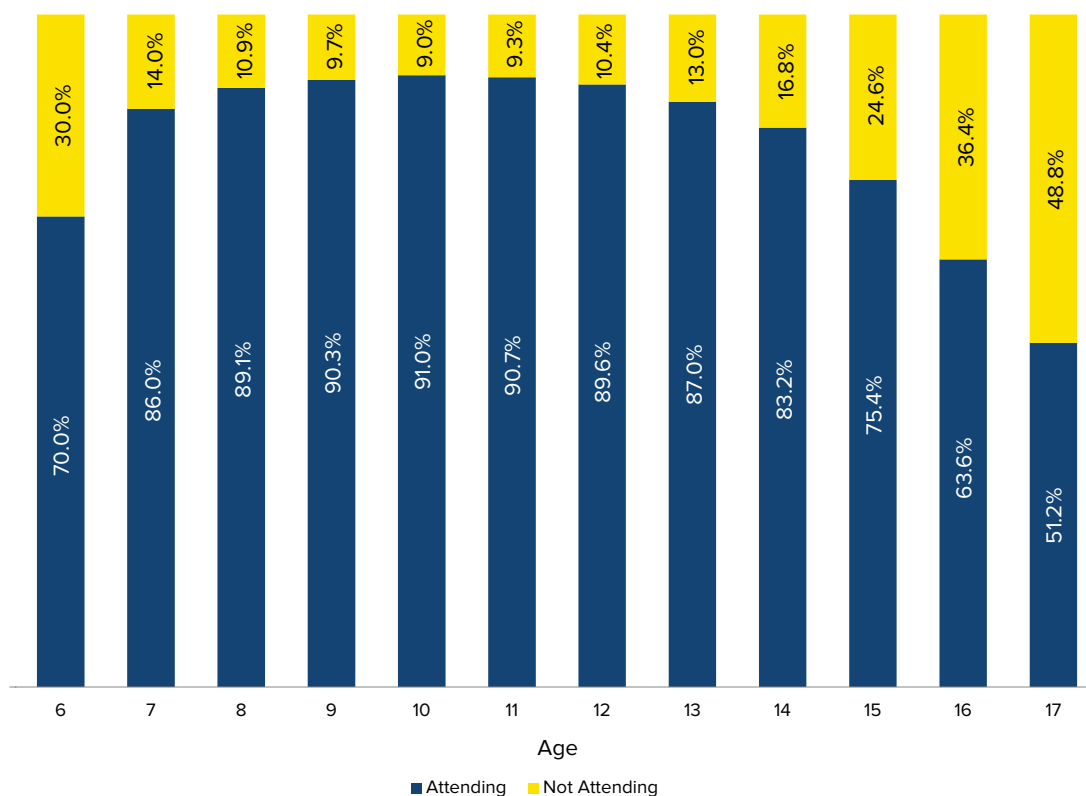
### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In 2017, 24,000 Syrian refugee students received education grants to support their enrolment and retention in schools. Education grants helped families to cover tuition fees, books, school uniforms, and safe transportation to school. In terms of higher education, 4,300 refugee youth were enrolled in Egyptian public universities and 260 students were granted university scholarships. Health and safety interventions in schools benefited 2,000 refugee children and 6,000 host community children in public schools. UNHCR also established 30 computer labs in schools and provided 740 digitalized smart classrooms to MoE schools, thus enhancing the quality of education. A total of 800 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) as well as 117 children living with disabilities were

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR, Education Access Utilization Survey 2017, p 7-9.

financially supported to enrol in public and private schools that cater to their specific education and care needs. These measures implemented by UNHCR and its education partner, Catholic Relief Services, resulted in higher enrolment and retention rates of students of all ages in various scholastic levels.<sup>8</sup>

For children aged zero to five, only 16.2 percent attended school in 2017, which is due to parents' perceptions that children of this age group are too young to attend school and the fact that many cannot afford to send them.<sup>9</sup> The percentage of children aged six to 17 attending school is 81.3 percent, which is up by half a percentage point as compared to 2016. School attendance peaks at ten years of age, with 91 percent of children in attendance, and falls off after 14 years of age, when many young people seek to add to household income by working (Figure 16).



**Figure 16. Percentage of children aged 6 - 17 attending school**

As compared to 2016, in 2017 a substantial increase in attendance at age 6 is noted, having increased by six percentage points from the previous year. Also noteworthy is the school attendance rate of girls aged six to 17, which increased by one and half percentage points from 2016. In 2017, 83.4 percent of girls aged six to 17 attended school, as compared to 79.3 percent of boys. The gap between female and male (aged six to 17) attendance rates increased to four percentage points, doubling from two percentage points in 2016. Two percent of children enrolled in school in 2017 later dropped out, due mainly to lack of funds. The dropout rate climbed to 4 percent among disabled children.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 8.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, Education Access Utilization Survey 2017, p 7-9.

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR, Education Access Utilization Survey 2017, p 7-9.

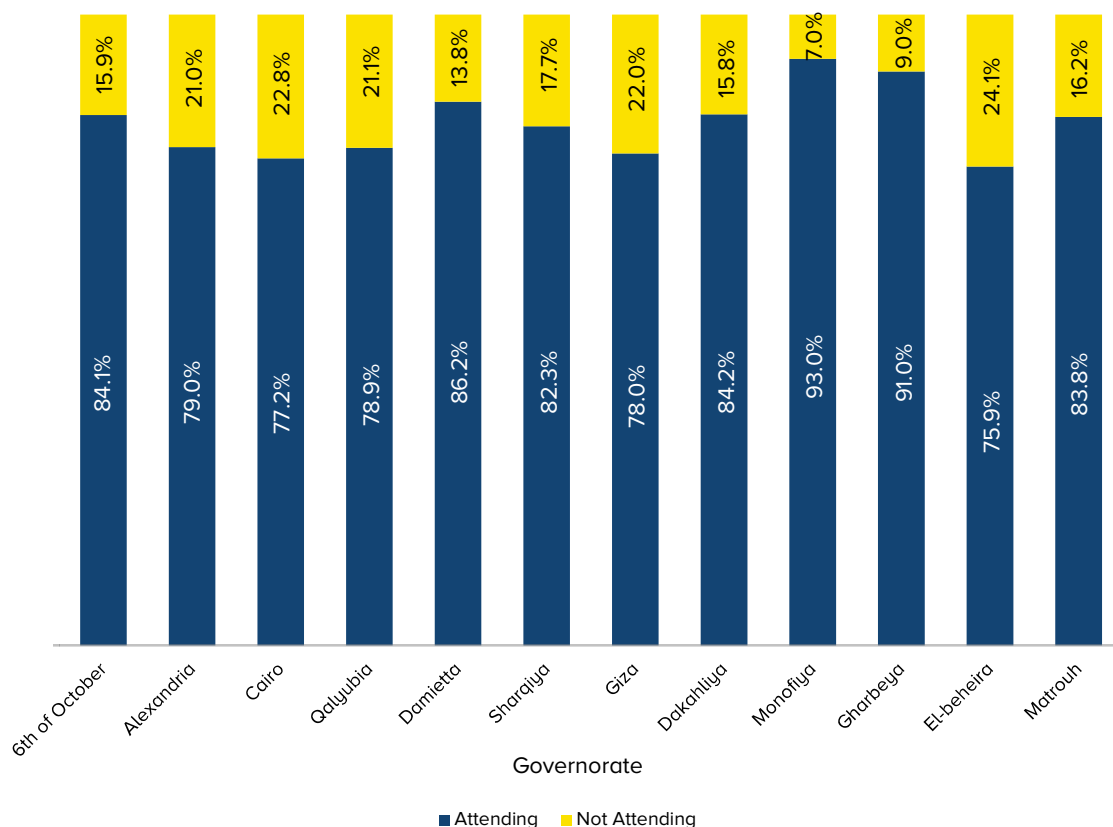


Figure 17. Percentage of children aged 6 - 17 attending school by governorate

Regionally, the highest percentage of children aged six to 17 attending school is found in Monofiya, with a 93 percent attendance rate (Figure 17). Gharbeya is a close second with a 91 percent attendance rate. The lowest attendance rates are found in EL-Beheira, Cairo, and Giza with attendance rates at 75.9, 77.2, and 78 percent respectively.

Of those enrolled in school, UNHCR’s Education Access Utilization Survey reveals that 16 percent attend less than five days a week, mainly because schools are located too far away from households. Thirteen percent of those enrolled in school experienced problems attending mainly due to physical violence.<sup>11</sup>

## SCHOOL TYPOLOGY

In terms of the types of schools attended, the EVAR differentiates between free public schools managed by the MoE, public schools for children with special education needs, community schools, private schools, private schools for children with special needs, and home-based education with children attending public schools only for final exams. Most Syrian refugee children in Egypt aged six to 17 attend public school (82.6 percent), 11.3 percent attend a community school, 5.6 percent attend private school, 0.27 percent are home-schooled, 0.16 percent attend private school, and 0.07 percent attend public school for children with specific needs.

The distribution of school typology is relatively constant across governorates (Figure 18). However, community schools are much more popular in 6th of October City and Qalyubia, with almost a quarter of students enrolled. This is due to the fact that such students are registered with public schools but attend part of the week in community schools that teach the Egyptian curriculum. Private school is more popular in Giza, Cairo, and Alexandria where 15.25 percent, 12.92 percent, and 8.73 percent of children attend private schools as households are in a better position to afford private education tuition while not entitled to UNHCR education grants.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, Education Access Utilization Survey 2017, p12.



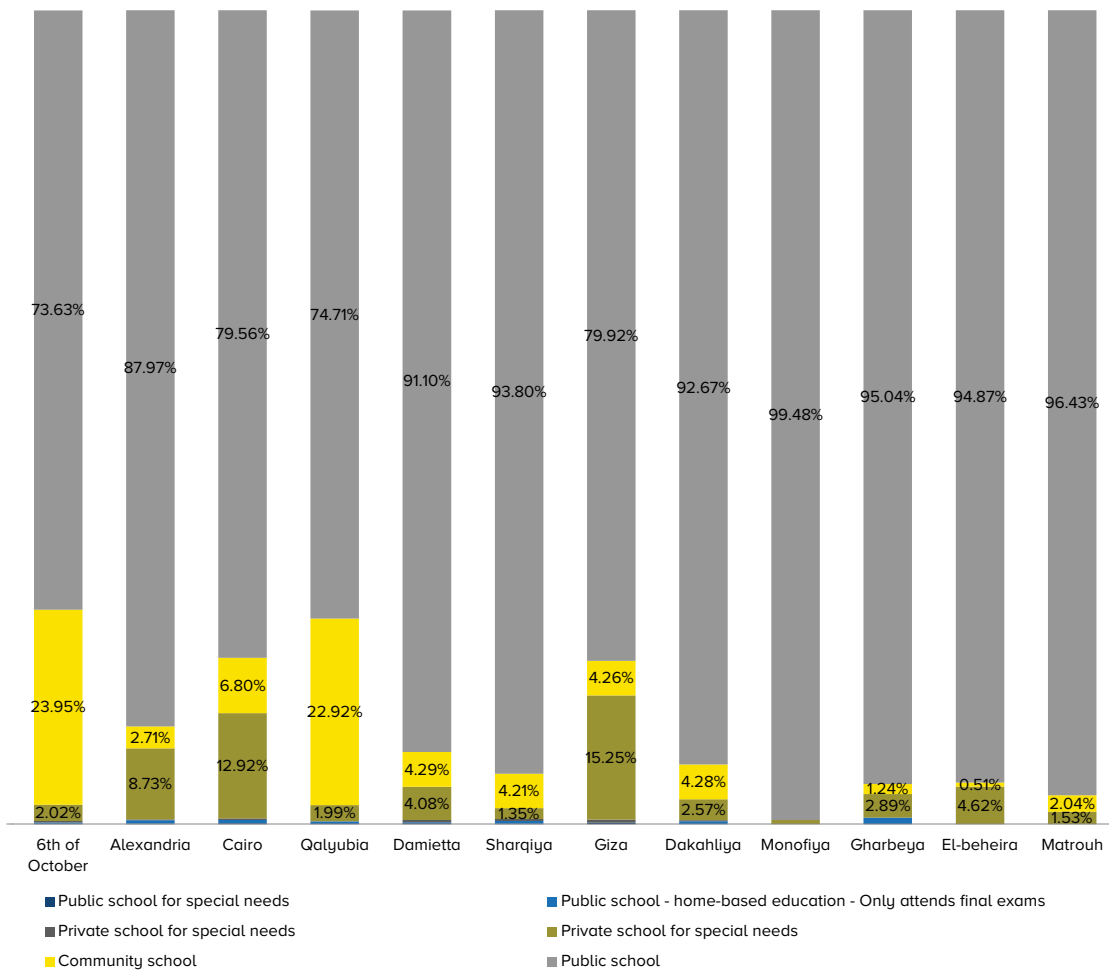


Figure 18. Type of school attended by children aged 6 - 17 by governorate

## REASONS FOR NOT ENROLLING IN SCHOOL

A significant correlation between economic vulnerability and school attendance exists. Of those children not attending school, 78.8 percent are children from severely vulnerable households and 18.6 percent are children from highly vulnerable households. By contrast 2.38 percent and 0.37 percent of children not attending school are from mild and low vulnerable households respectively. Children from economically vulnerable households are compelled at times to work to support their families, resulting in a discontinuation of their education.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to economic vulnerability, a range of other reasons exist for not attending school. Costs associated with registration and lack of documentation are the two most frequent reasons cited for not attending school (Figure 19).

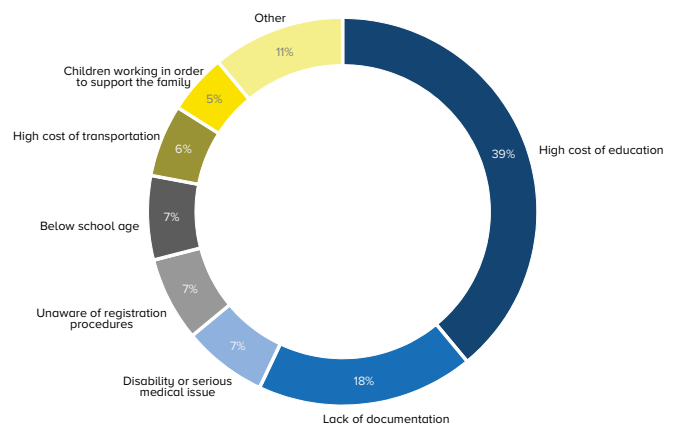


Figure 19. Reasons for not attending school

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 7.

## ACADEMIC ENROLMENT

Syrian refugee children face a number of challenges to succeed in Egyptian schools. Elevated scholastic standards present difficulties, as do the Egyptian curriculum and dialect, and overcrowded classrooms. Figure 20 demonstrates that only a fraction of children are able to graduate into preparatory education according to curricula norms. At age 12, children should be entering preparatory from primary education, however, only 11.2 percent of Syrian children are able to do so. By age 14, theoretically the last year of preparatory education, only 37.3 percent are actually enrolled in this stage of education.

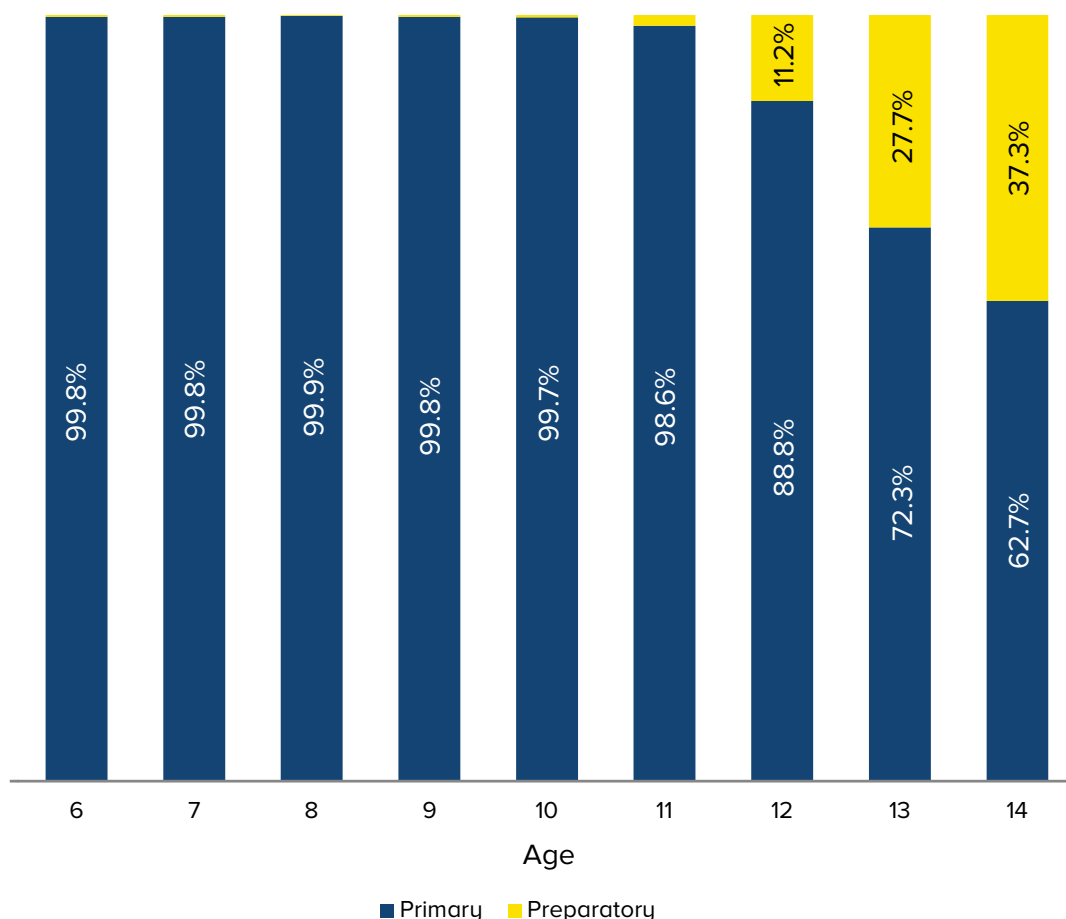


Figure 20. Children (6 - 14) at primary and preparatory school

This trend continues into secondary school, where only 13.19 percent of fifteen year olds, the age at which children nominally enter secondary school, are registered there (Figure 21). Enrolment in secondary school increases by roughly ten percent a year until, at age 17 (nominally the last year of secondary school) only 31.68 percent of children are enrolled. The percentage of girls and boys enrolled at each level is roughly equal for all ages until ages 13 and 14, when boys are more likely to be in primary rather than preparatory by a small margin. This trend, however reverses itself at age 16, when a smaller percentage of boys are enrolled in advanced grades as compared to girls, which is related to boys entering into employment. Figure 21 also demonstrates that enrolment in technical school increases from ages 15 to 17.

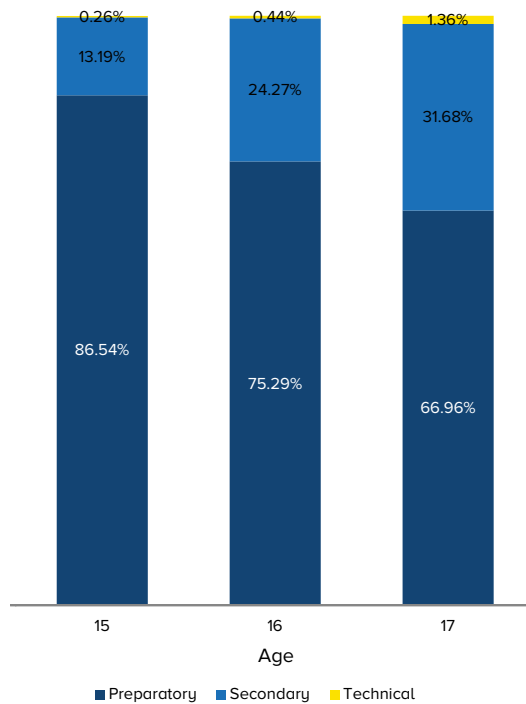


Figure 21. Children (15 - 17) at preparatory, secondary, and technical school

In terms of academic placement by gender, more males are enrolled in technical schools through the ages of 15 to 17, with 0.83 percent of girls aged 17 years old enrolled in technical schools as contrasted with 1.87 percent of boys. There is a rough parity between girls and boys aged 15 in terms of preparatory and secondary enrolment. However, at ages 16 and 17, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in secondary school as compared to boys. At 16 years old, 27.2 percent of girls are enrolled in secondary as opposed to 21.4 percent of boys. This ratio of girls to boys continues into age 17, where 34.9 percent of girls and 28.6 percent of boys are enrolled in secondary education.



Syrian refugee girls (left and centre) attend a class at the Six of October Preparatory and Secondary School for girls, an Egyptian education facility part of the Smart Schools project. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

## 6

# THE FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF SYRIAN REFUGGEES IN EGYPT - 2017

This chapter attempts to provide a brief review of the food security status of Syrian Refugees in Egypt during Q4 2017. The analysis draws on the results of the household survey and focus group discussions with refugees in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta conducted by UNHCR, WFP and Caritas. In addition to providing a snapshot of food consumption patterns and economic vulnerabilities of refugees, this chapter also highlights the characteristics associated with food insecurity. The analysis provides updates on refugees assisted by WFP and proposes enhanced targeting criteria based on the results of quantitative and qualitative analysis. A subsample of 2,341 households were interviewed for assessing household access to food in 5 Governorates, including Cairo, Giza, Qualiobia, Alexandria and Damietta. The food security assessment results showed that only 26.1 percent of surveyed refugees are food secure, and nearly two thirds of the refugees are vulnerable to food insecurity (63.6 percent).

