



**UNHCR**

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

# **Country Operations Plan 2008**

## **Egypt**

## Country Operations Plan 2008-2009 UNHCR Egypt

### Part One: Context and Strategy

#### Operational Context

UNHCR's operation in Egypt, a signatory state of both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as well as the 1969 OAU Convention governing specific aspects of Refugees in Africa, is one of the organization's largest and oldest urban refugee programmes. It is based on a co-operation agreement with the Government of Egypt dated 1954, and essentially results in UNHCR carrying the main responsibilities for asylum-seekers and refugees, ranging from registration, documentation and refugee status determination to catering for the basic needs of an ever growing refugees population.

The context in which UNHCR operates in Egypt can be characterized as follows:

1. Egypt continues to face enormous development challenges and to struggle with a number of social-economic problems. The country is struggling with a number of socio-economic issues including the reform of the social welfare, the subsidy system, the reform of the health system, housing and the provision of services, including education. The overall difficult social and economic environment has therefore continued to affect the poorest groups in the Egyptian society and likewise the poorest and most vulnerable persons of concern to UNHCR.

2. Egypt continues to be host to some 3 to 5 Million Sudanese, the overwhelming majority from the Center and the North of Sudan. Bilaterally it signed agreements, last the reciprocal Four Freedoms Agreement of 8 January 2004, which grants them rights on par with nationals (freedom of movement, freedom of residence, right to work and right to own property). The war in the South of Sudan caused Sudanese from the South to come to Egypt, however, in small numbers. In 1998, while prima facie recognition for the Sudanese caseload was the practice in all other host countries, UNHCR introduced individual refugee status determination procedures, to distinguish those fleeing from the estimated 3-5 Million Sudanese in Egypt, and processed and submitted a considerable number of refugees for resettlement. Following the positive developments in the Sudan and the Oslo Pledging Conference, a policy decision, applicable in all countries neighbouring Sudan hosting refugees from the South of Sudan, a policy decision was taken to focus UNHCR's efforts on voluntary repatriation as the main durable solution. In June 2004, automatic refugee status determination was therefore suspended and the approach to resettlement changed, given the opportunity to focus on voluntary repatriation. However, with the high level of urbanization of Sudanese from the South in Cairo and the slow pace of development in the South of Sudan, voluntary repatriation will take place incrementally and over several years. Managing continuously high and unrealistic expectations, particularly with regard to resettlement, continue to confront UNHCR and will continue to pose a challenge to the office in Cairo.

3. Egypt is a **Signatory State of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees** (since 1954) as well as the 1969 OAU Convention. International protection therefore has a legal foundation in Egypt. While the level of co-operation of the authorities in Egypt with UNHCR on refugee protection matters is very good, However, Egypt has – in all the years – not developed a national asylum-system and procedure. The lack of any national asylum mechanisms can be attributed to what are seen, by the Government of

Egypt, as national priorities, governed often by economic reasons in a country facing enormous development challenges, but also to political considerations.

4. The lack of national procedures notwithstanding, UNHCR enjoys a comparatively high level of co-operation with regard to protection of asylum-seekers and refugees from the Egyptian authorities. The authorities issue legal residence permits in UNHCR issued documentation of asylum-seekers and refugees. There are no known cases of refoulement of persons registered with UNHCR and UNHCR has been granted access to asylum-seekers or refugees in detention, including at the airport. The challenges, in this situation, are therefore less of a legal protection nature, but concern the **quality of protection** in a country which faces enormous development challenges and poverty among its own nationals. It is in this context that UNHCR Cairo, as a protection and humanitarian agency, has been and continues to engage with the United Nations country team, in the UNCT, all of which are engaged in development programmes. However, these efforts have limitations, in that bi-lateral as well as multi-lateral investments in the development of the country, including the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, are focused on benefiting Egyptian nationals. Therefore past development strategies and frameworks, as well as the recent UNDAF Framework 2007-2010 do not include any reference to refugees.