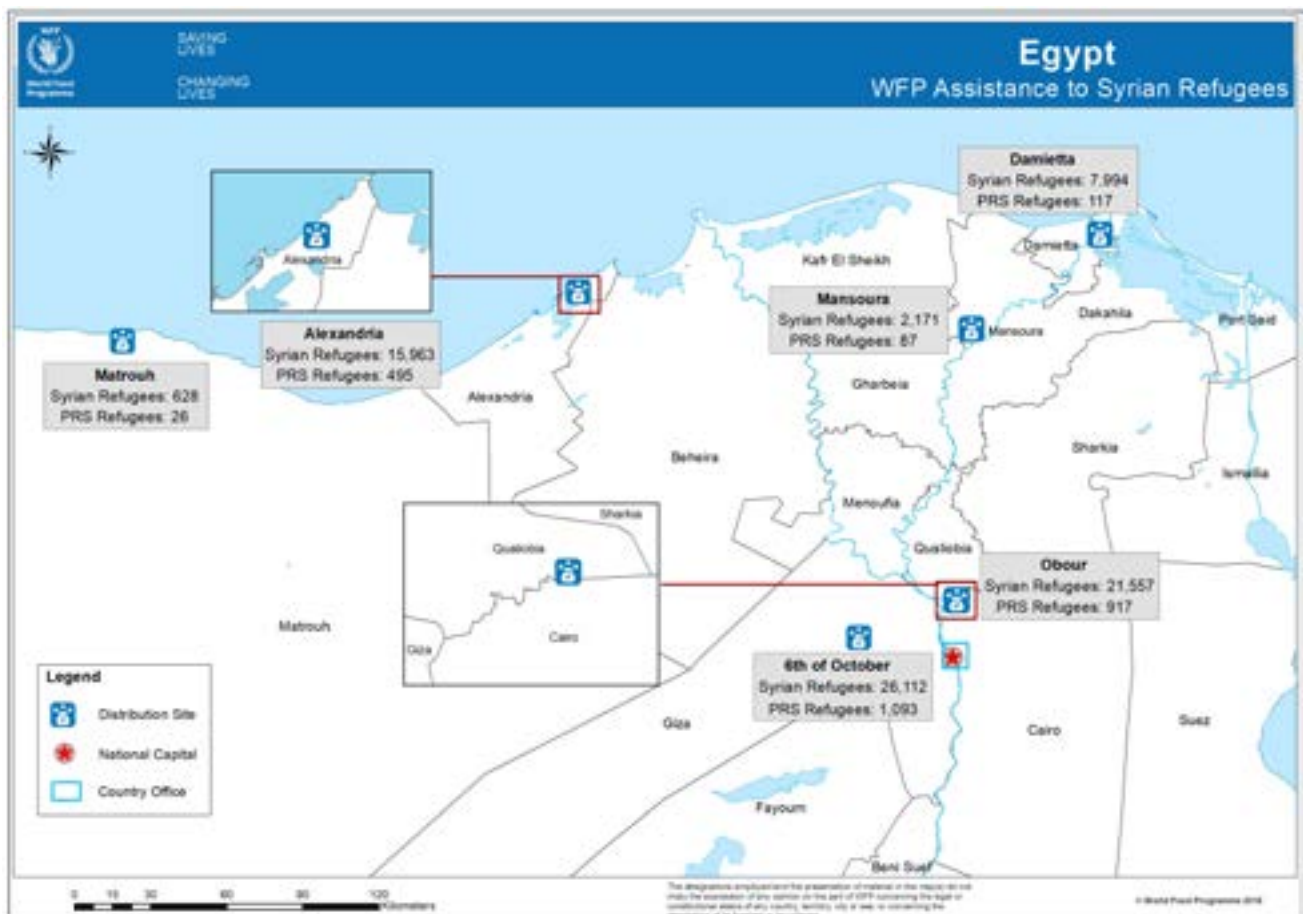


Figure 22. Map of WFP assistance to Syrian refugees

## METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING

The food security review under EVAR was designed to suit a set of multi-objectives, including a) Profiling Syrian refugee households, b) Improving the understanding of the status of food insecurity and vulnerability of Syrian refugees in Egypt, c) Identifying the main demographic and socioeconomic characteristics associated with being food insecure, and d) revisiting the targeting approach. The food security module was implemented on a subset of UNHCR's total sample. A sample of 2,341 refugees from Alexandria, Greater Cairo and Damietta was selected using "stratified random sampling", using three stratification criteria; (a) family size, (b) households with and without WFP assistance, and (c) geographic location. The sampling frame included only districts with fairly large concentrations of Syrian refugees,  $\geq 100$  refugee households (with and without assistance). The sample was developed using proportional random sampling, confidence level 95%, prevalence rate assumed = 50%, and 10% non-response.

In conjunction with the ongoing comprehensive multi-sector household survey for Syrian refugees, WFP Egypt conducted a total of 31 focus group discussions and three key informant interviews with 250 refugees coming from Syria across Greater Cairo<sup>13</sup>, Alexandria, and Damietta in February 2018. The purpose of this qualitative exercise was to verify the currently employed vulnerability targeting criteria and validate the minimum food expenditure basket of Syrian refugees through qualitative data analysis. The focus groups focused on information relating to perceptions, judgements, and opinions of Syrian refugees in Egypt, covering topics such as household vulnerability criteria and expenditure patterns. The focus group discussions and key informant interviews covered four cities where almost 86 percent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees reside (Greater Cairo-56 percent, Alexandria-21 percent, and Damietta-9 percent). The questionnaire used in the discussions and interviews was developed using WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) guidelines.

## REVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO FOOD

Sufficient and sustainable access to food for the majority of Syrians is contingent on donor assistance, market price stability and continued growth in the economy. Food security indicators show that while food consumption patterns improved during 2017, economic vulnerability of refugees also increased. According to the review, food consumption levels of Syrian refugees improved in 2017 compared to 2016; the percent of households with acceptable food consumption levels increased from 54.8 percent to 86.5 percent while the prevalence of high dietary diversity increased to 83.4 percent. Nevertheless, the key food security challenge for Syrian refugees in Egypt is limited purchasing capacity and the compounding challenges to generate sustainable income in a country where 28 percent of the host community is below the national poverty line and additional 22 percent are barely above the line. In the following section there is a brief overview of a set of indicators that are used by WFP to assess household food security, including the Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), the frequency of adopting coping strategies, percent of expenditure on food, and the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

<sup>13</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of October and Obour

## What is the food consumption pattern for refugees?

### FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

The frequency of household food consumption of various food groups can be assessed using the Food Consumption Score (FCS), which is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Based on the analysis households are classified into three food consumption groups, “poor”, “borderline” and “acceptable”.

The results from the EVAR sub sample show that the majority of refugees (86 percent) had acceptable food consumption levels, with only 14 percent having poor or borderline food consumption levels. The results indicate significant differences between refugees assisted by WFP food value vouchers, and non-assisted refugees. Whilst 92.7 percent of refugees receiving WFP assistance had acceptable food consumption levels, only 76.1 percent of non-assisted refugees had acceptable food consumption and nearly one quarter had either borderline or poor food consumption levels.

From a geographic perspective, the governorate of Alexandria had the highest prevalence rate of refugees with poor or borderline consumption (nearly one fifth of refugees in Alexandria had poor or borderline food consumption), whilst Damietta had the least prevalence rate (5.0 percent).

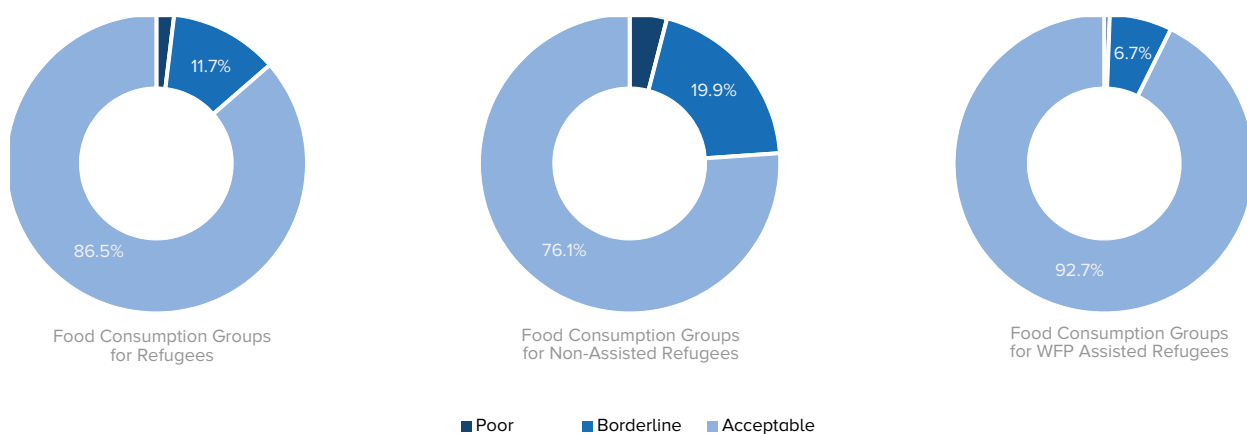


Figure 23. Food Consumption Groups for WFP Assisted and Non-Assisted Refugees

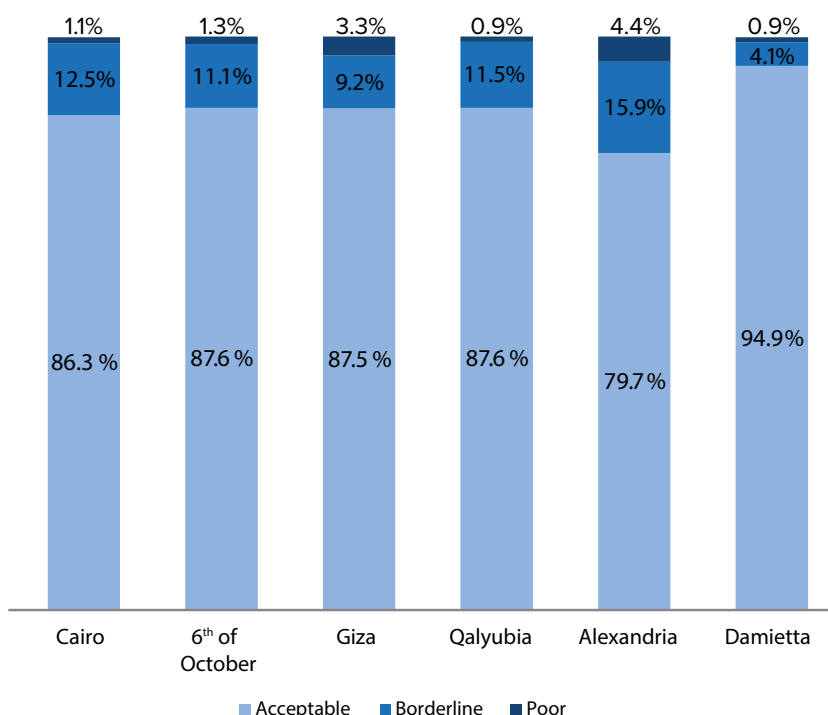


Figure 24. Household food consumption groups by governorate

## DIETARY DIVERSITY

In addition to studying the frequency of food consumption, it's important to assess the diversity of household diet. Various studies link between dietary diversity and adequate access to micronutrients “in low-income settings, dietary diversity scores (DDSs) often predict the micronutrient adequacy of diets”.<sup>14</sup> Concerning dietary diversity, most refugees are likely to have a fairly diversified diet<sup>15</sup> in Egypt. More than 80 percent of refugees scored high on the dietary diversity index in 2017 (diet was based on foods from more than 6 food groups during the reference period of the survey). Similar to the results from the FCS, non-assisted refugees were more likely to have a low or moderate diversity compared to the assisted ones (see figure 25). In general, refugees consume high energy foods like cereals, oils and sugars nearly 7 days a week, they consume protein and vitamin rich foods like meats, milk and vegetables nearly half of the week, while fruits and pulses are the least consumed. Both groups are consuming cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar and oils at similar frequencies per week, however assisted refugees tend to consume sources of animal protein (meat, eggs and dairy) more frequently than non-assisted ones (see figure 26). This explains why total deprivation of sources of animal protein is narrowing for both assisted and non-assisted refugees, however the assisted refugees have seen a more significant change compared to the others; for instance, the percentage of assisted households who were deprived of meat consumption went down from 35.3 percent in 2016 to 20.3 percent in 2017 whereas this percentage dropped from 58.6 percent to only 51.3 percent for the non-assisted refugees (see Table 2).

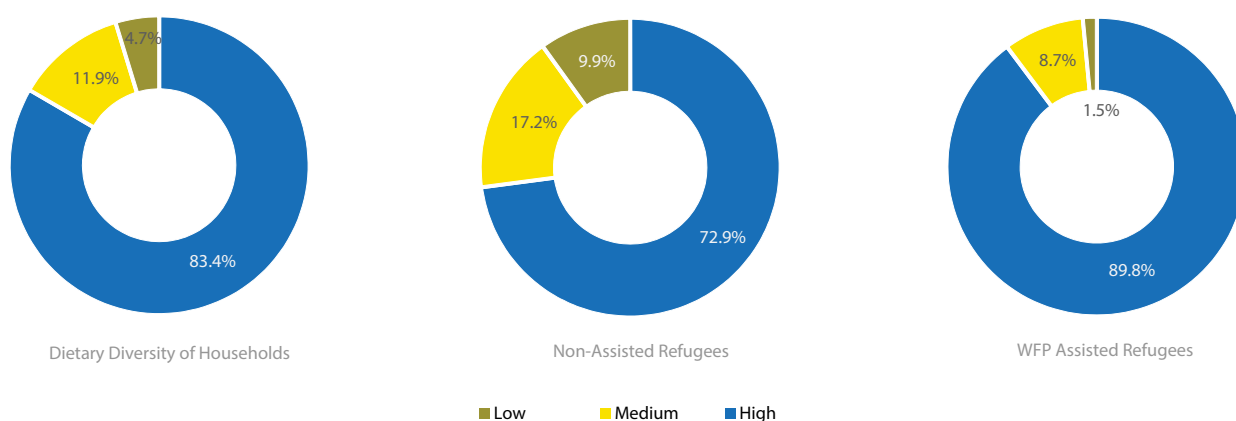


Figure 25. Dietary Diversity Groups for WFP Assisted and Non-Assisted Refugees

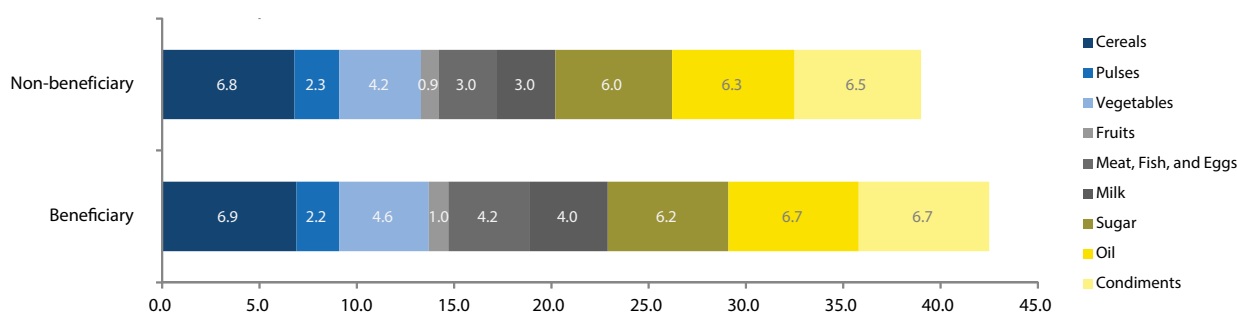


Figure 26. Average days of consumption of food groups

<sup>14</sup> Associations of dietary diversity scores and micronutrient status in adolescent Mozambican girls, European Journal of Nutrition, April 2017.

<sup>15</sup> Dietary diversity is defined as the number of different foods or food groups eaten over a reference time period, not regarding the frequency of consumption

Food Group	2016		2017	
	Assisted by WFP	Non-assisted	Assisted by WFP	Non-assisted
Meat	35.3	58.56	20.3	51.3
Fish	81.83	89.7	73.8	89.7
Eggs	17.4	21.98	7.8	18
Milk	11.5	23.3	7.1	21.3

Table 2: The percent of households deprived of consuming meat, eggs or milk

Dietary diversity at the governorate level was rather similar across all governorates except for Damietta which had a notably higher prevalence of high dietary diversity compared to the rest of the governorates. Surprisingly the prevalence of poor dietary diversity was highest in Giza (8.3%) followed by Alexandria and Cairo.

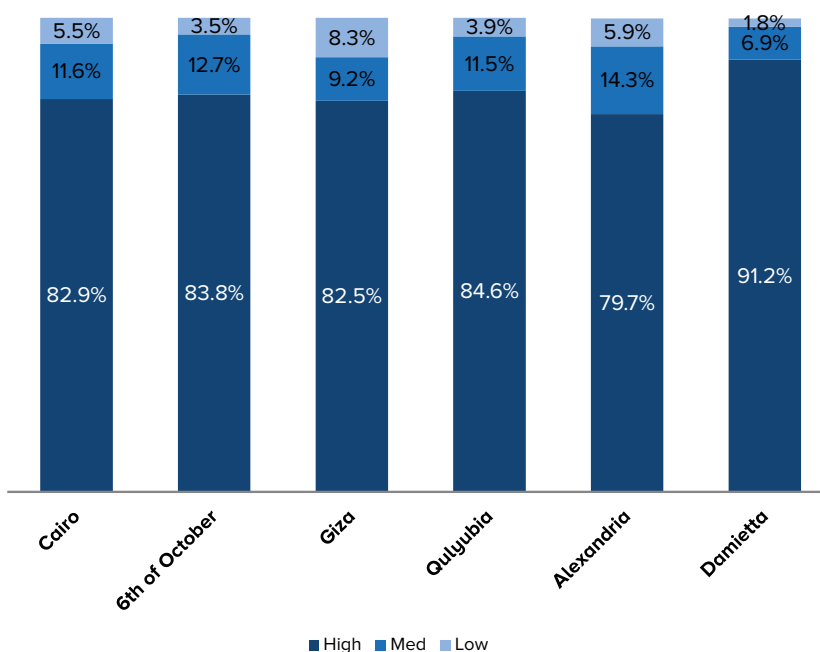


Figure 27. Household dietary diversity by governorate

Given the multi-faceted nature of food security, it is important to understand what socioeconomic indicators predict the household's food consumption. Analysis of food consumption patterns in relation to household characteristics revealed that food consumption varied by living situation (renting vs. not renting), household size, indebtedness, governorate, and education of household head.



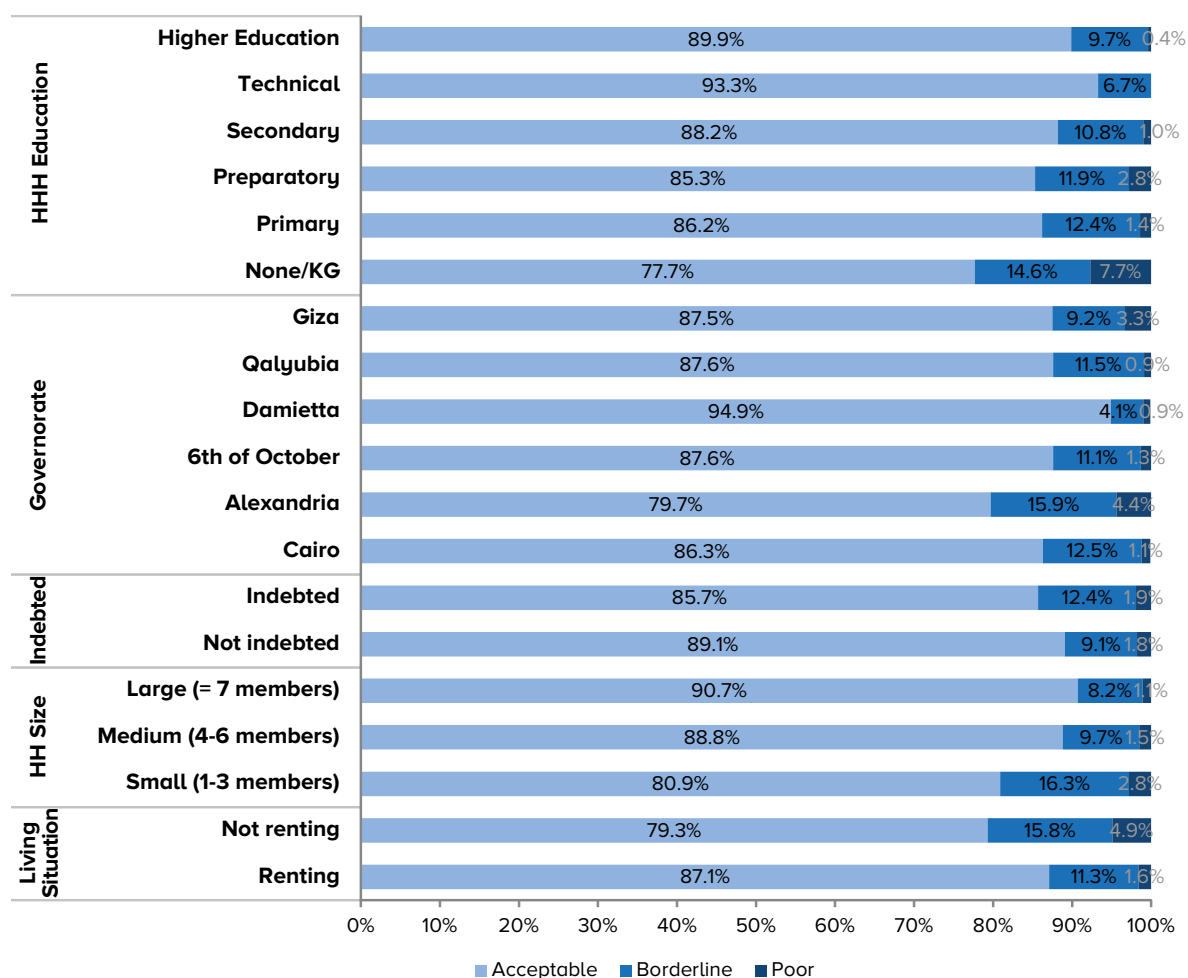


Figure 28. Food consumption groups by HH characteristics

## How economically vulnerable were the Syrian refugees in 2017?

### SHARE OF EXPENDITURE ON FOOD

A more comprehensive assessment of household access to food requires the augmentation of at least one indicator measuring economic vulnerability. The share of expenditure on food is commonly used by WFP as a proxy indicator that measures household economic vulnerability. Using this indicator households are categorized based on the share of total expenditures directed to food such that the higher the share of categorized expenditure on food the more economically vulnerable households are assumed to be.<sup>16</sup> In addition, household expenditure on food and non-food items is also assessed against minimum expenditure thresholds such as the national income poverty line and the estimated minimum expenditure basket for Syrian refugees in Egypt.

The results show that Syrian refugees spend more than 70 percent of their total expenditures on food and rent and the average Syrian household spends about 49.2 percent of total expenditures on food alone. Assisted refugees spend more on food (54.6 percent) compared to non-assisted ones (40.2 percent). WFP monthly food value voucher (EGP 400 per person per month) supports beneficiaries with 72 percent of their total expenditure on food.

<sup>16</sup> Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), technical guidance note, WFP, November 2015.

The results confirm that WFP beneficiaries continue to rely on food value vouchers as a main source for buying meat, eggs, dairy, oils, pulses and sugar, while they rely mostly on their cash income for buying vegetables, fruits and cereals (see table 3). It's noteworthy that refugees in Alexandria and Damietta were generally spending a higher share of their expenditures on food than those in the other governorates (see Figure 30 below).

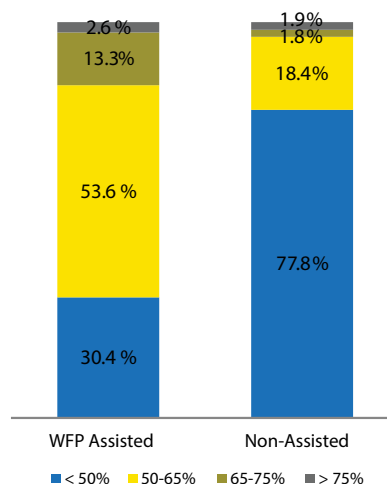


Figure 29. Share of expenditure on food by assistance status

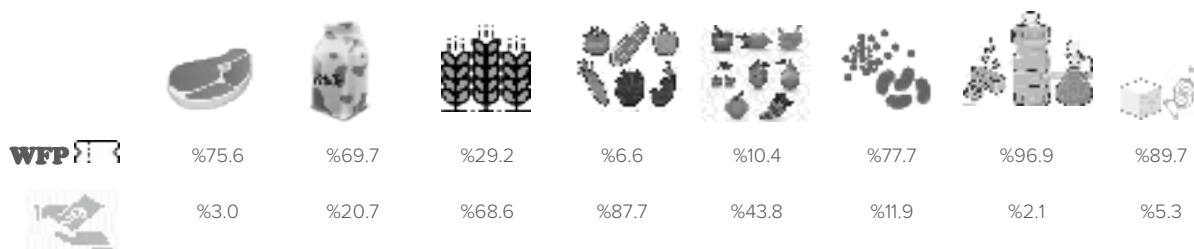


Table 3. Main source of food for WFP beneficiaries

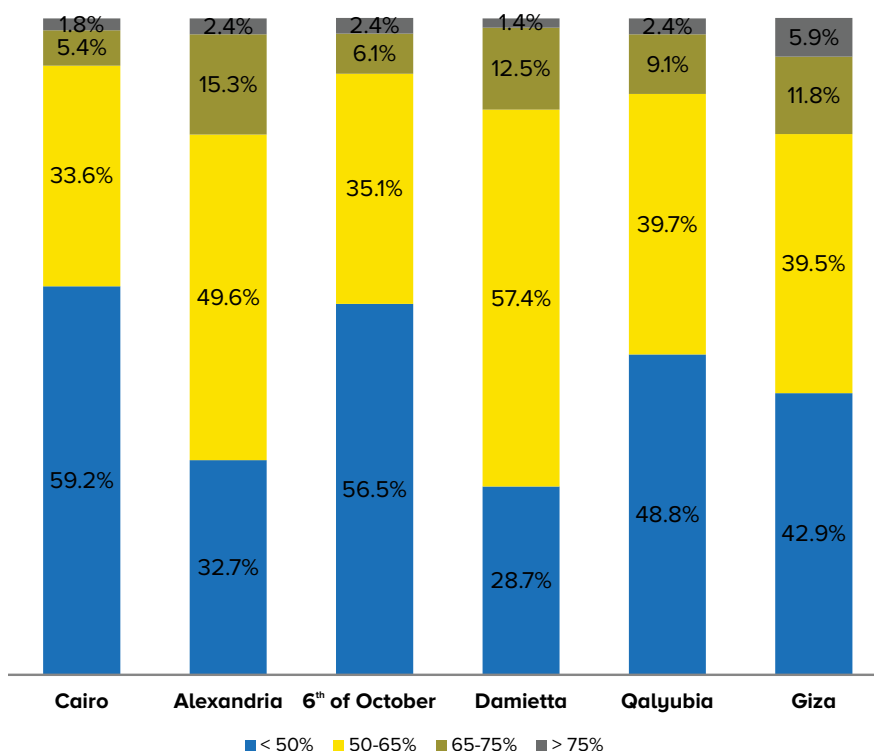


Figure 30. Share of expenditure on food by location

The economic vulnerability of refugees is also reflected in their income poverty rates. When comparing total per capita expenditures to the regional poverty threshold (adjusted to the inflation rate during 2016-2017) the results show that 24 percent of refugees fell below the income poverty

line, 16.4 percent amongst assisted refugees and 36.8 percent amongst the non-assisted ones. On removing the value of WFP assistance, the prevalence of income poverty amongst WFP beneficiaries increased to 75.4 percent.

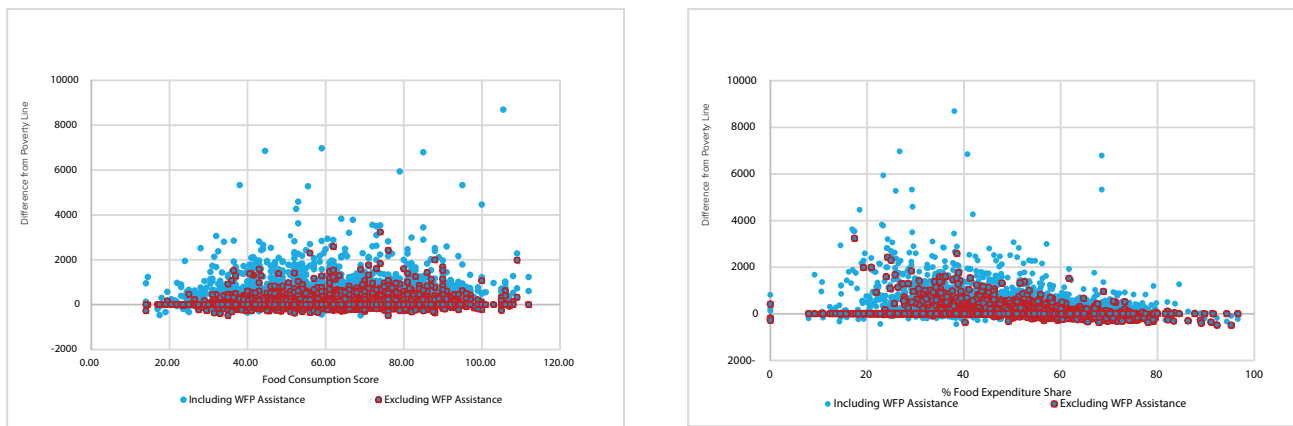


Figure 31. Poverty rates for WFP assisted refugees after excluding the value of food assistance

Economic vulnerability was also assessed against the minimum expenditure basket estimated by UNHCR. The results show that 69 percent of Syrian refugees were spending less than the minimum threshold required to cover food and non-food needs (73.6 percent of WFP beneficiaries, 61.4 amongst non-beneficiaries).

## What do people have to do to access food? What are they giving up?

### HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES

The food security analysis of refugee households is incomplete without understanding how people are behaving in order to access the food they are consuming. The Coping Strategy Index measures sustainability of household food consumption and livelihoods. Households are categorized based on severity of the coping strategies employed. Food consumption strategies include eating cheaper or less preferred foods, reducing number of meals, limiting meal portions, borrowing food/money or restricting consumption of adults for children to eat.<sup>17</sup> Livelihood coping strategies help us better understand the longer-term coping capacity of households the severity of the strategies implemented. Coping behaviors are classified into three categories: stress, crisis and emergency strategies.<sup>18</sup> The food security subsample data shows that food consumption coping strategies are the most commonly adopted strategies by Syrian refugees; 82.7 percent of the surveyed sample of households relying on less preferred and cheaper foods in order to meet the household food consumption needs and 57.6 percent relied on limiting portions of food (moderate coping strategy), whilst in 48.3 percent of households, adults had to reduce their food consumption to allow for children to eat and 26.3 percent borrowed food or relied on help from family and friends to buy food (more severe coping strategies). Livelihood stress coping strategies are also commonly adopted by refugees (60.7% adopted stress coping strategies during the reference period of the survey) see figure 32.

<sup>17</sup> 'Eating less preferred/less expensive food', 'limiting portion size at mealtime' and 'reducing the number of meals per day' have a severity score of 1. 'Borrowing food or relying on the help of friends/relatives' has a severity score of 2 and 'limiting adult intake in order to allow small children to eat' has a severity score of 3. For more information on the calculation and interpretation of the reduced CSI, please refer to WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook (second edition).

<sup>18</sup> Stress strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts. Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation. Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

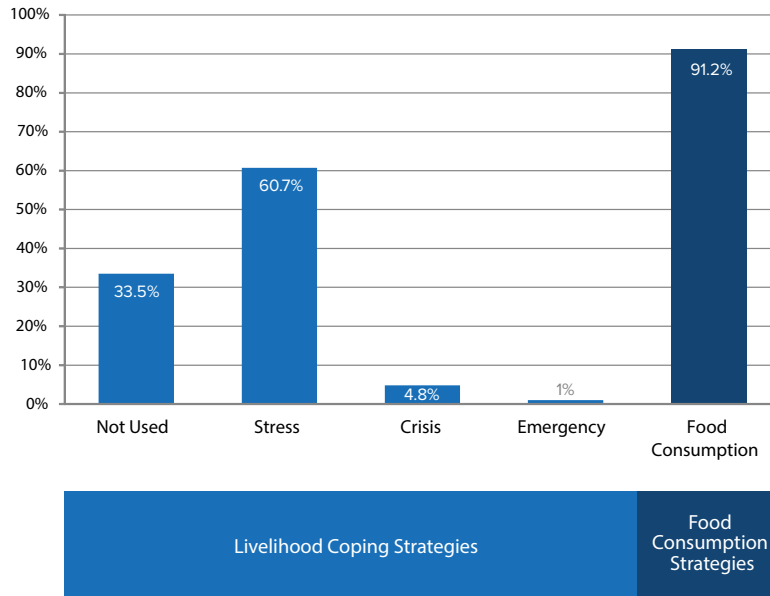


Figure 32. Adoption of coping strategies

It is noteworthy that the most common livelihood coping strategy amongst refugees is borrowing money/food (adopted by 58.4 percent). Spending savings and selling assets were rarely used, and 10 percent of the “marginally food secure” households and “moderately insecure” ones send their children to work, while one third of the “severely food insecure” were engaged in begging.

Concerning non-assisted refugees, nearly 75% identified having more food as the principal unmet need. For WFP beneficiaries, only 12.1 percent mentioned food as the main unmet need. Therefore, in spite of the similarity in coping patterns amongst refugees whether assisted by WFP and non-assisted ones, a noted difference is that non-assisted refugees tend to consume cheaper and less preferred foods at higher frequency than assisted ones. More than one fifth of non-beneficiaries rely on cheaper and low quality foods all week. Also, the adoption of stress coping strategies such as borrowing money are generally more prevalent amongst non-assisted refugees; 67.8 percent of non-assisted refugees relied on stress coping strategies vs. 56.4 percent amongst assisted ones.

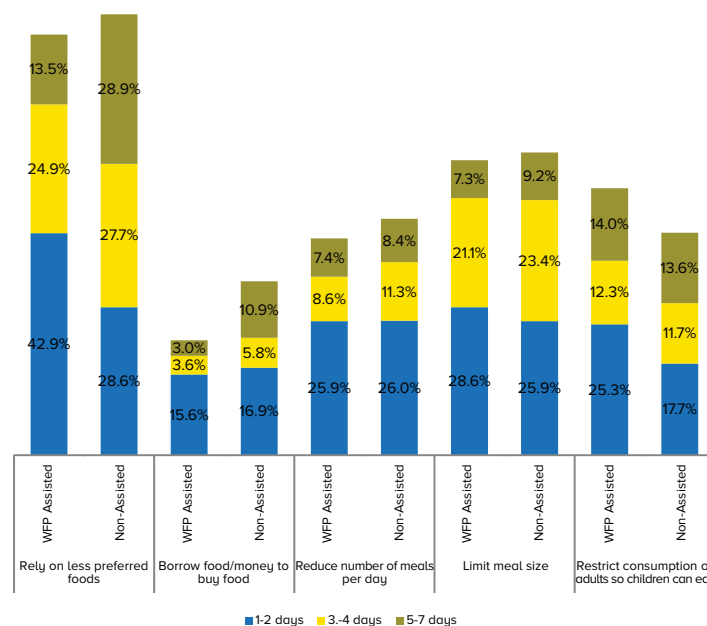


Figure 33. Food Consumption Coping Strategies Adopted by Assisted and Non-Assisted Refugees

In brief, although many households showed acceptable food consumption, our analysis showed that households may resort to coping strategies that compromise their livelihoods or dedicating a larger portion of their budget to food expenditure, leaving less room for other necessary expenditure such as education and health. Alarmingly, the majority of households in Alexandria and Damietta had a compromised coping capacity, where they had a median food expenditure share of 55 percent and 54.6 percent respectively, leaving them vulnerable to food insecurity and possibly food shocks.

The larger the household size, the lower the household's coping capacity. This was particularly evident when it came to the share of food expenditure, where median food expenditure increased as household size increased (small = 44.3%, medium = 52%, large = 56%). Once again, households whose head were unemployed or temporarily employed had a significantly reduced coping capacity in comparison to those who are regularly employed or voluntarily out of the labour force. Households which were renting or were indebted were likely to have reduced coping capacity. As for household head characteristics, household heads that received technical or higher education, single or disabled parents were more vulnerable to food insecurity than their counterparts. Interestingly, although there was no association between mean coping capacity and marital status, households whose head was divorced or separated was much more likely to adopt stress, crisis, or emergency coping strategies to cope with food insecurity.

## What is the overall assessment of household food security for refugees?

### CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS OF FOOD SECURITY (CARI)

After studying food consumption patterns and economic vulnerability separately, it's important to have a consolidated assessment of household food security, taking into account all the different facets of vulnerability. CARI (a composite index) is thus used as a proxy indicator of household access to food. Under the CARI approach, each surveyed household is classified into one of four food security categories. This classification is based on the household's current status of food security (using food consumption indicators) and their coping capacity (using indicators measuring economic vulnerability and asset depletion). CARI is therefore derived from the pre-reviewed indicators "food consumption score", "share of expenditure on food" or "poverty status" and "livelihood based coping strategies". Based on the derived results, households are divided into 4 main groups; the severely food insecure, the moderately food insecure, the marginally food secure (vulnerable population) and the food secure.

Economic vulnerability of refugees was the key driver of their food insecurity during 2017. It was assessed using various methods; the first relied on the standard WFP indicator "share of expenditure on food", the second relied on assessing the overall poverty status in reference to the minimum expenditure basket that was estimated by UNHCR. The second method was selected for calculating the CARI index and reporting on household food security status to ensure consistency with UNHCR methodology. The results show that nearly two thirds of the refugees are vulnerable to food insecurity (63.6 percent), 10.2 percent are food insecure while 26.1 percent are food secure. Table 4 below also shows that although the majority of refugees had adequate food consumption in 2017, they –at the same time- had poor coping capacity due to their economic vulnerability and increased reliance on livelihood coping strategies.

The results also show that refugees who receive food assistance from WFP in the form of food vouchers are less prone to be food insecure, without which their economic vulnerability would deteriorate further as well as their food consumption patterns. Nearly forty percent of WFP beneficiaries receive assistance only from WFP, without which their food security status is expected to deteriorate. Assuming WFP assistance stops the immediate impact is a significant rise in poverty rates, mostly in Alexandria.

Domain	Key Concern	Indicator	Current Status			
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Food Consumption	Inadequate quantity, quality food	Food Consumption Group	2017	2017	2017	2017
			Acceptable <b>86.50%</b>		Borderline <b>11.7%</b>	Poor <b>1.90%</b>
Economic Vulnerability	Expenditure below the poverty line	Poverty Status	Total Expenditure $\geq$ Poverty Line			
			<b>31.0%</b>		Poverty Line $\geq$ Total Expenditure $>$ Food Poverty Line <b>66.7%</b>	Total Expenditure $\leq$ Food Poverty Line <b>2.3%</b>
Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategies which deplete assets, decrease production, reduce human capital	Livelihood Coping Strategy Categories	Neutral			
			<b>33.50%</b>	Stress <b>60.70%</b>	Crisis <b>4.80%</b>	Emergency <b>1.00%</b>
Summary	Food Security Index	Each household assigned to a FI group based on a simple average of the FCS and a coping capacity indicator. The latter is formed from a simple average of the poverty status and asset depletion indicators.	2017			
			<b>26.1%</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Table 4. Food Security console for Syrian Refugees

The food security status varies across governorates, however Alexandria is indeed showing the highest prevalence of food insecure refugees (18.3 percent), amongst both assisted and non-assisted ones, while Damietta has the least prevalence (4.6 percent).