4. With all, except some 500 persons of concern to UNHCR in Alexandria, UNHCR in Egypt manages a continuously increasing **urban refugee situations** in a city of over 17 Million inhabitants. In this environment in a developing country, refugees and asylum-seekers have serious difficulties in accessing public services, such as health, education, benefit from social assistance and establish livelihoods. The reasons are, *inter alia*, that Egypt has made reservations to several provisions of the 1951 Convention, concerning Articles 20 (Rationing), 22 Para.1 (Primary Education), 23 (Public Relief) and 24 (Labour Legislation and Social Security) and that there are significant practical barriers with regard to access to health care in the public system (affordability due to higher prices of treatment) and access to employment, given that work-permits are only issued if it can be demonstrated that there is no qualified Egyptian for the position. Given these obstacles, the initially small caseload of refugees in Cairo, as well as the large scale resettlement programme which, for several years, rendered the stay of the majority of refugees in Egypt seemingly transitory in nature, UNHCR and its few implementing and operational partners (in particular CARITAS) have – over the years - established and expanded programmes in which basic essential services to refugees were provided **outside public structure**. Education is largely provided in informal community-based schools, subsidized primary health care is provided largely through CARITAS and financial and emergency assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the society, based on individually assessed needs through social counselors, is provided through CARITAS. This is a system which is expensive to maintain in the long-term and becomes increasingly untenable to address the needs of a much larger refugee population.

5. Another important feature of the context in which UNHCR operates in Egypt is the **paucity of partners**: While there are numerous local and a number of international NGOs operating in Egypt, there are very few willing and able to work with refugees and asylum-seekers. Of the few partners, UNHCR's main implementing partner depends largely on UNHCR's financial resources.

6. Over the past years, UNHCR Cairo has undertaken numerous efforts in shifting from an approach to provide individual assistance to refugees to supporting their **self-reliance**, as a precursor to any durable solution, but most importantly as a way to sustain themselves while in Egypt. These efforts included vocational-training, micro-credit and limited employment services and counselling. Individual assistance per person has diminished considerably, particularly as a result of the sharp decreases of UNHCR Cairo's budget and the lack of increases concurrent to the continuously increasing number of new arrivals of

asylum-seekers and refugees. Assistance has also increasingly targeted the most vulnerable segments of the refugee population, and therefore can never be completely replaced, particularly for these extremely vulnerable individuals. This notwithstanding, there are serious obstacles to a successful self-reliance strategy in Egypt and the urban environment of Cairo: First and foremost, whether for employment or self-employment, refugees (as all foreigners) require a work-permit. Work-permits are, however, only issued if the employer can demonstrate that there is no qualified national for the position. This, with close to 40% unemployment in the formal sectors of economy, is nearly impossible. Therefore, refugees and asylum-seekers are forced to seek means of livelihood in the marginal sectors of the economy in the difficult socio-economic environment of a city in a developing country, like millions of Egyptians from rural areas who have migrated to the city. Confined to the informal sectors of economy, vocational training and micro-finance programmes have limited impact in terms of providing prospects for self-reliance for a substantive proportion of the refugee population of concern to UNHCR in Egypt. Unstable, irregular and daily wage earnings are the result.

### **Population of concern and themes**

**Local Settlement of urban refugees (and asylum-seekers):** The main theme to be addressed in UNHCR's operation in Egypt is the longer term local settlement of refugees (and asylum-seekers) of 36 different nationalities. During 2006, the profile of the population started gradually changing, with a decrease in the proportion of Sudanese from the South and an increase in arrivals from Iraq and Somalia. This trend of an increase in the number of persons of concern in Egypt of non-privileged nationality such as the Iraqis and Somalis is expected to continue, which poses challenges as well as opportunities.

The current urban caseload (March 2007) comprises the following:

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Asylum-Seekers</b>	<b>Refugees</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Sudanese</b>	12,797	11,949	24,746	66%
<b>Iraqis</b>		5,857	5,857	16%
<b>Somalis</b>	208	4,576	4,784	13%
<b>Ethiopians</b>	102	497	599	2%
<b>Eritreans</b>	162	288	450	1%
<b>Others</b>	249	734	983	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,326</b>	<b>18,093</b>	<b>37,419</b>	<b>100%</b>

In terms of gender and age profile, the population comprises 40.4% female and 59.6% male persons of concern to UNHCR with 13.5% children below the age of 6 and 22.7% children of primary and lower secondary school age. The average family size is 4 persons. The percentage of persons of concern to UNHCR with identified special needs and extreme vulnerability (disability, important medical condition, older person at risk, single parent, unaccompanied or separated child, women at risk) is 5.4%.

Local settlement includes legal protection (registration, documentation and targeted refugee status determination), supporting access to health-care and education, assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and those with special needs as well as some support to self-reliance and community organization and capacity-building of refugee communities and authorities.