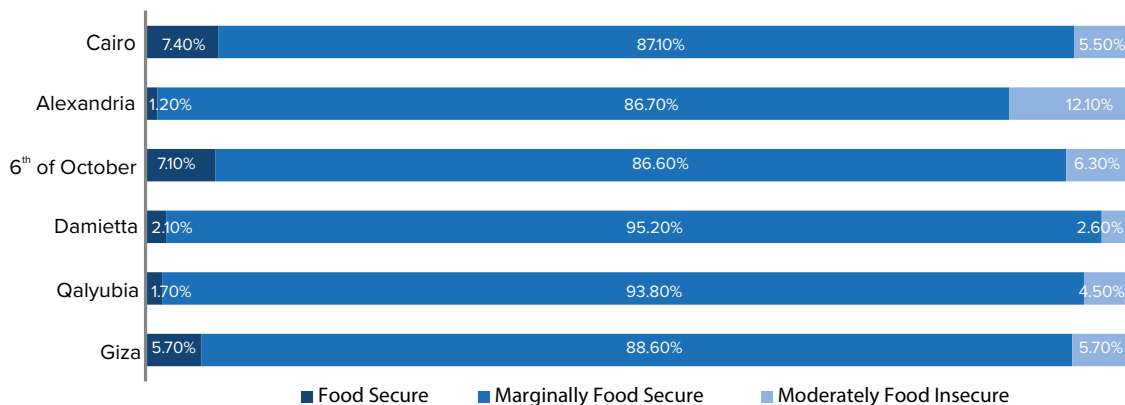


Figure 34. Food security console for Syrian refugees by Governorate (CARI) Refugees Assisted by WFP

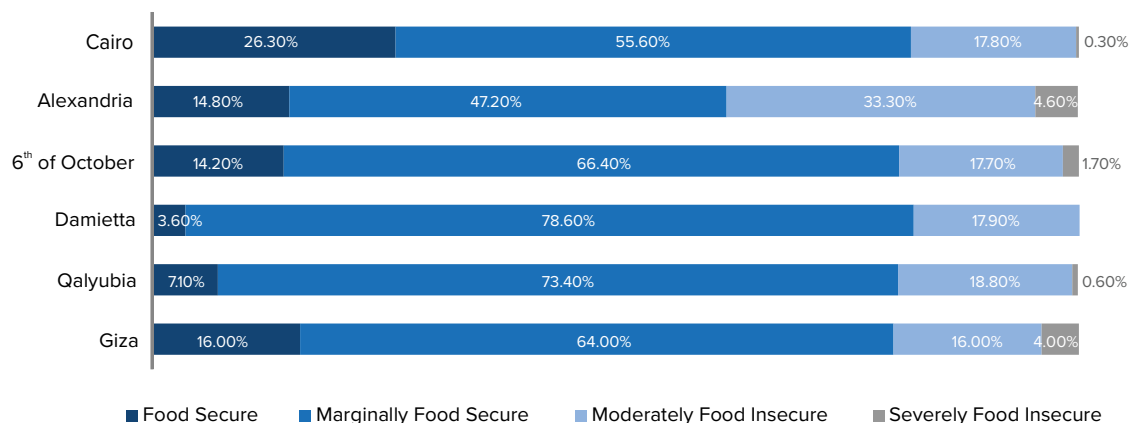


Figure 35. Food security console for Syrian refugees by Governorate (CARI) Refugees Non-Assisted by WFP





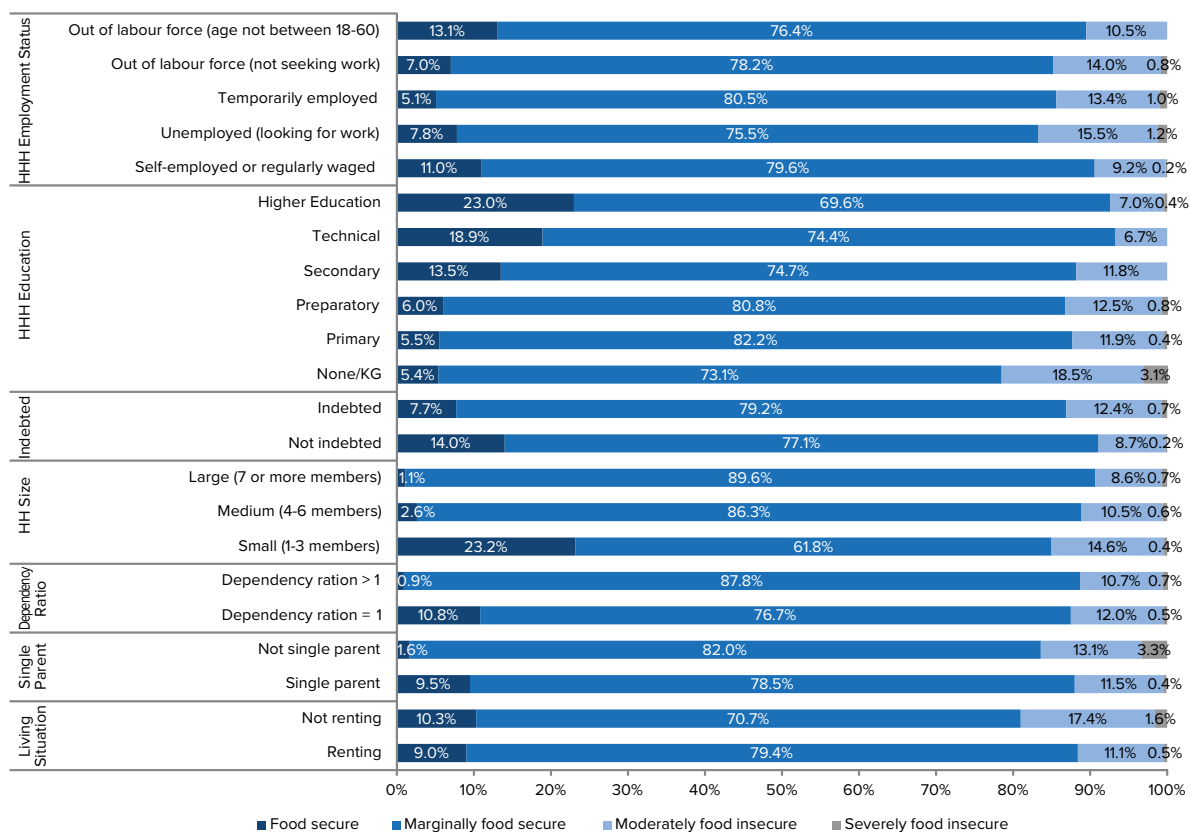


Figure 37. Food Security status by household characteristics

## COMMUNITY VALIDATION OF VULNERABILITY TARGETING CRITERIA

During the 2016 and 2017 EVAR, food security statistical analysis identified key themes in refugee household vulnerability, which paved the way for providing a statistically significant targeting scheme. To build on the previous findings, and minimize inclusion and exclusion errors for recipients of assistance, WFP conducted a qualitative validation exercise to triangulate our findings and develop set criteria for targeting households for assistance. The vulnerability targeting criteria and Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MEB) validation exercise entailed 9 types of group discussions and 3 key informant interviews, the groups included:

- Adolescents (12-17) regardless of gender and assistance status
- Elderly (>59) male beneficiaries
- Elderly (>59) male non-beneficiaries
- Elderly (>59) female non-beneficiaries
- Elderly (>59) female beneficiaries
- (18-58) male non-beneficiaries
- (18-58) female non-beneficiaries
- (18-58) male beneficiaries
- (18-58) female beneficiaries
- The key informant interviews were conducted with Syrian community leaders in the different governorates.

The focus group discussions were guided by a specific outline, that is vulnerable Syrian refugee household characteristics, structured to be flexible enough to allow themes relevant to the Syrian community to emerge. Participatory techniques (such as mapping, listing, and ranking) were used during the focus groups to ensure that all participants are involved in the conversation. The participants were selected from WFP’s beneficiary and non-beneficiary (referral) list, where no two members of the same household were allowed to participate in the same group.

During the discussions with the refugees and the interviews with the community leaders the respondents were asked to define the characteristics of the most vulnerable households. Then all participants were asked to match the identified vulnerability characteristics to seven categories: health, family, financial, ownership of durables, and security concerns. Participants were then individually asked to rank the categories defining household vulnerability from most vulnerable to least using a mapping and ranking exercise.

	October	Alexandria	Obour	Damietta	Average
Health Status	100.00	100.00	96.36	92.29	97.16
Family Status	95.72	71.52	83.94	85.65	84.21
Financial Status	95.72	90.36	65.74	85.65	84.37
Country of Arrival Sudan	42.83	81.16	100.00	73.23	74.30
Employment Status	67.88	62.96	57.17	60.81	62.21
Availability of Appliances in the HH	18.63	93.36	35.76	21.41	42.29
HH with Security Concerns	42.18	78.59	3.64	0.00	31.10

Table 5: Average normalized score of vulnerability categories

The above table summarizes the most important categories of vulnerable household characteristics as defined by the Syrian refugees in Egypt. Notably health, family (household), and financial characteristics were reported as the most important features to define and target the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households. On the other hand, arrival from Sudan was not perceived as a significant determinant of household vulnerability. Participants reported that it is almost impossible to obtain entry permits to Egypt through legal channels. Therefore, almost all Syrian refugees, regardless of their vulnerability status, had to enter Egypt illegally through Sudan.

To enhance the quality of the data collected, respondents were asked to individually rank eleven household characteristics to help reach finer targeting criteria. Inability to provide shelter as well as the physical disability and unemployment of the household head were reported as the features characterizing the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households. Table 6 below summarizes the average normalized score reported by all the participants during the exercise.

	October	Alexandria	Obour	Damietta	Average
Family cannot rent a house	96.80	96.23	100.00	98.08	97.78
HH Head is with disability	88.09	82.22	81.21	79.88	82.85
HH Head is unemployed	88.73	79.20	81.70	80.09	82.43
The HH or HH head are in debt	72.74	77.04	86.50	84.83	80.28
Disabilities of any of the HH members	77.88	70.58	77.92	65.90	73.07
Only one individual can work in the HH	73.40	72.45	65.18	80.61	72.91
HH Size	63.66	59.99	63.36	70.52	64.38
HH Head has a temporary job	61.27	55.73	52.78	55.85	56.41
Dependency Ratio	48.02	50.23	54.89	50.88	51.00
Divorcees and Widows/Widowers	60.07	62.19	71.65	0.00	48.48
HH shares accommodation with another HH	49.79	53.42	48.75	39.60	47.89

Table 6: Average normalized score of vulnerability characteristics

The ranking exercise helps arrive at a potential targeting system to reduce the inclusion and exclusion errors of assistance to Syrian refugees in Egypt. A weighted scoring system, built on the above criteria and depending on the location where the refugees reside, is recommended to further enhance the vulnerability targeting. A household may feature more vulnerability characteristics than the others, yet score less, due to the weighting of the responses.

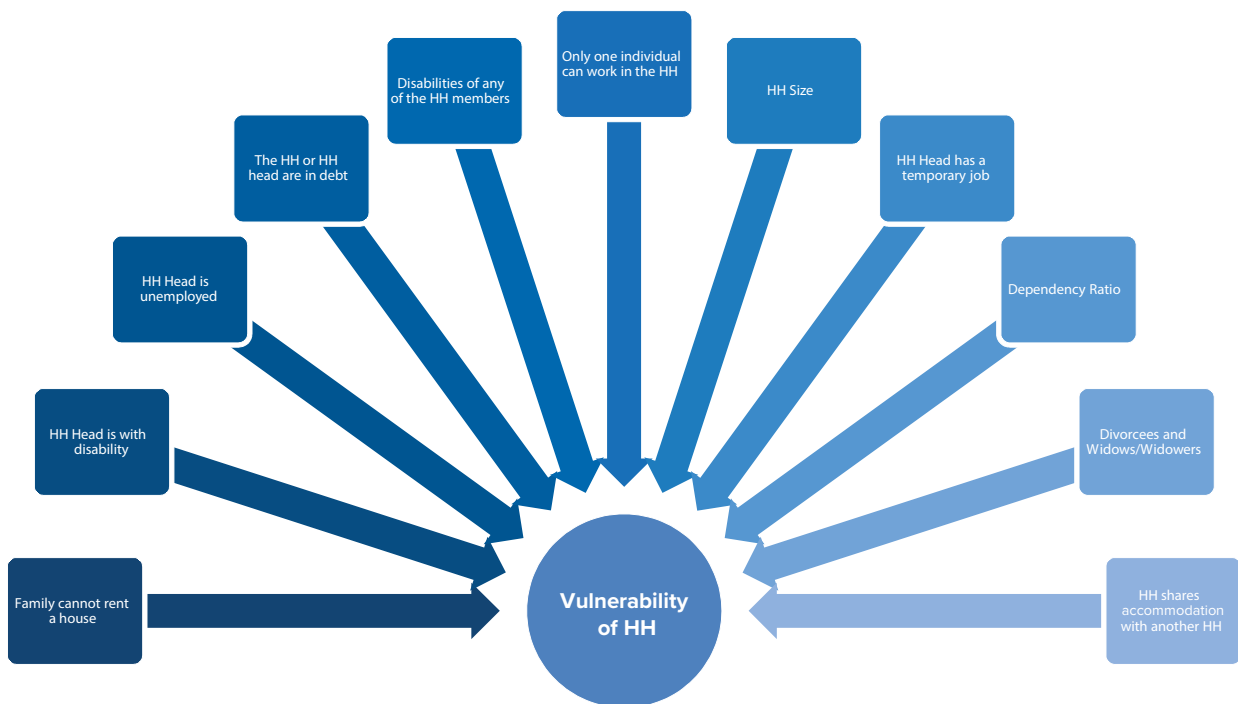


Figure 38. Proposed Targeting Criteria - Darker Gradient Indicates Larger Weight.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2017 survey results show that nearly two thirds of the refugees are vulnerable to food insecurity (63.6 percent), 10.2 percent are food insecure while 26.1 percent are food secure. The results from the food security analysis suggest that WFP food assistance has lifted more than one third of the beneficiaries above the national income poverty line and has significantly contributed to their food security status. It should be noted that without this package of assistance, a large percent of refugees will slide below minimum food and non-food acceptable levels. The results confirm that sufficient and sustainable access to food for the majority of Syrians is contingent on donor assistance, market price stability and continued growth in the economy.

Food consumption indicators improved for Syrian refugees at end of 2017, compared to the year before; this improvement was mostly observed amongst refugees assisted by WFP who receive monthly food value voucher of LE 400 per person per month. On average, WFP assistance supports beneficiaries with 72% of their total monthly expenditure on food. WFP beneficiaries continue to rely on food value vouchers as a main source for buying meat, eggs, dairy, oils, pulses and sugar, while they rely mostly on their cash income for buying vegetables, fruits and cereals.

The food security status varies across governorates, however –similar to the 2016 EVAR- Alexandria had significantly higher prevalence of vulnerable and food insecure refugees compared to the other governorates.

The findings of EVAR 2017 were corroborated by the findings of EVAR last year in 2016 and the results show that food insecurity was particularly associated with unemployment or temporarily employment or being a single parent. Food insecurity was also associated with high dependency ratios, large household size, low educational levels of household heads and geographic location.



A Syrian asylum-seeker, applying to a UNHCR cash-based intervention for education at CRS in Cairo, Egypt. © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes.

## EGYPTIAN ECONOMY AND CONTEXT

In 2014, the Government of Egypt implemented a transformational reform program, aimed at spurring the economy, enhancing the country's business environment, and staging balanced and inclusive growth. The reforms, together with increasing confidence and stability, have had some positive macroeconomic outcomes such as larger annual rates of GDP growth (over four percent in 2016 and 2017), budget deficit reductions, and a strengthening exchange rate. Nonetheless, conditions for the host and refugee populations alike remain a concern. Inflation rates spiked dramatically in 2017, reaching over 30 percent from February to October 2017, which amplified weaknesses in purchasing power stemming from energy subsidy reform and food price shocks. Unemployment continued to be high at over 13 percent into 2018. Within this context, refugees struggle to secure sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance.

Refugees in Egypt are legally able to apply for employment opportunities and are entitled to the same benefits as other foreign workers. However, a ten percent cap on the number of foreign workers, together with lengthy and costly bureaucratic procedures for acquiring licences and permits to engage in self and wage employment, render legal employment difficult to achieve. As a result, the overwhelming number of Syrian refugees in Egypt are either unemployed or working covertly in the informal sector, where they are exposed to exploitative and sometimes dangerous working conditions.

## WORKING INDIVIDUALS

Despite the many challenges in gaining employment, 51 percent of working age (18-60) Syrian refugees in 2017 were economically active; either engaged in some form of employment or actively looking for work (Figure 39). Twenty-five percent of working age individuals reported being engaged in regular wage employment, which is a significant increase from 20 percent as recorded in 2016. Thirteen percent reported being engaged in temporary employment, a decrease of four and a half percent from 2016, and the percentage of people engaged in self-employment more than doubled from 0.6 percent in 2016 to roughly percent in 2017.

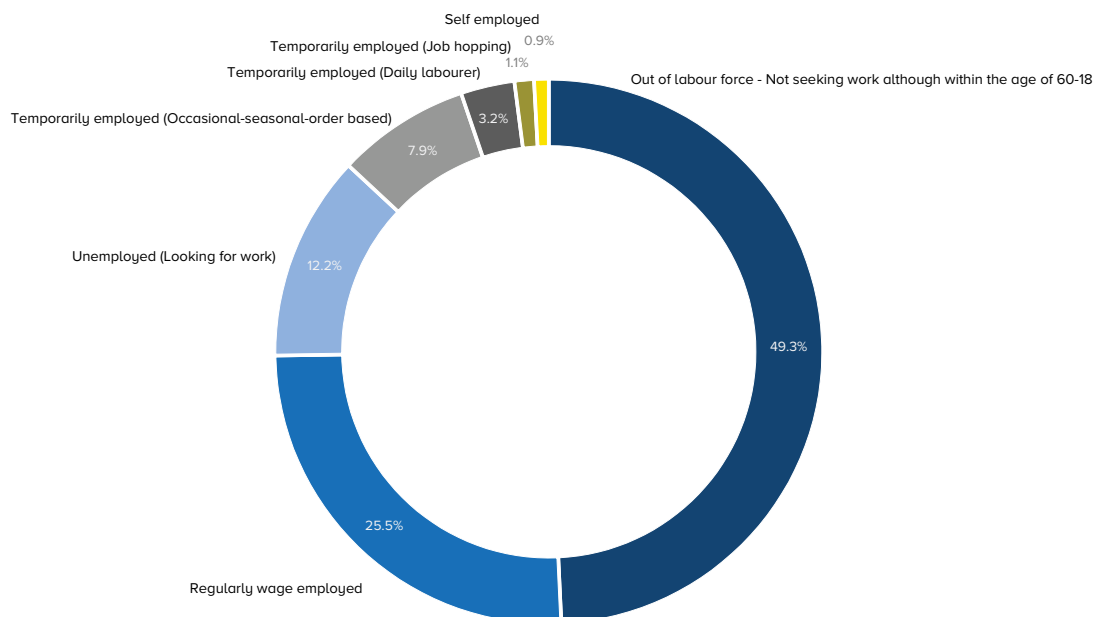


Figure 39. Employment status of working age individuals

Due to the large numbers of Syrian refugees of working age in Egypt that are not actively looking for work (84 percent of women and 15 percent of men), it is important to analyse the employment figures according to the labour force, which is defined as the number of working age (18-60) employed workers and those unemployed but able and actively looking for work. The Syrian refugee labour force thus counts 27,955 individuals or 4,489 women and 23,466 men. Fifty percent of the labour force has regular wage employment (Figure 40), while 23 percent has various types of temporary wage employment. Three percent of the labour force is engaged in self-employment, and 24 percent are unemployed but actively looking for work.

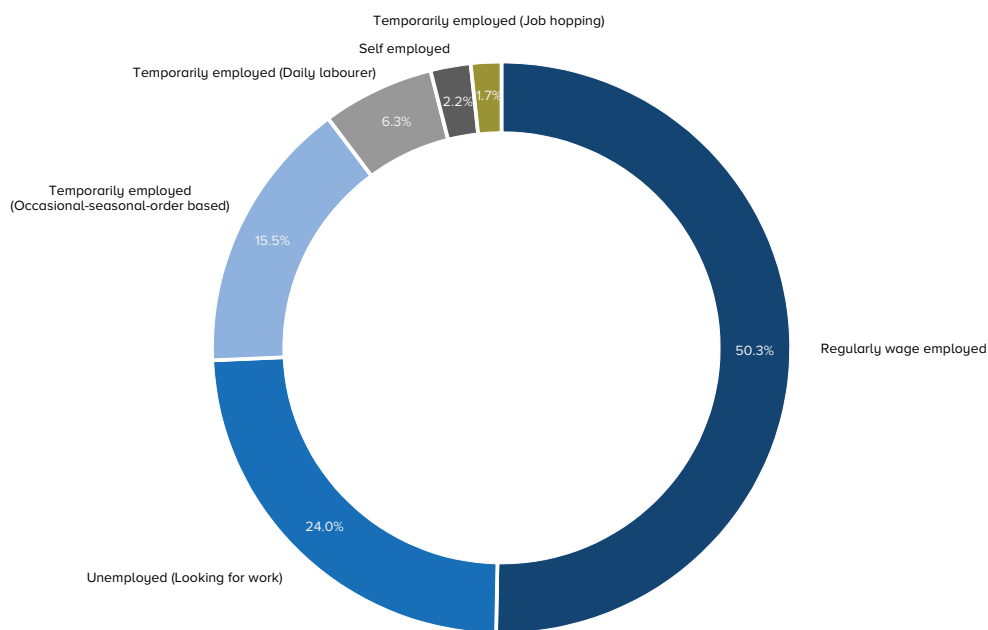


Figure 40. Employment status of labour force

Employment status is highly gender-dependent, with far fewer women employed as compared to men. While many women expressed their desire to work, cultural values and traditions appear to influence their choices.<sup>19</sup> In total, six percent of working age women and 72 percent of working age men held some form of employment. Forty-nine percent of men and two percent of women reported holding regular wage employment. Twenty-one percent of males and three percent of women are temporarily employed. In terms of self-employment, the gender gap diminishes given that two percent of males and close to one percent of women are self-employed.

The majority of employed people found their jobs through contacts with family and friend contacts (83 percent). Independent searching and community contacts are the second and third most successful job finding channels, each accounting for roughly seven percent. One percent of working people found jobs through NGOs or UNHCR, while the rest found jobs on the internet, through newspapers, or community based organizations.

## EMPLOYMENT BY GOVERNORATE

The governorates with the highest rates of employment for men and women combined are Bani Souwaif, Qena and South Sinai, yet these governorates have small populations of refugees, comprised of two, four, and six refugees respectively. Among the more populous governorates, the highest rates of employment are found in Qalyubia (42.5 percent), Cairo (41.4 percent), and Sharkia (41.2 percent) (Figure 41).

The highest number of females employed as a percentage of the total female working age population are found in The Red Sea, Cairo, and 6th of October City (Figure 42).

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Year End Report, p 7.

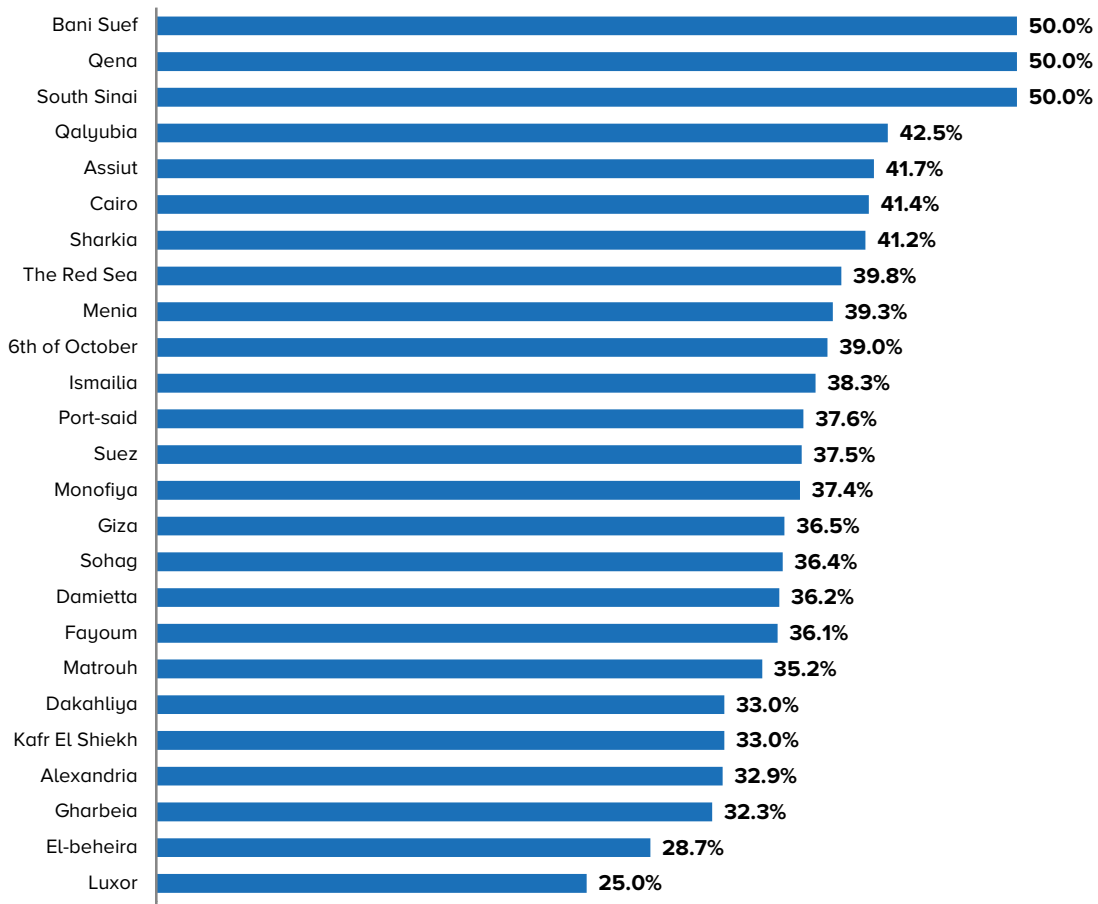


Figure 41. Male and female employment percentages by governorate

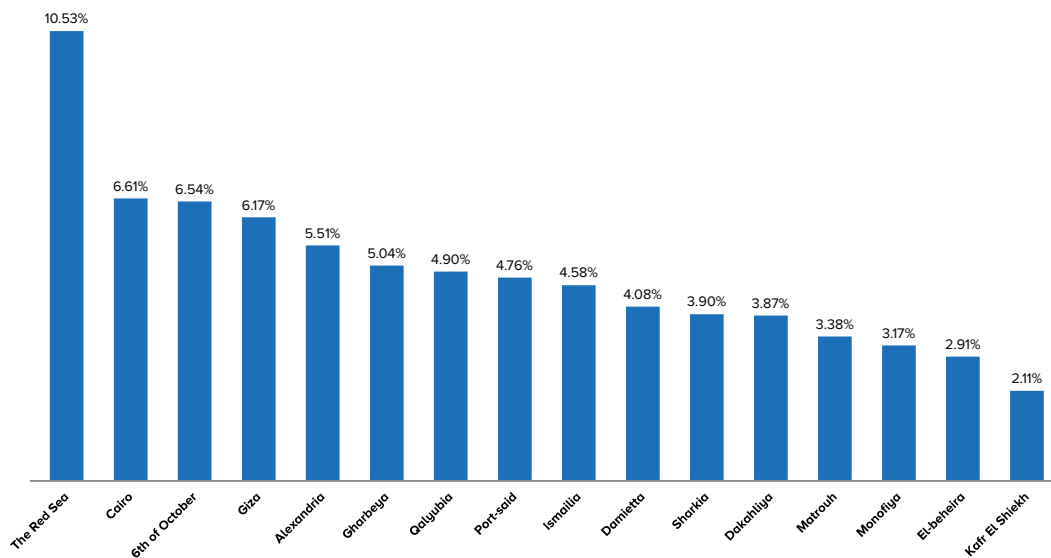


Figure 42. Percent of women working by governorate

The highest number of males employed as a percentage of the total male working age population are found in Assiut, Sharkia, and Qalyubia (Figure 43).



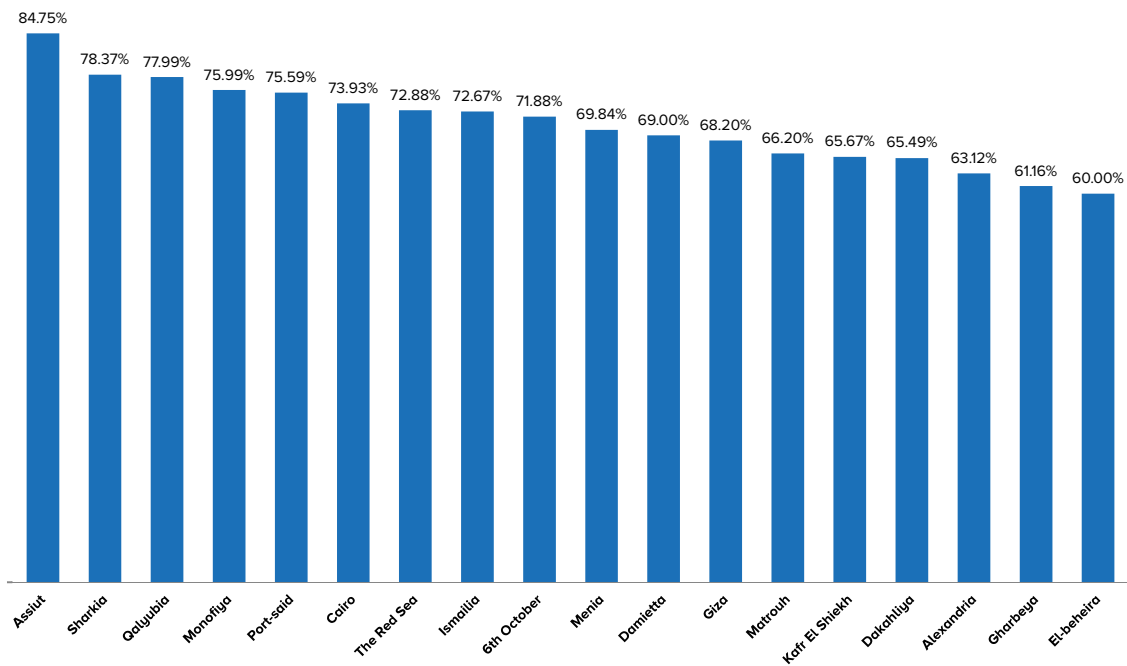


Figure 43. Percent of men working by governorate

## EMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP

Both male and female populations follow similar trends of decreased workforce participation rates in the younger and older segments of the working age population (Figure 44). For men, the largest participation rates occur between the ages of 25-39, and peak at 30-34 years old where 83.9 percent of males in that age category are employed. For women, higher employment rates are skewed towards older age categories between 35-49 years old. Within this segment of the population, peak employment occurs between the ages of 40-44, with 8.9 percent of women within the age category being employed.

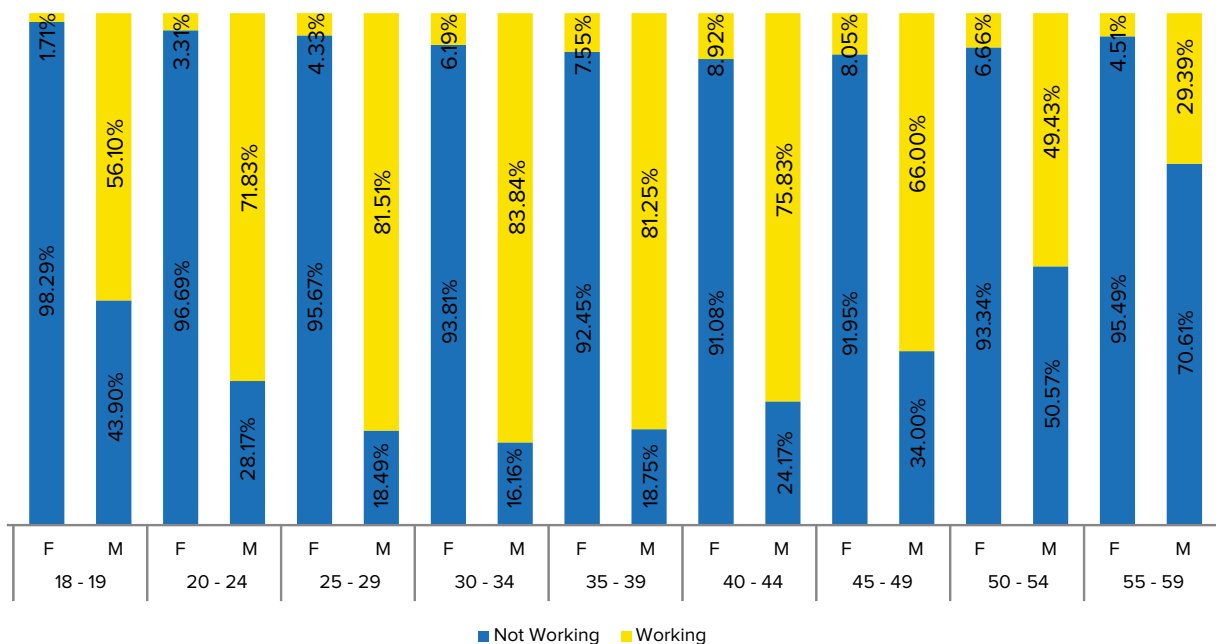


Figure 44. Female and male employment participation rates per age group

## WORKING BELOW OR OVER THE WORKING AGE

There were 1,619 children below the age of 18 working in 2017: 417 between the ages of five and 14, and 1,202 between the ages of 15 and 17 (Figure 45). These working youth populations are overwhelming male, with six people in the younger group and just 22 in the older group being female. The chart also demonstrates that 248 people aged over 60 were working in 2017. Here, 33 females are included in this group.

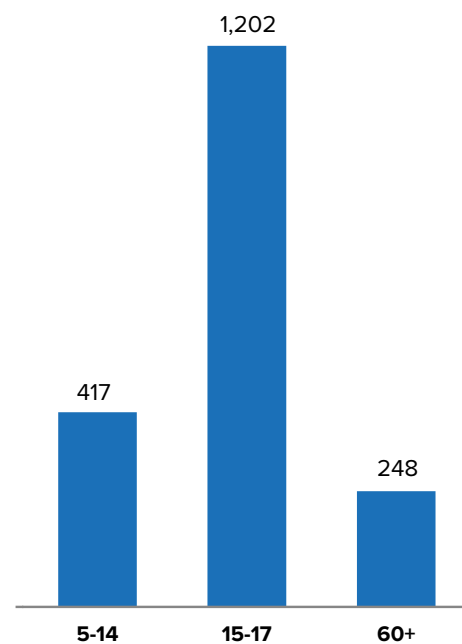


Figure 45. People working above or below working age

## NON-WORKING INDIVIDUALS

Forty-nine percent of the working age population, equal to 84 percent of women and 15 percent of men, reported being out of the labour force and not actively seeking work. There is closer to an equal percentage of males and females actively looking for work, with 10.5 percent of women and 13.5 percent of males looking.

Reasons for women not working relate strongly to cultural and traditional norms. However, roughly ten percent of women indicated that a lack of job opportunities resulted in their unemployment. Lack of skills was also perceived by women as a significant contributor to unemployment. Men also specified that lack of employment opportunities was the main obstacle leading to their unemployment, followed by lack of skills, safety concerns, and non-recognition of academic or professional certification.

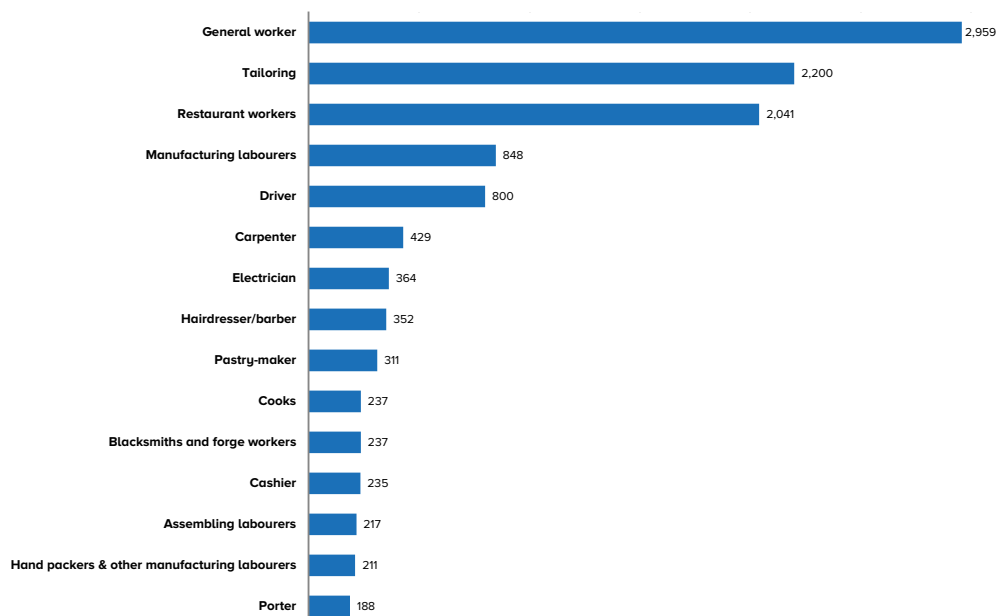


Figure 46. Numbers of employed persons per skilled trade and service

## OCCUPATION

The vast majority of Syrian refugees working in Egypt are employed in the skilled trades and services sectors, and the breakdown of the number of workers per subsector is found in Figure 46.

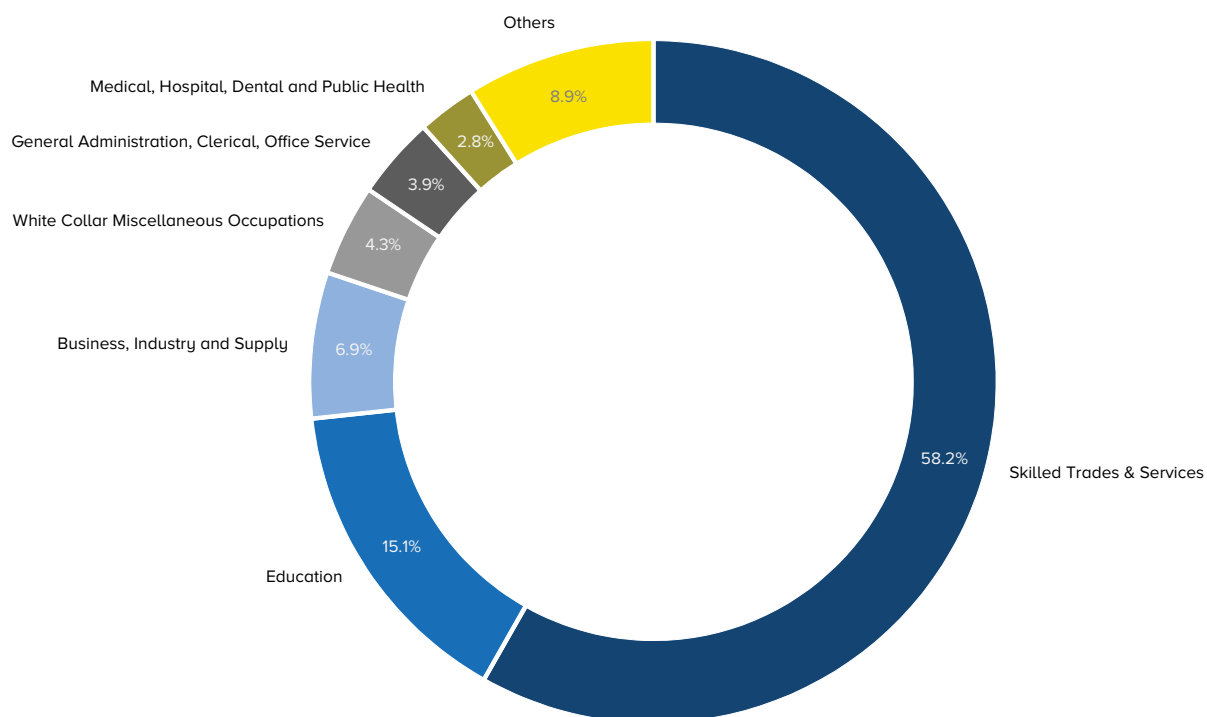


Figure 47. Female occupation by sector

Fifty-eight percent of employed women work in the skilled trades and services sector and are employed largely in tailoring, cookery, hair-dressing, and domestic services (Figure 47). The second and third largest sectors employing women are the education, and business, industry, and supply sectors, which employ 15 and seven percent of employed women respectively.

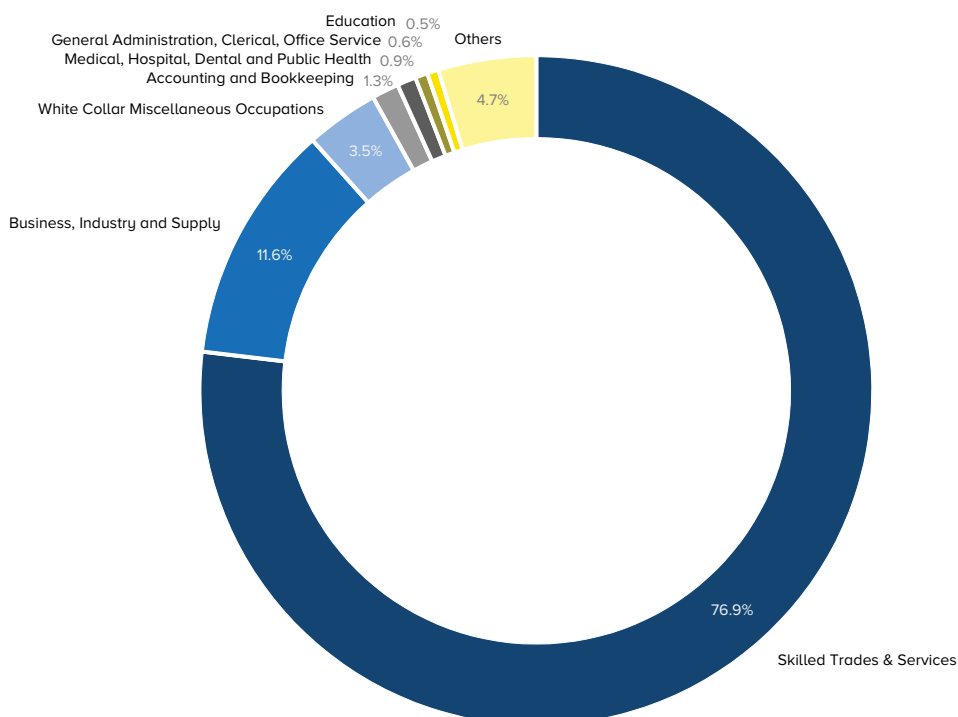


Figure 48. Male occupation by sector

Seventy-seven percent of men are employed in the skilled trades and services sector largely in restaurants, as drivers, and in sales, tailoring, and carpentry (Figure 48). For men, the second and third largest employment sectors are business, industry, and supply, and white collar miscellaneous, which employ 12 and three percent of the working male population respectively.

## EMPLOYMENT AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The sub-sectors that hire the largest percentage of higher educated Syrian refugees are the legal, sciences, engineering and architecture, medical, and education sectors. However, in the legal, engineering and architecture, and sciences sectors, few refugees (108 combined) are finding employment, suggesting that higher-educated refugees have a challenging time finding occupations that match their level of training. Opportunities in the medical and education sectors are slightly better with a total of 221 and 341 refugee employees in these sectors respectively.

For those people with no formal education, primary, or preparatory education, there are more opportunities in skilled trades, miscellaneous white collar, and the business, industry, and supply sectors. Those with secondary education are finding employment in all sectors, but are especially well represented in the general administration, information and arts, and information technology sectors.

## LEVEL OF WORK SATISFACTION

Levels of work satisfaction are relatively low and there is little difference in attitudes towards work satisfaction by women and men. Sixty-four percent of working individuals are not very satisfied and four percent are not at all satisfied. Twenty-five percent of working individuals are mostly satisfied, and only seven percent indicated being very satisfied. The sectors where people find the greatest satisfaction are in architecture and engineering, the sciences, and in the field of medicine. The lowest rates of satisfaction occur in the miscellaneous white collar and education sectors.

Both women and men define inadequate earnings and working hours as the main reasons for low work satisfaction (Figure 49). For women, the third and fourth reasons for low work satisfaction were weak job security/stability of employment, and non-productive/non-fulfilling job. For men, weak job security/stability of employment followed non-productive/non-fulfilling job as the third and fourth reasons for low work satisfaction.