**Local settlement of elderly stateless persons in Egypt:** UNHCR will continue to support a group of 77 elderly stateless persons of Armenian origin, now aged between 75 and 90 years, who have arrived in Egypt between 1914 and 1926 as a result of persecution of ethnic Armenians in Turkey, the First World War and the Soviet Revolution. They were never able to obtain long-term legal residence and locally integrate and, because of their old age, are unable to sustain themselves.

**Resettlement:** Resettlement, in a non-discriminatory manner across all nationalities of the refugee population in Egypt, is used as a protection tool and a tool to address specific needs, which can not be addressed in Egypt.

**Voluntary repatriation:** UNHCR Cairo plans to continue to pro-actively pursue support to voluntary repatriation as a durable solution for the large number of Sudanese from the South of Sudan, registered as refugees or asylum-seekers (for longer than one year and in light of the suspension of individual refugee status determination) in Egypt.

### **Summary results of assessments**

As part of its regular community outreach activities, UNHCR Cairo's multi-functional team, conducts regular consultations and weekly community meetings with persons of UNHCR's concern of different nationality, age and gender groups and profiles. The community outreach and work, particularly with six community-based organizations, largely representing the Sudanese and Somali communities in different areas of Cairo, are geared towards enhancing community-participation, supporting the regular and improved communication and exchange of information within refugee communities and with partners and UNHCR as well as addressing specific needs of different refugee groups.

The following are priorities and needs, as expressed during consultations and participatory assessments with the refugee community:

- A priority across the different communities and groups is the wish to maintain and further strengthen the regular dialogue with UNHCR to ensure the flow of relevant **information** and its further dissemination and communication within the refugee communities. The need for information, particularly on the rights of refugees, procedures, services as well as obligations of refugees are emphasized.
- A further priority in the communities is **employment** (including support with job-placement) and **vocational training** to enhance skills and with these, sources of income. While this was identified as a need for more opportunities across board, an interest was expressed for support (technical and financial) to community based activities to engage **youth** into training and other gainful activities. Other than youth, participatory assessments have also revealed a greater need of learning activities and vocational training intervention for women, in particular **women heads of households** with no other family support and small children, particularly but not limited to the Somali community. An emphasis was placed on interventions and support aimed at improving home economics such as sewing/tailoring, cooking and Arabic language courses.
- The non-Arabic speaking communities also expressed a need for **Arabic languages courses** to enable them to integrate and improve their opportunities to find work, now often hampered by language barriers.

- Some of the CBOs are currently managing day-care for small children of pre-school age (**kindergarten**) to enable parents to work. However, due to limited resources of CBOs, technical and financial support to maintain and expand day-care for children have been raised as a need by the communities. In this context, CBOs also asked whether a support with **breakfast feeding for kindergarten children** can be provided.
- With regard to **education**, there is a growing awareness and concern expressed by the refugee community, including the refugee teachers, about the limitations of education offered in informal settings outside the legal framework of Egypt, thereby not leading to recognition/ validation of school certificates of students which could enable access to further education in Egypt or upon return to their country of origin. Access to formal education or legalization as formal community-based schools, based on the unified Egyptian curriculum, are raised as options to pursue. In the Iraqi refugee community, where access to education is currently limited to private schools in the formal education sector, concerns about the high fees in private schools were raised.
- With regard to **health-care**, while, from the communities' perspective, most of the clinical issues can and are currently addressed by the subsidized primary or essential healthcare programme, there is a need to scale up responses for SGBV survivors and persons with psychosocial and psychological needs.

## **UNHCR Strategy**

### **Achievements**

The achievements in 2006 and to date, by theme can be summarized as follows:

#### **Urban refugees:**

- **Legal protection:** Continued unhampered access of asylum-seekers and refugees to UNHCR for registration and documentation, except during the emergency response period after the break-up of a demonstration of Sudanese in the vicinity of the office in late December 2005. An average of 200-300 persons approached and were responded to by UNHCR on a daily basis.
- During 2006, 7,010 persons of concern were newly registered, 9,213 refugee and asylum-seeker documents were issued and targeted individual refugee status determination was conducted in 2,730 cases (3,797 persons), mainly of Somalis, Ethiopian and Eritrean asylum-seekers.
- The newly arriving asylum seekers came mainly from Iraq (2,870), from Sudan (2,523) and Somalia (1,135), with a considerable surge in numbers during the last month of 2006 and the first months of 2007.
- UNHCR was able to strengthen its registration system so that vulnerable persons and those with urgent protection needs could be immediately identified, and their needs addressed either by UNHCR directly or through an improved referral system with UNHCR partners.