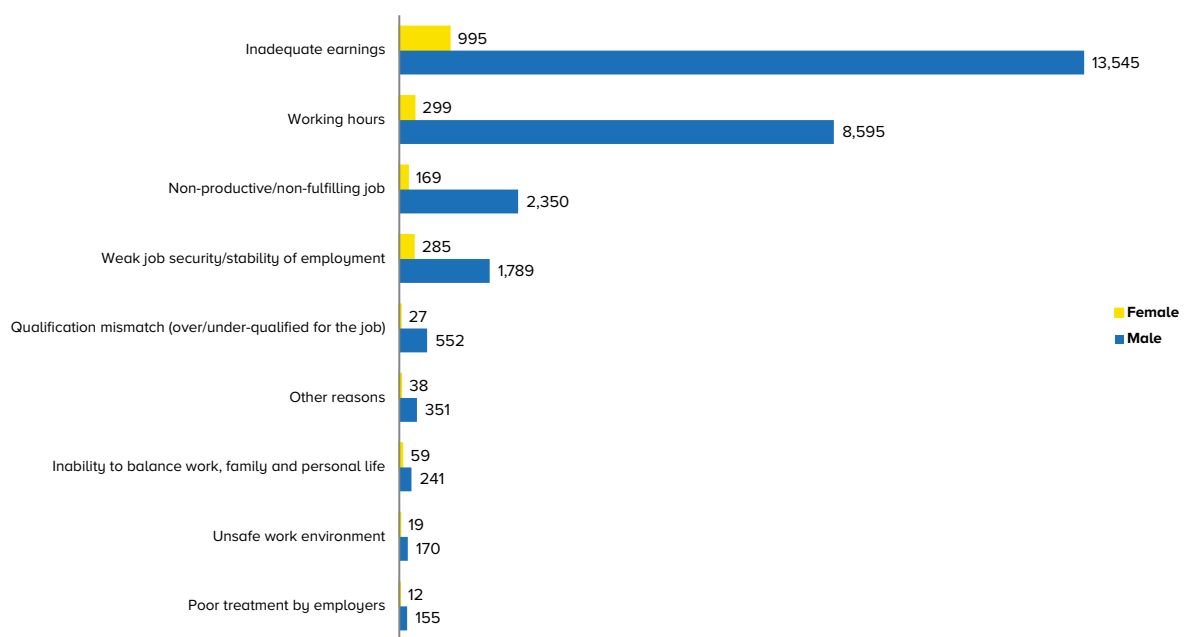


Figure 49. Reasons for work dissatisfaction



A Syrian refugee runs a small factory making children's shoes in Alexandria, Egypt. ©UNHCR Egypt/Scott Nelson

## 8

# HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY, EXPENDITURE, AND INCOME

## HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY

Household vulnerability is assessed against four thresholds, designating severe, high, mild, and low vulnerability. Those households in the severe and high-vulnerability groups are unable to meet the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) defined as the minimum quantities of basic food and non-food items needed for a Syrian household in Egypt to maintain a basic but dignified life. The number of severely vulnerable households was 15,396 households (57.91 percent), an increase of eight percent as compared to 2016 (Table 2). This means that their predicted expenditure per capita was less than half the MEB. 26.95 percent of households (a decrease of six percent compared to 2016) are in the high vulnerability category, with a predicted expenditure below the MEB. 7.23 percent of households are in the mild vulnerability category, and are able to meet and exceed the MEB by 150 percent. 7.91 percent of households have low vulnerability scores, and are expected to exceed the MEB by over 150 percent. Low and mild vulnerability households decreased by one and two percentage points respectively as compared to 2016.

Vulnerability Group	Percentage Households		Percentage Individuals	
	FHH	MHH	FHH	MHH
Low Vulnerability	0.43%	7.49%	0.20%	2.64%
Mild Vulnerability	0.82%	6.40%	0.51%	3.79%
High Vulnerability	3.18%	23.77%	2.72%	23.57%
Severe Vulnerability	12.56%	45.36%	12.07%	54.50%

Table 7: Percentage of households and individuals in vulnerability groups disaggregated by gender head of household

## VULNERABILITY BY REGION

All households in Bani Souwaif and Qena are calculated to be in the Severely Vulnerable category, and Fayoum and El-beheira have 85.71 and 83.71 percent in this category respectively (Figure 50). South Sinai has the lowest percentage of households in the Severe Vulnerability category at 33.33 percent. Cairo, Qalyubia, and Suez have lower levels of households classified with Severe Vulnerability (48.25, 46.74, and 50 percent respectively) and relatively higher levels of households with low and mild vulnerability.



A Syrian refugee who came to Egypt in 2013 was a car electrician back in Syria. In 2016 he got a 6000 EGP grant from Caritas to start his own mechanical workshop in Alexandria. The project succeeded – his monthly income is currently about 5000 EGP. ©UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes

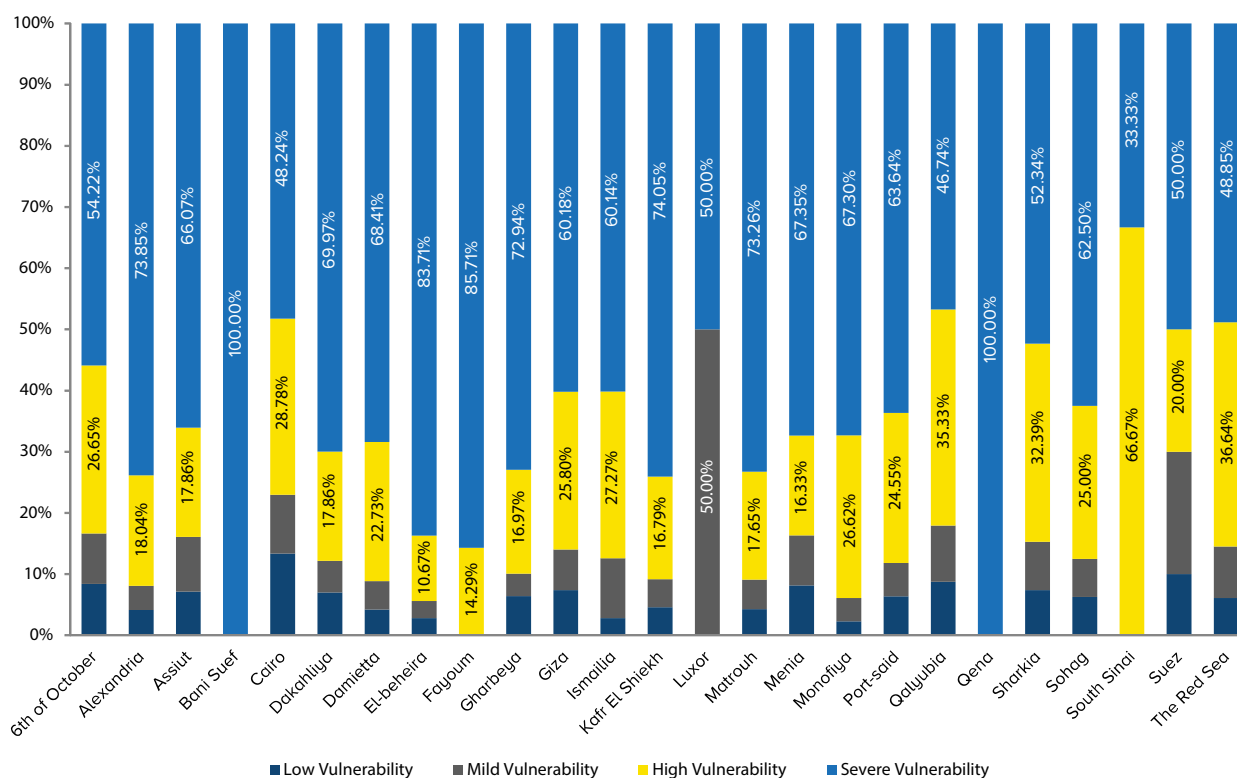


Figure 50. Percentage of household vulnerability by governorate

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

The household size is strongly correlated to household vulnerability. Table 8 demonstrates that as the number of household members increases, so too does the likelihood that the household is vulnerable. In terms of dependency ratio, as household size increases from one to nine household members, so too does the average dependency ratio increase (Table 9). For the 226 households with ten to 17 people per household, no pattern is discernable. Overall, 66.6 percent of households have a dependency ratio of one or lower, 14.5 percent have a dependency ratio above one and equal to or below 1.5, 11.8 percent have a dependency ratio above 1.5 and equal to or below two, while 7.1 percent of households have a dependency ratio above two.

HH Size	Low Vulnerability	Mild Vulnerability	High Vulnerability	Severe Vulnerability
1	45.35%	14.80%	6.20%	33.64%
2	10.46%	23.15%	24.31%	42.08%
3	2.95%	10.79%	44.70%	41.57%
4	1.36%	3.72%	42.42%	52.50%
5	0.77%	1.86%	27.80%	69.57%
6	0.33%	1.29%	17.51%	80.86%
7	0.31%	0.74%	12.45%	86.51%
8	0.15%	0.44%	8.75%	90.67%
9	0.00%	0.00%	9.33%	90.67%
10+	0.00%	0.00%	4.87%	95.13%

Table 8: Vulnerability group by household size



## EXPENDITURE

Household expenditures increased dramatically in 2017 from the previous year with median monthly expenditures recorded at 931 EGP per capita.<sup>18</sup> This is a 41 percent increase from 2016 (661 EGP per month per capita) and a 70 percent increase from monthly expenditures recorded in 2015. The governorates with the highest monthly per capita expenditure averages are Cairo (1,008 EGP), 6 th of October City (991 EGP), and Qalyubia (954 EGP) (Figure 51). The lowest average expenditures are recorded at Alexandria (839 EGP) and Monofya (842 EGP). The largest increases in monthly expenditures per capita by governorate as compared to 2016 are Dakahlyia and Damietta, with 47 and 43 percent increases respectively. Over a two-year period, Giza and Cairo experienced the largest average increases in monthly expenditures per capita increasing by 94 and 84 percent respectively.

Household size	Average dependency ratio
1	0.13
2	0.57
3	0.76
4	1.01
5	1.33
6	1.55
7	1.71
8	1.77
9	1.77
10	1.64
11	1.62
12	1.23
13	2.39
14	1.41
15	1.01
16	2.34
17	1.5

Table 9: Average dependency ratio per household size

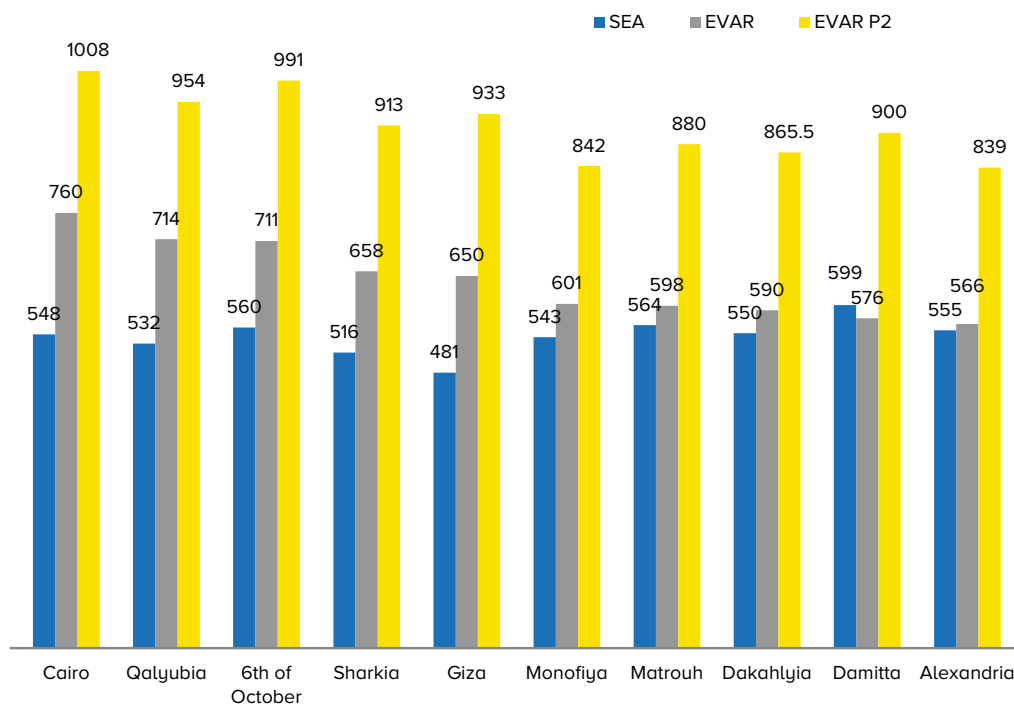


Figure 51. Per capita expenditures per month

<sup>18</sup> Based on average monthly expenditures of the household over the last three months before the interview.

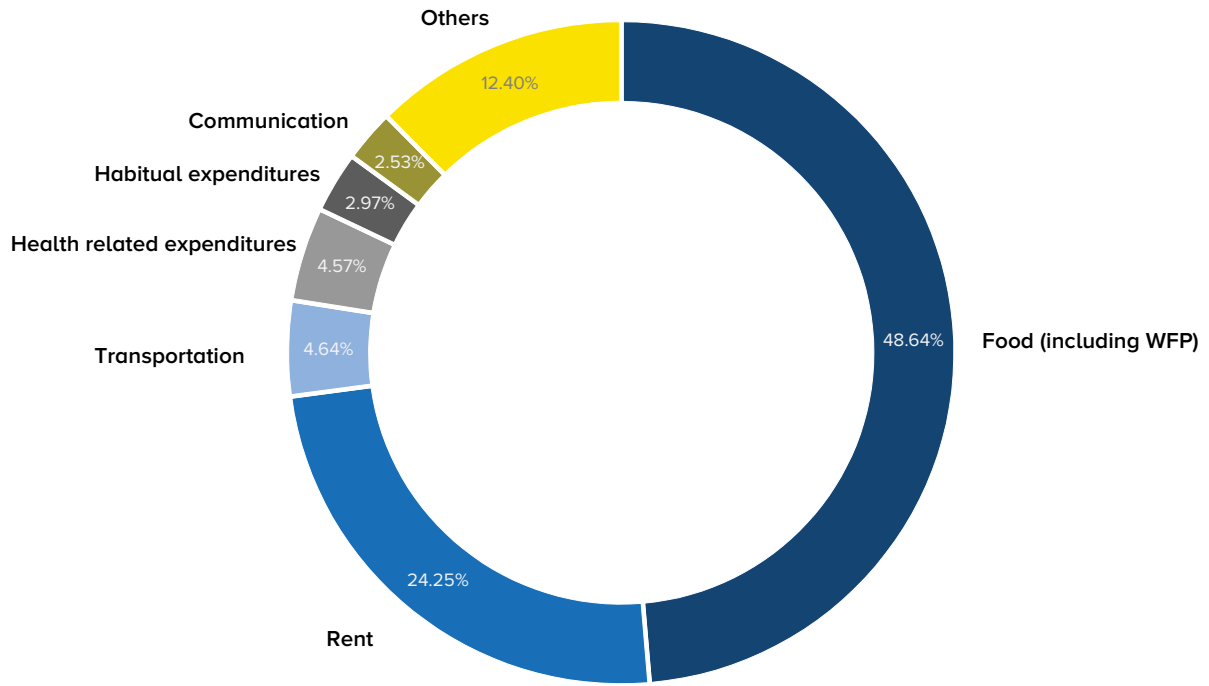


Figure 52. Monthly Reported Expenditures

## EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Households spend close to half their monthly expenditures on food (48.64 percent), which is down by 1.5 percent as compared to 2016. 24.25 percent of expenditures are on rent, which decreased by over five percent as compared to 2016 (Figure 52). Transportation expenditures increased to

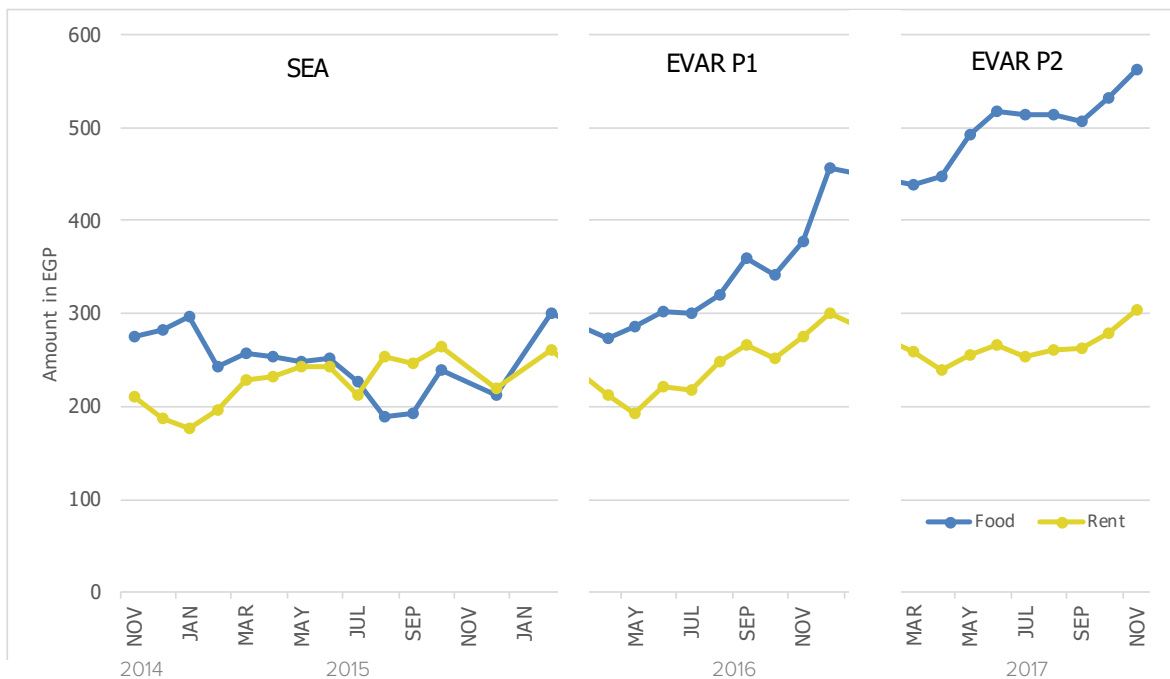


Figure 53. Monthly rent and food expenditures

become the third largest expenditure, at 4.64 percent, while health-related expenditures decreased slightly from 2016 to 4.57 percent in 2017.

While expenditures on rent and food have decreased as a percentage of total expenditures, their real costs have increased substantially. As figure 53 demonstrates, expenditures on rent increased by 30 percent over the three-year reporting period from November 2014 to November 2017. Food expenditures over the same period, however, almost tripled from their low in August 2015 (just below 200 EGP) to their high in November 2017 (just under 561 EGP). Increasing food expenditures translate to diminishing capacities to pay for other expenses and may increase the use of negative coping mechanisms. The dramatic changes in food expenditures, largely due to rising inflation, also increase household challenges to budget appropriately and meet other important costs and commitments like health care and education.

## INCOME FROM LABOUR

The average monthly income for women and men was 1,325 EGP and 2,008 EGP respectively, having increased 30 percent for women and 16 percent for men from 2016. The largest difference in income between men and women by occupation was in information and arts, where women earned on average 4,100 EGP, compared to 2,116 EGP for men. This, however, was the only occupational category where women earned more than men (Figure 54). Occupations with the lowest income gap

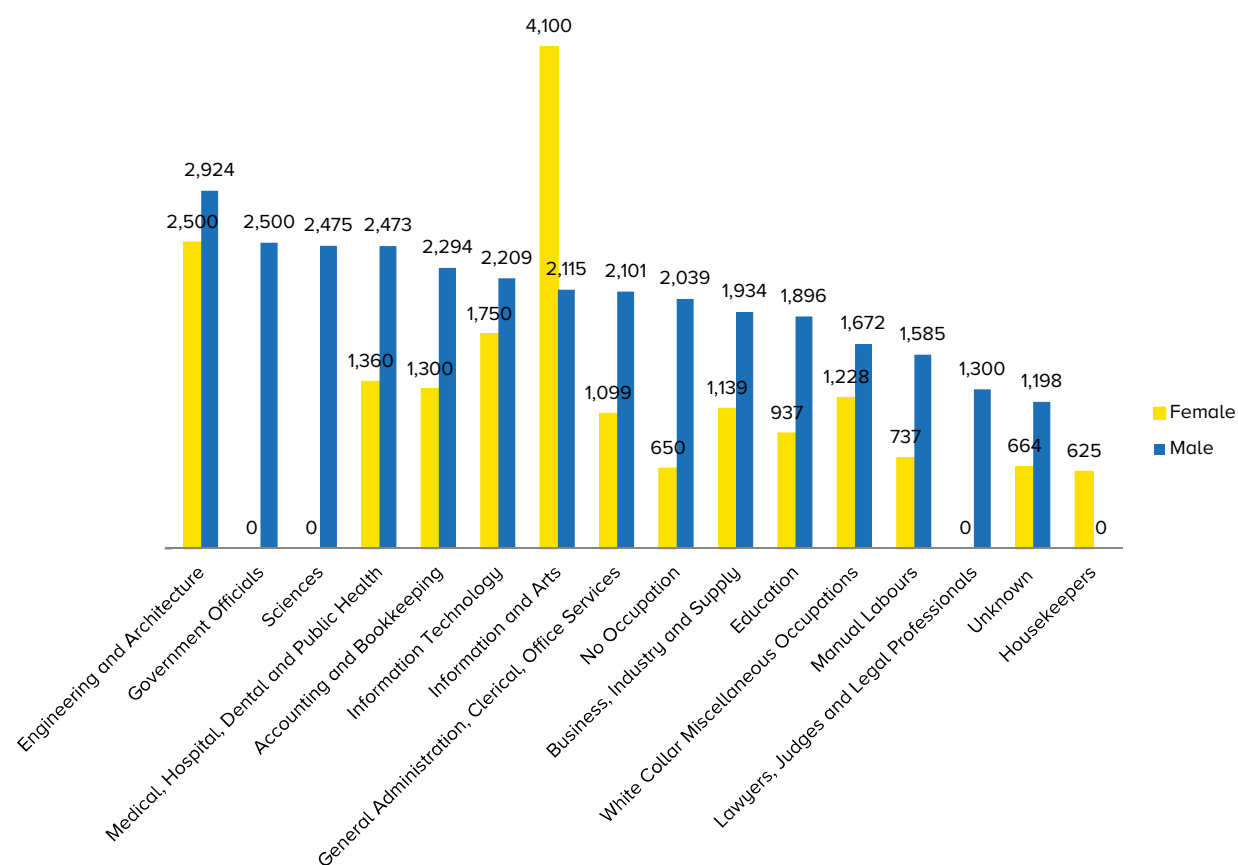


Figure 54. Average income by occupation category

between men and women were engineering and architecture, information technology, and miscellaneous white collar occupations. Occupations where no women reported being employed were as government officials, in the sciences, and as lawyers, judges, and legal professionals. Occupations where no men reported being employed was as a housekeeper.

For men, the three occupations with the highest average incomes per month were engineering and architecture, government officials, and the sciences, where average earning per month were 2,924 EGP, 2,500 EGP, and 2,475 EGP respectively. Men earned the least in miscellaneous white collar jobs, as manual labourers, and as lawyers, judges, and legal professionals earning 1,672 EGP, 1,584 EGP, and 1,300 EGP per month respectively. Women earned the highest monthly incomes in information and the arts, engineering and architecture, and in information technology, earning 4,100 EGP, 2,500 EGP, and 1,750 EGP respectively.<sup>19</sup> The lowest income earning occupations for women were in education (937 EGP), manual labour (736 EGP), and in housekeeping (625 EGP).

## INCOME FROM ASSISTANCE

Some 15,597 households (59 percent) received some form of assistance from UNHCR and/or WFP in the form of cash (600 EGP per person to a maximum of 3,000 EGP per household) and/or food assistance vouchers (400 EGP per person). 590 households received cash only, 6,961 households received food only, and 8,046 households received both cash and food assistance.

## INCOME FROM REMITTANCES

Some 2,236 households, or eight percent of households reporting receiving remittances in 2017. The average monthly amount received was 1,559 EGP. 1,481 households received an average of 1,048 EGP from family or friends living in Egypt. 764 households received an average of 2,583 EGP from family or friends living abroad. Thirty-nine households received an average of 901 EGP from pensions. Thirteen households received an average of 1,630 EGP from a salary abroad. Of those households receiving remittances, severely vulnerable and highly vulnerably households were more likely to receive funds, as 43 and 31 percent of households receiving remittances came from these groups respectively. Low and mild vulnerable households constituted 13 and 12 percent of households receiving remittances respectively. For the many severely and highly vulnerable households, the addition of remittances did not enable them to meet the MEB. The amounts received on average were much lower for more vulnerable households, with low, mild, high, and severe vulnerable households receiving on average 3,674 EGP, 2,108 EGP, 1,475 EGP, and 788 EGP respectively.

## INCOME FROM NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS

Sixty-four percent of households were forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating revenue in 2017, which is an increase of 5 percentage points as compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 percent borrowed money, which increased 11 percentage points from 2016. The percentage of households spending their savings decreased by two percentage points from 2016, with 9 percent of households engaging in this negative coping mechanism. Child labour increased approximately 1.5 percent to eight percent of households. Selling assets, begging, and selling food assistance remained relatively stable, accounting for three, one, and 0.4 percent of households engaging in negative coping mechanisms.

<sup>19</sup> Only a small percentage of women are employed. See Figure 54.

## NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS PER GOVERNORATE

The use of negative coping mechanisms per governorate follows the governorates' population density of refugee households, such that 6 th of October City, Cairo, and Alexandria, with the largest numbers of refugee households also had the highest incidence of NCM usage at 6,391, 5,017, and 4,406 respectively. The use of NCMs in most governorates hovers around the average of 64 percent. However, governorates with fewer refugee households have higher percentages of NCM use. All governorates with under 100 refugee households had over 70 percent of households resorting to NCM. Additionally, Monofiya, the Red Sea, and Port Said, all with over 100 refugee households had over 70 percent of refugee households engaging in NCMs.

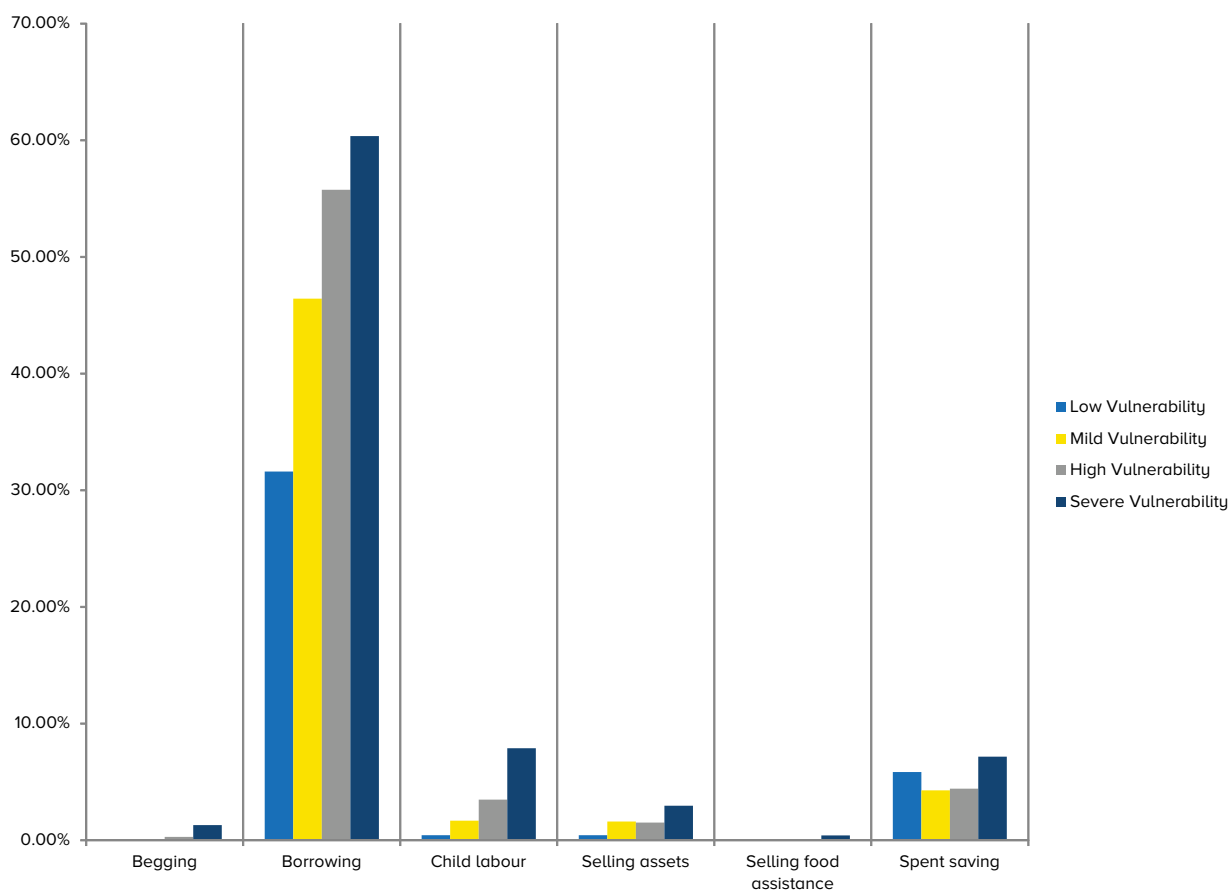


Figure 55. Percentage of NCM reliance per vulnerability group

## NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY

Severely vulnerable households are more likely to engage in all forms of NCMs. For example, 9,293 severely vulnerable households resorted to borrowing as compared to 3,995 highly vulnerable households, 892 mildly vulnerable households, and 665 low vulnerable households. In terms of per capita NCM usage by vulnerability group, a greater percentage of severely vulnerable households engage in NCMs, followed by highly vulnerable, mildly vulnerable, and low vulnerable households (Figure 37). This pattern does not appear for the NCMs “selling assets,” and “spent savings.” Concerning the former there is a larger percentage of mildly vulnerable households compared to highly vulnerable households. In terms of “spent saving” mildly and highly vulnerable households are roughly equal and are surpassed by low vulnerable households (Figure 55). This

data could point to the nature of savings and asset depletion due to the prolonged nature of refugee's stay in Egypt and the increasingly precarious and challenging livelihoods context.

For head of household age groups 18-24 and 25-59, the percentage of female and male-headed households engaging in NCMs is approximately 57 percent and 66 percent respectively. In the 0-17 age category of head of household, 93 percent of female-headed households engage in NCMs, whereas for male-headed households it is 86 percent. In the 60+ age group, 58 percent of male-headed households engage in NCMs as compared to 49 percent for female-headed households.

The relative number of females compared to males in the household does not generally play a significant role in terms of whether the household engages in NCMs. Where there is a female majority in the household 71 percent of households engage in NCMs. For male-majority households the percent engaging in NCMs is 73 percent. In households with an equal number of women and men, 72 percent engage in NCMs. In terms of specific NCMs, female-majority households are almost twice as likely to engage in begging practices compared to men, and are slightly more likely to borrow money. Male-majority households are slightly more than twice as likely to engage in child labour practices (nine percent for male-majority and four percent for female-majority).

In households comprised of one member, the use of NCMs diminishes considerably. For single female households, 49 percent reported engaging in NCMs and women in 40-44, and 25-49 age-range had the highest incidence of resorting to NCMs at 70 and 64 percent respectively. For single female households, use of NCMs tapered off towards the younger and older age categories. For single male households, 52 percent reported engaging in NCMs, with mid-age categories (aged 35-44) generally reporting greater percentages of NCM use. For single male households, use of NCMs tapered off towards the younger age groups and remained relatively consistent into the middle and older age categories.

## DEBT

The percentage of households in debt increased again in 2017 to 77.28 percent, up from 73 percent in 2016, and 72 percent in 2015. The source of most debt (91.5 percent) is informal lending on the part of friends, family, acquaintances, and members of the host community. Informal loans through supermarkets and shops are the second largest source of debt at 8.2 percent, while formal loans through financial institutions and informal loans through loan sharks (murabi) represent 0.26 and 0.04 percent of loan sources respectively.

Of those households incurring debt, 92.68 percent are unable to repay the loan, which is up significantly from 81 percent recorded in 2016. 5.66 percent of households endeavour to pay their debt through regular income, while one percent use the cash assistance they receive. Other means of paying debt include selling food vouchers and selling household assets.

The reasons for borrowing money were unchanged from 2016. The number one reason for borrowing money is to cover household expenses, which is practiced by 45.07 percent of households (Table 10). Rent and medicine/health were the second and third largest reasons for borrowing money at 27.30 and 20.84 percent respectively.



Reason	Number of HDs
Cover domestic expenses (cooking fuel, gas, electricity, food, drinking water)	45.07%
Rent	27.30%
Medicine/health	20.84%
Education/books	2.61%
Special occasions (Ramadan, feasts, ..)	1.36%
Buying household assets	1.02%
Legal assistance/ documentation	0.83%
Delivery	0.79%
Travel	0.11%
Marriage	0.04%
Work Start up	0.01%

Table 10: Reasons for borrowing money



A Syrian parent fills out UNHCR registration forms during their registration appointment at the UNHCR office. © UNHCR/Scott Nelson.

## EVAR QUESTIONNAIRE 2017

General Information (Enumerator)				
Name of Interviewer	ADD CODE Instead of name			
Name of Interviewer 2	ADD CODE Instead of name			
Interview Date				
Questionnaire Code				
General Information (Household)				
Number of HH members				
Governorate				
District				
Town/Village				
GPS coordinates				
Detailed address	Street Name	Building	Floor	Apartment Nr.

## Module 1: Household Bio Data

*This module should be duplicated and completed for each member of the household.*

1.1	Given Name		1.2	Family Name	
1.3	Are you registered with UNHCR? (if 'no' proceed to question 1.6)				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
1.4	Case Number		1.5	Individual Number	
1.6	Passport number / ID number		1.7	Passport presence	<input type="radio"/> Yes and valid <input type="radio"/> Yes and not valid anymore <input type="radio"/> No
1.8	Nationality		1.9	Valid residency	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
1.10	Physically present during the interview	<input type="radio"/> Present <input type="radio"/> Absent			
1.11	If valid residency, type of permit	<input type="radio"/> Passport – Educational residency. <input type="radio"/> Passport – Egyptian family member.	<input type="radio"/> Passport – Tourism. <input type="radio"/> Passport – Investor <input type="radio"/> Refugee residence permit on the yellow card		
1.12	Phone Number				
1.13	Date of Birth				
1.14	Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Other			
1.15	Relation to head of household	<input type="radio"/> Head of Household <input type="radio"/> Son <input type="radio"/> Brother <input type="radio"/> Grandmother <input type="radio"/> Aunt <input type="radio"/> Father in-law <input type="radio"/> Brother in-law <input type="radio"/> Nephew <input type="radio"/> Granddaughter <input type="radio"/> Step son <input type="radio"/> Unaccompanied child <input type="radio"/> No blood relation			
		<input type="radio"/> Husband <input type="radio"/> Daughter <input type="radio"/> Mother <input type="radio"/> Grandfather <input type="radio"/> Grandson <input type="radio"/> Son in-law <input type="radio"/> Sister in-law <input type="radio"/> Cousin (female) <input type="radio"/> Cousin (male)	<input type="radio"/> Wife <input type="radio"/> Sister <input type="radio"/> Father <input type="radio"/> Uncle <input type="radio"/> Mother in-law <input type="radio"/> Daughter in-law <input type="radio"/> Niece <input type="radio"/> Half-brother <input type="radio"/> Half-sister <input type="radio"/> Other blood relation		
1.16	Marital Status	<input type="radio"/> Legal marriage <input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Widow <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Engaged			



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Religious Married, Consensual Union, Customary Union</li> </ul>
<b>1.17</b>	<b>Specific Needs Category</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disability-Visual.</li> <li>○ Partial Disability - Visual</li> <li>○ Disability- Hearing.</li> <li>○ Partial Disability – Hearing.</li> <li>○ Disability – Physical.</li> <li>○ Partial Disability - Physical</li> <li>○ Disability – Mental.</li> <li>○ Partial Disability – Mental.</li> <li>○ Speech impairment</li> <li>○ Pregnant or lactating woman</li> <li>○ Single parent</li> <li>○ Unaccompanied child</li> <li>○ Separated child</li> <li>○ Child-headed household</li> <li>○ Child at risk</li> <li>○ Child under long-term treatment</li> <li>○ Child with special educational needs</li> <li>○ Older person at risk</li> <li>○ Underage marriage</li> <li>○ Hospitalization following an emergency in the past 3 months</li> <li>○ Woman at risk</li> <li>○ Psychiatric illness not adjusted with treatment</li> </ul>
<b>1.18</b>	<b>Level of Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ None / KG</li> <li>○ Primary</li> <li>○ Preparatory</li> <li>○ Secondary</li> <li>○ Technical</li> <li>○ Higher Education</li> <li>○ Other</li> </ul>
<b>1.19</b>	<b>Do you contribute to HH income?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
<b>1.20</b>	<b>Employment Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Self-employed</li> <li>○ Unemployed (<i>looking for work</i>)</li> <li>○ Out of Labor Force – Age not between 18-60 -</li> <li>○ Not seeking work, although within the age of 18-60.</li> <li>○ Regularly Wage Employed</li> <li>○ Temporarily Employed (Daily laborer)</li> <li>○ Temporarily employed (Occasional/ Seasonal/ Order based)</li> <li>○ Temporarily employed (Job hopping)</li> </ul>
<b>1.21</b>	<b>If the respondent is between (18-60) and not seeking work please place reasons?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Family responsibility</li> <li>○ Culture and tradition</li> <li>○ Studying</li> <li>○ Safety concerns</li> <li>○ Temporary ability (go to 1.22)</li> <li>○ Permanent inability (go to 1.22)</li> <li>○ Low/delayed types of revenues</li> <li>○ Long distance/long commute</li> <li>○ Other (please specify)</li> </ul>
<b>1.22</b>	<b>Kindly clarify how the inability to work affects you.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Totally unable to work.</li> <li>○ Able to work but for desk/simple jobs (unable to join a job requiring heavy labor like carrying goods)</li> </ul>
<b>1.23</b>	<b>In the case of employment. How long have you been doing your current work?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Less than a month</li> <li>○ One month</li> <li>○ 2 months</li> <li>○ 3 months</li> <li>○ 6 months</li> <li>○ More than 6 months</li> </ul>
<b>1.24</b>	<b>How did you find your job/start your business?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contacts through family and friends</li> <li>○ Community based organizations</li> <li>○ NGO/ UNHCR</li> <li>○ Internet or newspaper</li> <li>○ Independently</li> <li>○ Contacts through my community</li> <li>○ Other please Specify ( _____ )</li> </ul>
<b>1.25</b>	<b>Income from work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regular employment   _____   EGP</li> <li>○ Temporary employment  _____   EG</li> <li>○ Self-employment _____   EGP</li> <li>○ Part time income (different job)   _____   EGP</li> <li>○ Former work Pay –   _____   EGP</li> </ul>
<b>1.26</b>	<b>If self-employed, what type of business do you have?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Home-based</li> <li>○ An entrepreneur on his own</li> <li>○ Part of family business</li> <li>○ Partnership with other Syrians</li> <li>○ Partnership with other Egyptians</li> <li>○ Partnership with other, please specify (....)</li> </ul>
<b>1.27</b>	<b>If self-employed, how much capital was required for business start-up?</b>	<p>  _____   EGP</p>
<b>1.28</b>	<b>If self-employed, how did you manage the capital?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Formal loan – bank/ financial institution</li> <li>○ Informal loan – community (friend, family, acquaintances, host community)</li> <li>○ Informal borrowing - community (friend, family, acquaintances, host community)</li> <li>○ Informal borrowing- loan shark</li> <li>○ Shared/partnerships</li> <li>○ Savings</li> <li>○ Sold domestic items/assets</li> <li>○ Assistance (e.g. livelihood programme)</li> <li>○ Remittances</li> <li>○ Begged</li> <li>○ Contributions</li> <li>○ Partnership through effort</li> </ul>
<b>1.29</b>	<b>If self-employed, how many employees do you have?</b>	<p>  _____   Egyptian employees    _____   Syrian employees    _____   employees of other nationalities</p>

1.30	<b>If you are employed, are you satisfied with your current employment?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Very satisfied</li> <li>○ Mostly satisfied</li> <li>○ Not very satisfied</li> <li>○ Not at all satisfied</li> </ul>																																												
1.31	<b>If you are not satisfied with your employment (wage employment), why? Please give the reasons.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Qualification mismatch (over/under-qualified for the job)</li> <li>○ Inadequate earnings</li> <li>○ Non-productive/non-fulfilling job</li> <li>○ Working hours</li> <li>○ Inability to balance work, family and personal life</li> <li>○ Weak job security/stability of employment</li> <li>○ Treatment by employers</li> <li>○ Unsafe work environment</li> <li>○ Conflict with family/ Study priorities</li> <li>○ Other please Specify (____)</li> </ul>																																												
1.32	<b>If not employed and seeking work, why have not been working? Please give the reasons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of skills</li> <li>○ Lack of employment opportunities</li> <li>○ Safety concerns</li> <li>○ Lack of information</li> <li>○ Legal / Non recognition of educational certificate.</li> <li>○ Other (please specify)</li> </ul>																																												
1.33	<b>What support do you need to start/improve your business or to find/improve/stabilize employment? (for employed and unemployed (looking for jobs))</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training</li> <li>○ Mentorship</li> <li>○ Linkage to job opportunities</li> <li>○ Access to banking services</li> <li>○ Loan/grant to start business</li> <li>○ Legal assistance (work permit, licensing, registration)</li> <li>○ Other, please Specify (____)</li> </ul>																																												
1.34	<b>Kindly clarify how the physical inability to work affects you.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Totally unable to work.</li> <li>○ Able to work but for desk/simple jobs (unable to join a job requiring heavy labor like carrying goods)</li> </ul>																																												
1.35	<b>Occupation in Egypt (multiple choices possible)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>○ <b>ProGres List</b></td> <td>○ Lawyer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Doctor</td> <td>○ Accountant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Nursing</td> <td>○ Teacher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Pharmacist</td> <td>○ Secretary/admin work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Chemistry</td> <td>○ Translator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Geologist</td> <td>○ Butcher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Farmer</td> <td>○ Chef</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Engineer</td> <td>○ Baker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Assistant Engineer</td> <td>○ Pastry-maker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Construction worker</td> <td>○ In a restaurant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Electrician</td> <td>○ Sales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Alumetal work</td> <td>○ Cashier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Air-conditioning maintenance</td> <td>○ Ironing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Plumber</td> <td>○ Tailoring</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Welder</td> <td>○ Hairdresser/barber</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Mechanic</td> <td>○ Delivery person</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Carpenter</td> <td>○ Driver</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Upholsterer</td> <td>○ Marble Worker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Food production</td> <td>○ Grocer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Worker</td> <td>○ Woodworker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Porter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Worker assistant</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	○ <b>ProGres List</b>	○ Lawyer	○ Doctor	○ Accountant	○ Nursing	○ Teacher	○ Pharmacist	○ Secretary/admin work	○ Chemistry	○ Translator	○ Geologist	○ Butcher	○ Farmer	○ Chef	○ Engineer	○ Baker	○ Assistant Engineer	○ Pastry-maker	○ Construction worker	○ In a restaurant	○ Electrician	○ Sales	○ Alumetal work	○ Cashier	○ Air-conditioning maintenance	○ Ironing	○ Plumber	○ Tailoring	○ Welder	○ Hairdresser/barber	○ Mechanic	○ Delivery person	○ Carpenter	○ Driver	○ Upholsterer	○ Marble Worker	○ Food production	○ Grocer	○ Worker	○ Woodworker	○ Porter		○ Worker assistant	
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1.36	<b>Occupation in Syria (multiple choices possible)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>○ <b>ProGres List +</b></td> <td>○ Lawyer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Doctor</td> <td>○ Accountant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Nursing</td> <td>○ Teacher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Pharmacist</td> <td>○ Secretary/admin work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Chemistry</td> <td>○ Translator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Geologist</td> <td>○ Butcher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Farmer</td> <td>○ Chef</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Engineer</td> <td>○ Baker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Assistant Engineer</td> <td>○ Pastry-maker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Construction worker</td> <td>○ In a restaurant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Electrician</td> <td>○ Sales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Alumital work</td> <td>○ Cashier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Air-conditioning maintenance</td> <td>○ Ironing</td> </tr> </table>	○ <b>ProGres List +</b>	○ Lawyer	○ Doctor	○ Accountant	○ Nursing	○ Teacher	○ Pharmacist	○ Secretary/admin work	○ Chemistry	○ Translator	○ Geologist	○ Butcher	○ Farmer	○ Chef	○ Engineer	○ Baker	○ Assistant Engineer	○ Pastry-maker	○ Construction worker	○ In a restaurant	○ Electrician	○ Sales	○ Alumital work	○ Cashier	○ Air-conditioning maintenance	○ Ironing																		
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1.37	<b>Which other skills do you have?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Carving</li> <li>○ Ceramics</li> <li>○ Crocheting</li> <li>○ Embroidery</li> <li>○ Painting</li> <li>○ Knitting</li> <li>○ Leather tooling</li> <li>○ Loom weaving</li> <li>○ Macramé</li> <li>○ Pottery</li> <li>○ Quilting</li> <li>○ Sewing</li> <li>○ Woodworking</li> <li>○ Other handicraft skills, please specify: _____</li> <li>○ Microsoft Office package</li> <li>○ Internet user</li> <li>○ Social media</li> <li>○ Web design</li> <li>○ Software development</li> <li>○ Database/statistics</li> <li>○ Engineering software</li> <li>○ Design software</li> <li>○ Other computer skills, please specify: _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Videography</li> <li>○ Photography</li> <li>○ Interpreting and translation</li> <li>○ Book keeping</li> <li>○ Typing</li> <li>○ Cooking</li> <li>○ Baking</li> <li>○ Cleaning</li> <li>○ Child care</li> <li>○ Elderly care</li> <li>○ Gardening</li> <li>○ Esthetics and hairdressing</li> <li>○ Plumbing</li> <li>○ Electronics repair</li> <li>○ First Aid</li> <li>○ Drawing</li> <li>○ Music</li> <li>○ Singing</li> <li>○ Performance</li> <li>○ Any other skills, please specify: _____</li> </ul>
1.38	<b>During the last year have you left Egypt and returned back?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No</li> <li>○ Yes, Once</li> <li>○ Yes, more than once</li> </ul>	
1.39	<b>Where did you seek health care in the past month? (if applicable)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Governmental (public) facility for recurring expenditures.</li> <li>○ Private facility for recurring expenditures.</li> <li>○ UNHCR supported facility for recurring expenditures</li> <li>○ Other NGOs facilities for recurring expenditures.</li> <li>○ Governmental (public) facility for hospitalization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Private facility for hospitalization.</li> <li>○ UNHCR supported facility for hospitalization.</li> <li>○ Other NGOs facilities for hospitalization.</li> <li>○ Governmental (public) for delivery.</li> <li>○ Private facility for delivery</li> <li>○ UNHCR supported facility for delivery</li> <li>○ Other NGOs for delivery</li> </ul>