In order to timely register asylum seekers and process their asylum claims, UNHCR Cairo was supported by altogether 15 UN Volunteers. Towards the second half, and in particular the last months of 2006, the capacity to undertake quality registration was increased to 50 cases/day (80-120 persons) and the capacity to undertake RSD, based on revised extensive Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to 12 cases/day (25-30 persons).

Linkages, co-ordination and cooperation with existing NGOs providing legal aid were strengthened with regular bi-weekly and monthly meetings and exchange of information as well as referral and co-operation mechanism agreed.

- **Capacity-building and training:** Capacity building of the Egyptian authorities was strengthened with the arrival of the Refugee Law Training Officer (newly established post) mid 2006. The training programme with 10 workshops targeting 240 immigration officers, junior diplomats, police and state security officers contributed to improve understanding and cooperation between the authorities and UNHCR, including in individual cases, at the working level.
- With the support of UNHCR and the asylum authorities in Hungary, a study visit was organized in December benefiting 8 officials identified by the Ministry of Interior to see and hear how the international protection regime is implemented in Hungary.
- **Support and assistance to refugees with special needs:** In view of the limitations for refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR to access public services and the inability, through existing services and mechanisms, to meet the needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern, UNHCR had to continue to provide a “safety net” to the most vulnerable persons of concern (including among registered additional 12,000 Sudanese asylum-seekers in implementation of UNHCR policy recommendations).
- An average of 2,300 cases (8,000 individuals) vulnerable persons of concern (23% of the overall active population), and after thorough social assessment carried out by UNHCR implementing partner, were provided with time limited financial assistance. This limited assistance provided was very limited and did allow to contribute only to 30% of the basic needs (food and shelter). Many persons of concern have continued to live in poverty.
- **Health Care:** UNHCR, through its partner CARITAS, was able to secure access to primary and emergency health care, including though the provision of subsidized essential medicines, to refugees (and other persons of concern) in Egypt. This support was provided to some 6,000 persons with more than 23,000 consultations and referrals to other health-services providers throughout 2006. Through this mechanism, gaps and obstacles in accessing public health facilities, receiving an adequate level of health care, and in affording expenses for treatment and medicines were addressed, while efforts to strengthen referral mechanism to and linkages with public hospitals were enhanced.
- In addition and partly with additional funding, UNHCR was able, through Refuge Egypt to continue providing health-care for 74 refugees suffering from TB and some 764 refugee women benefited from support during and after their pregnancies and with delivery. The same partner continued to offer HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) as well as care.
- **Education:** During the school year 2005/06, UNHCR, through its partner Catholic Relief Service (CRS) supported some 4,199 refugee children of primary and lower

secondary school age with education-grants, thereby enabling them to benefit from certain forms of education. This number increased to 4,817 children for the school-year 2006/2007. The support is provided in the form of education-grants to contribute to schools fees, school uniforms, books, stationary and transportation, irrespective of whether this children are enrolled (as the majority are), in one of 10 informal community-based schools or in private or public schools in the formal system.

- **Self-reliance:** UNHCR, through various partners, has been seeking to increase the self-reliance prospects through vocational training, language training, computer training and other initiatives with the aim to reduce the dependency on ever decreasing humanitarian assistance. In 2006, UNHCR was able to engage in some activities, such as vocational training, re-qualification training and employment services) geared towards strengthening the ability of refugees to attain self-reliance through a project funded by the European Commission.
- Some 550 refugees were able to benefit from vocational training in recognized institutions, in skills such as plumbing, electrical work, car mechanics, sewing and other vocations for which there is demand and therefore possibly opportunity for work. In addition and in order to facilitate the enrolment into vocational training institutions, Caritas established a job placement counseling unit to provide counseling to refugees in term of employment, identification of job vacancies as well as to provide assistance for liaison with potential employers. During the duration of the project 343 persons of concern received counseling for employment and at least 153 refugees were employed directly through Caritas employment counseling unit.
- **Community services and outreach:** Intensive efforts have continued to improve the communication with refugees and asylum seekers, dispersed in various parts of the city. This enhanced outreach, in a multifunctional team effort, through information dissemination, regular meeting and briefing sessions was successful in that regular communication channels and increased understanding are established.
- In this efforts, UNHCR has also been able to strengthen its partnership with 6 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) representing mainly persons of concern from Sudan and Somalia. UNHCR – through funding provided by the Dutch Embassy in Cairo – supported efforts to enhance the capacity of these community-based organizations, the premises of which are the venue for communities, including of refugees from other nationalities. To enhance the communication and information sharing between then CBOs and their respective communities, UNHCR supported them with communication equipment. With or without the support of UNHCR, the CBOs have also been the venue for various activities to benefit the persons of concern including day care services for children to allow parents to work; skills training; social and material support, computer and language classes.
- **Public Information:** Coordinated public information and public awareness activities implemented directly by UNHCR Cairo, supported UNHCR assistance and protection activities in Egypt. This included maintaining regular contacts with the media, dissemination of information on specific protection needs of persons of concern, maintenance and update of an Arabic language website [average 12,000 visits a month]. With the financial support of the European Commission, some refugee related publications were updated, translated into Arabic language and printed or re-printed for dissemination among authorities and partners in Egypt but also in other MENA countries.