**The following section to be completed for each child in the household**

1.40	<b>Do you (below 18)/ does your child have a birth certificate?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
1.41	<b>If no, are you in the process of obtaining it?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
1.42	<b>Do you/the child live with the biological mother/father or the legal guardian?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
1.43	<b>If no, do you/the child live with an adult relative? (separated child)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
1.44	<b>If the answer was no to the two previous questions, is the child cared by a non-blood related adult</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>

1.45	Do you (below 18)/does your child work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Works for someone else <input type="radio"/> Yes, Works on his own account. <input type="radio"/> Yes, for a household member <input type="radio"/> No			
1.46	Does their work prevent him/her from attending school?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
1.47	Type of work?	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Seasonal <input type="radio"/> Temporary / casual			
1.48	How many hours does your child work per week?	<input type="radio"/> Drop down menu with hours			
1.49	What was ..[NAME]..'s employment status in his/her main occupation/economic activity?	<input type="radio"/> Salaried employee <input type="radio"/> Employee without salary (with other benefits) <input type="radio"/> Domestic worker (in another household) <input type="radio"/> Self-employed/worked for yourself <input type="radio"/> Unpaid family worker <input type="radio"/> Volunteer <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)			
1.50	Where does your child work?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <input type="radio"/> In a factory  <input type="radio"/> In the street  <input type="radio"/> At home  <input type="radio"/> In a restaurant  <input type="radio"/> In a bar/café </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> In a shop  <input type="radio"/> Beauty center /Barber shop/Hairdresser  <input type="radio"/> In tanneries </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> In the fields  <input type="radio"/> In a harbor/on a boat  <input type="radio"/> In an office  <input type="radio"/> Other please specify: _____ </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> In a factory <input type="radio"/> In the street <input type="radio"/> At home <input type="radio"/> In a restaurant <input type="radio"/> In a bar/café	<input type="radio"/> In a shop <input type="radio"/> Beauty center /Barber shop/Hairdresser <input type="radio"/> In tanneries	<input type="radio"/> In the fields <input type="radio"/> In a harbor/on a boat <input type="radio"/> In an office <input type="radio"/> Other please specify: _____
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1.51	Does your child's work involve any of the following (tick all that apply)?	<input type="radio"/> Carrying heavy loads <input type="radio"/> Working with chemicals/explosives <input type="radio"/> Working with dangerous tools/operating heavy equipment <input type="radio"/> Working at heights <input type="radio"/> Collecting or sorting garbage <input type="radio"/> Exposure to dust, fumes or gas <input type="radio"/> Exposure to extreme heat or humidity <input type="radio"/> Exposure to loud noise or vibrations <input type="radio"/> Exposure to harassment. <input type="radio"/> Exposure to sexual and/or gender based violence <input type="radio"/> None of the above			
1.52	Does your child go to school?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
1.53	What type of school?	<input type="radio"/> Community school <input type="radio"/> Public school <input type="radio"/> Public school for special needs <input type="radio"/> Private school <input type="radio"/> Private school for special needs <input type="radio"/> Public School – home-based – Only attends the final exams			
1.54	Child grade	<input type="radio"/> (Drop down menu 1-12)			
1.55	If your child (below 15) is not enrolled at school, please give the reason(s)	<input type="radio"/> Children working in order to support the family <input type="radio"/> Disability or serious medical issue <input type="radio"/> Lack of documentation <input type="radio"/> Not aware of procedures to register <input type="radio"/> Discrimination or harassment <input type="radio"/> Gender-specific harassment <input type="radio"/> Harassment from teachers <input type="radio"/> Language barrier <input type="radio"/> No school nearby <input type="radio"/> School curricula are different from Syria <input type="radio"/> Cost of transport too high <input type="radio"/> Unsafe neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Marriage <input type="radio"/> Below school age <input type="radio"/> Late time of second school shift <input type="radio"/> Bullying <input type="radio"/> Cost of education too high <input type="radio"/> Poor quality of education <input type="radio"/> Lack of schools for female-only students <input type="radio"/> No available slots/Capacity at school <input type="radio"/> Ongoing registration			
1.56	Did the child face serious violence in Egypt?	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Within the last year <input type="radio"/> Yes, before last year <input type="radio"/> No			

1.57	<b>If yes, where did the child face the violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In school</li> <li>○ In the street</li> <li>○ At work</li> <li>○ In the transportation</li> <li>○ Where he lives</li> <li>○ Others, Please specify (___)</li> </ul>
1.58	<b>Is the child engaged/planning to get married before 18?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>
1.59	<b>Is you/your Child married?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes, In Egypt</li> <li>○ Yes, In Syria</li> <li>○ Yes, In a third country</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>

## Module 2: Living conditions

2.1	<b>Type of housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ independent house (not part of a building)</li> <li>○ Apartment</li> <li>○ Workplace</li> <li>○ Collective shelter</li> <li>○ Hotel room</li> <li>○ Separate room</li> <li>○ Factory/warehouse/worksite</li> <li>○ Unfinished shelter/tent</li> <li>○ Garage</li> <li>○ Homeless</li> <li>○ Motel room</li> </ul>			
	<b>Type of occupancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Owned apartment/house</li> <li>○ Furnished rental</li> <li>○ Unfurnished rental</li> <li>○ Provided by Employer</li> <li>○ Assistance</li> <li>○ Hosted (for free)</li> <li>○ Squatting</li> </ul>			
2.3	<b>If renting, type of tenancy agreement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Notarized contract</li> <li>○ Unregistered contract</li> <li>○ Informal agreement</li> </ul>			
2.4	<b>If renting, how much is the total rent per month (EGP)</b>	___  EGP	<b>2.5</b>	<b>Number of rooms</b>	___
2.6	<b>Living space in m<sup>2</sup> (Occupied by your HH)</b>	___  m <sup>2</sup>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>How many people share the same house/flat?</b>	___
2.8	<b>Bathrooms Able to use by your HH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exclusive to the HH</li> <li>○ Shared</li> <li>○ None</li> <li>○</li> </ul>			
2.9	<b>How many people are sharing the bathroom/toilet?</b>	○			
2.10	<b>Household ventilation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Good</li> <li>○ Moderate</li> <li>○ Bad</li> </ul>			
2.11	<b>Does the household has adequate sanitation?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>			
2.12	<b>Is the household well secured with lockable door, windows?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>			
2.13	<b>Does your household own the following items? (in usable condition and sufficient for HH's needs)</b> (Choices should be increased to (Possess, part of the rented apartment, from donations, and shared ownership with another HH)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mattresses</li> <li>○ Refrigerator</li> <li>○ Table/Chairs</li> <li>○ Washing machine</li> <li>○ Beds</li> <li>○ Stove</li> <li>○ Sofa set</li> <li>○ TV</li> <li>○ Winter clothes</li> <li>○ Kitchen utensils</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Heating for house</li> <li>○ Computer</li> <li>○ Blankets</li> <li>○ Water Heater</li> <li>○ Air Conditioning</li> <li>○ Car</li> <li>○ Motorcycle</li> <li>○ Washing liquid &amp; basin</li> <li>○ Smartphone</li> <li>○ Closet/ Wardrobe</li> </ul>		

Module 3: Income and expenditure							
3.1	What is the minimum amount of money that your household needs for bare survival?	_____  EGP					
3.2	What is the estimated amount spent on average per month over the past 3 months by the household for each of the following items? Write 0 if there is no expenditure.						
Health - related expenditures  _____  EGP		Education-related expenditures – primary education-  _____  EGP		Food (including WFP voucher)  _____  EGP			
Rent  _____  EGP		Debt repayment  _____  EGP		Hygiene and cleaning materials  _____  EGP			
Gas  _____  EGP		Water  _____  EGP		Electricity  _____  EGP			
Drinking water  _____  EGP		Communication  _____  EGP					
Transportation  _____  EGP		Repair and maintenance  _____  EGP		Habitual expenditures  _____  EGP			
Documentation  _____  EGP		Assistance for family or friends  _____  EGP		Disposable diapers  _____  EGP			
Special baby food (only enter given a medical report)  _____  EGP		Education – Private lessons expenditures  _____  EGP		Education-related expenditures – preparatory education-  _____  EGP			
Education-related expenditures – Secondary education-  _____  EGP				Total  _____  EGP			
3.3	Presence of bills/contract for verification?			<input type="checkbox"/> Rental contract <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity bills <input type="checkbox"/> Gas bills <input type="checkbox"/> Water bills			
3.4	Have you incurred any unexpected expenses in the past month? (if 'No, proceed to 3.7)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
3.5	If yes, what were they for?			Choose from expenditure items listed in 3.2: In addition to: Marriage expenses Buying household assets Special occasions (Ramadan, feasts, ..) Hospitalization Delivery			
3.6	If yes, what was the amount of the unexpected expenses?			_____  EGP			
3.7	Please specify the amount of cash/income you received during the last month from each of the following sources						
Main		Sub					
1. Income from assistance		<input type="checkbox"/> WFP  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR (cash)  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR (education)   ____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF (cash)   ____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF (education)   ____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> CRS   ____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Caritas (cash)  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> medical   ____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> NGO   ____  EGP	<input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time	<input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular			
2. Income from negative coping mechanisms		<input type="checkbox"/> Selling assets  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Selling food assistance  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Begging  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Child labor  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Spent savings  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Early Marriage  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify: _____)					
3. Income from external sources		<input type="checkbox"/> Pension  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Salary  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Money sent by family or friends from abroad  _____  EGP <input type="checkbox"/> Money sent by family and friends in country  _____  EGP	<input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> One time	<input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring/regular	Sporadic/ Irregular		
3.8	If you have debts, what is the source?	<input type="checkbox"/> formal – bank/ financial institution <input type="checkbox"/> informal – community (friend, family, acquaintances, host community) <input type="checkbox"/> informal – supermarket/shops <input type="checkbox"/> informal – loan shark					
3.9	Why did you borrow money?	<input type="checkbox"/> Cover domestic expenses (cooking fuel, gas, electricity, food, drinking water) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Education/books <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine/health <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance/ documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Travel <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Work Startup					
3.10	Total amount of outstanding debt	_____ EGP					

3.11	Total amount paid back	_____ EGP
3.12	How do you repay your debts (time and modality)?	<input type="radio"/> Income <input type="radio"/> Cash assistance <input type="radio"/> Sell WFP vouchers <input type="radio"/> Sell household goods <input type="radio"/> No repayment <input type="radio"/> Other
3.13	Do you have any household member that generate income outside Egypt?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
3.14	For remittances sent from abroad, transfer type:	<input type="radio"/> Bank transfer <input type="radio"/> Money transfer companies (Western Union, Moneygram etc.) <input type="radio"/> In person <input type="radio"/> Post Office
3.15	If remittances are regular, how often do you receive them?	<input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> Bimonthly <input type="radio"/> Every six months
3.16	What amount do you have in savings?	_____ EGP

## Module 4: Food consumption

4.1	Yesterday, how many meals did your household eat? (meals comparable to breakfast lunch, dinner)	_____
	Consider only meals prepared and consumed at home or in public kitchen but not in private restaurants or street food. DO NOT count food consumed in very small amounts; i.e. less than a teaspoon per person or consumed by only one member of HH.	<p><b>4.2 CONSUMPTION PATTERN</b>  <b>Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods?</b> (0 = Not eaten, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday</p>
		<p><b>4.3 FOOD SOURCES</b>  <b>What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days?</b> (0= Not consumed, 1 = Own production, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = Bought on credit, 4 = Exchanged/borrowed, 5 = Received as gift, 6 =WFP food assistance, 7 = Non WFP official food assistance, 8= gathering/fishing), 09 = PDS, 10= Family reserve</p>
1	Cereals, grains, roots and tubers (i.e. Rice, pasta, bread, maize, potato, sweet potato)	_____
2	Legumes / nuts: (i.e. beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, and / or other nuts)	_____
3	Milk and other dairy products: (i.e. fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products) (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)	_____
4.1	Flesh meat: (i.e. beef, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds)	_____
4.2	Organ meat: (i.e. liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats)	_____
4.3	Fish/shellfish: (i.e. fish, including canned tuna, and / or other seafood) (fish in large quantities and not as a condiment)	_____
4.4	Eggs	_____
5	Vegetables and leaves: (i.e. spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, etc.)	_____
6	Fruits (i.e. banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya, apricot, peach, etc.)	_____
7	Oil / fat / butter: (i.e. vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other fats / oil)	_____
8	Sugar, or sweet: (i.e. sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks))	_____
9	Condiments / Spices: i.e. (tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, tomato / sauce).	_____

Child Food consumption			
4.4		Did the child eat or drink any of the following food items yesterday? 0= No, 1= Yes	
	Food Groups	Child no. 1	Child no.2
1	Group 1 - Grains, Roots, tubers (Bread, rice, noodles or other food made from grains)	_____	_____
2	Group 2 - Legumes and nuts (Any food made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts or seeds)	_____	_____
3	Group 3- Dairy products (Fresh milk, tinned milk, milk powder, formula milk yoghurt, cheese)	_____	_____
4	Group 4 -Meat and Fish Meat (lamb, goat, beef, inner organs). Poultry (chicken, duck) Fish (fresh or dried fish, shell fish or sea food)	_____	_____
5	Group 5 - Eggs	_____	_____
6	Group 6 -Vitamin A Rich Vegetables and Fruits (Dark yellow or orange fleshed, tubers, roots, or vegetables: pumpkin, carrots sweet, red pepper, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow inside)	_____	_____
7	Group 7 -Other vegetables and Fruits (Tomato, onion, cucumber, banana, apple, orange)	_____	_____
4.5	<b>Yesterday, did the child receive breast milk?</b>		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
4.6	<b>Yesterday, how many times did the child drink milk, other than breastmilk?</b>		_____
4.7	<b>Yesterday, how many times did the child eat solid, semi-solid foods or other liquids?</b>		_____
4.8	<b>Yesterday, did the child receive iron fortified infant formula (like Cerelac and Babylac)</b>		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Module 5: Household coping mechanisms			
5.1	<b>During the last 7 days, how many days did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? 0 = Not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday</b>		
5.1.1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper lower quality food)		
5.1.2	Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s), friend(s) or faith-based organizations		
5.1.3	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		
5.1.4	Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: i.e. less food per meal)		
5.1.5	Restrict consumption by adults in order for younger children to eat		
5.2	<b>In the past 30 days, has your household applied any of the below strategies to meet basic needs? 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore, 3 = No, I don't have any/it is not available to me, 4 = No, but I have access to it/it is available to me, 5= No, it is available to me but I will never use it</b>		
5.2.1	Spent savings		
5.2.2	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food		
5.2.3	Reduced essential non- food expenditures such as education/health		
5.2.4	Borrowed money to cover basic needs (health, rent, etc.)		
5.2.5	Sell household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electro domestics, bicycle etc.)		
5.2.6	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow, bicycle, car, motorbike)		
5.2.7	Adult (Male) accepted high risk, illegal, exploitative temporary jobs (describe in comments if revealed)		
5.2.8	Adult (Female) accepted high risk, illegal, exploitative temporary jobs (describe in comments if revealed)		
5.2.9	Child accepted high risk, illegal, exploitative temporary jobs (describe in comments if revealed)		
5.2.10	Sent adult household members to beg		
5.2.11	Sent children household members to beg (under 18)		
5.2.12	Sent children to work		
5.2.13	Changed accommodation location or type in order to reduce expenditures.		
5.3	<b>In the past year, has your household applied any of the below strategies to meet basic needs? 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore, 3 = No, I don't have any/it is not available to me, 4 = No, but I have access to it/it is available to me, 5= No, it is available to me but I will never use it</b>		
5.3.1	Female member(s) of the household (over 18) got married to ensure their financial security		
5.3.2	Female member(s) of the household (over 18) is getting married to ensure her financial security		
5.3.3	Female member(s) of the household (under 18) got married to ensure their financial security		
5.3.4	Female member(s) of the household (under 18) is getting married to ensure her financial security		
5.3.5	One or more members of your household migrated regularly outside Egypt	Date:	Nr. of members:



5.3.6	One or more members of your household is planning to migrate regularly outside Egypt		
5.3.7	One or more members of your household migrated irregularly outside Egypt	Date:	Nr. of members:
5.3.8	One or more members of your household is planning to migrate irregularly outside Egypt		
5.3.9	One or more members of your household attempted to migrate regularly outside Egypt		
5.3.10	One or more members of your household attempted to migrate irregularly outside Egypt		

<b>Module 6: Observations and referrals</b>						
<b>6.1</b>	<b>What are the Household's 3 main unmet needs at this moment; in order of importance? (Use the codes below)</b>			Most important	2nd in importance	3rd in importance
	1) No unmet need	9) Psycho-social support	17) Children activities			
	2) More food	10) Clothes/shoes	18) Physical security			
	3) Better quality food	11) Kitchen assets for cooking	19) Legal assistance/documentation			
	4) Support for rent/improved shelter	12) Other household assets	20) Sanitation/sewage			
	5) Cooking fuel, gas, electricity	13) Agricultural inputs	21) Drinking water			
	6) Medicines/health	14) Transport	22) Baby food			
	7) Education/books	15) Credit	23) Youth activities			
	8) Livelihoods support	16) Child care	24) Fans			
<b>6.2</b>	<b>In your opinion, which of the four economic vulnerability thresholds does this household fall within?</b>					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> High vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> Mild vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> Low Vulnerability					
<b>6.3</b>	<b>In your opinion, which of the four protection vulnerability thresholds does this household fall within?</b>					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> High vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> Mild vulnerability <input type="checkbox"/> Low vulnerability					
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Recommended Referrals:</b>					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Health issues <input type="checkbox"/> Registration-related. <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> Financial assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Food Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Education		<input type="checkbox"/> Psychosocial support <input type="checkbox"/> Protection <input type="checkbox"/> SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Child protection <input type="checkbox"/> Credibility Concern / Please check observations <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Cash assistance			
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Referral prioritization:</b>					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent <input type="checkbox"/> Normal					
<b>6.6</b>	<b>Observations</b>					

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UNHCR would like to thank all refugees that participated in the EVAR. Thanks goes to each of the 26,585 Syrian refugee households who welcomed the survey team, answered questions, and provided valuable information to ensure the success of the project.

UNHCR would like to thank the entire CARITAS Egypt assessment teams, who conducted all the data collection.

The report was principally authored by UNHCR consultant Reid Cooper with the food security chapter authored by Riham Abuismail and Alaa AlDoh from WFP. The following UNHCR Egypt staff contributed to the review of the report: Aseer AL-Madaien, Emile Belem, Rasha Arous, Mohamed Shawky, Timothy Mutuerandu and Steven Choka. Data analysis and table designs were finalized by Mohamed Aly, Mohamed Samy, and Vibek Raj Maurya from UNHCR. The food security chapter is authored by Riham Abuismail, Alaa Aldoh, Hosam Ibrahim, Karim El Masri and Yasmine Fekry from VAM team in WFP - Egypt Country Office.



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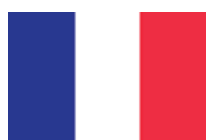
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