### **Elderly stateless persons:**

- A total of 41 cases representing 72 elderly stateless persons (with ages ranging from 65 to 95 years) without support, were provided with subsistence allowance on a quarterly basis to meet their basic essential needs through UNHCR's implementing partner Caritas. When required, one-time emergency grants to alleviate exceptional difficulties were provided as well as a clothing allowance for winter distributed. Medical support and assistance, through regular checks and necessary health care interventions as well as, in four cases, through hospitalization was provided by UNHCR.

### **Voluntary repatriation**

- During the course of the year 2006, UNHCR Cairo assisted some 910 refugees (and Sudanese asylum-seekers) to repatriate voluntarily to their respective countries of origin. This included 883 Sudanese, 11 Iraqis, 5 Somalis, 4 Burundis, 3 Ethiopians, 1 Liberian, 1 Libyan, 1 Sierra Leonean, and 1 Yemeni national. This represents a significant increase in the number of Sudanese (from the South) who opted to return. Despite this increase, UNHCR was and continues to be able to sustain the processing of exit-formalities and support with voluntary repatriation.
- A number of activities were undertaken by RO Cairo to disseminate information to the Sudanese community regarding voluntary return procedures, through frequent weekly or bi-weekly meeting with different Sudanese communities as well as on an individual basis through individual counseling provided directly by RO Cairo.
- Efforts to streamline and to put in place functioning arrangements for voluntary repatriation took place through a series of meetings with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo were successful. Agreement on the provision, free of charge, of travel documents for returnees or the renewal of national passports by the Sudanese embassy as well as cooperation in facilitating exit formalities through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expeditiously and efficiently. Could be achieved and the voluntary return procedures function smoothly, to date.

### **Resettlement**

- UNHCR consolidated the strategic shift initiated in 2005 to move from large scale resettlement to targeted resettlement as a protection tool to address protection needs that can not be addressed in Egypt – through effective identification, comprehensive needs-assessment and processing in close cooperation with countries of resettlement.

### **Protection and Solutions Strategy for 2008-2009**

**Objectives:** Following consultations with refugee communities, with implementing and operational partners, the Bureau as well as a retreat of UNHCR Cairo, the office has identified four main operational objectives, in light of both, UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives (GSO) as well as the objectives for the region (MENA). The linked Global Strategic Objectives are indicated in brackets.

1. Ensuring protection from refoulement and access to asylum for all persons of concern regardless of age, gender and nationality through

- timely quality registration, improved documentation and targeted refugee status determination
- early identification of persons with special needs and victims of violence for adequate response
- increased cooperation with the relevant authorities, and
- by enhancing their capacity in practice.

(GSO 1, 1.1/1.2, GSO 2, 2.3/2.4)

2. Contributing to the social and economic well-being of persons of concern,

- by working with the Government of Egypt and partners to enable increasing access to public services, specifically with regard to education, health-care, employment and social welfare, and
- by addressing the most pressing basic needs of the most vulnerable refugees and other persons of concern.

(GSO 3, 3.1/3.2/ 3.4)

3. Work towards attaining durable solutions for a growing number of refugees,

- by developing opportunities for self-reliance, as a pre-cursor for any durable solution,
- by actively supporting voluntary repatriation,
- by using resettlement as an effective protection tool, in a transparent, non-discriminatory and needs-based manner targeting refugees with protection and special needs which can not be addressed in Egypt.

(GSO 5, 3.5/5.4)

4. Developing, strengthening and diversifying dynamic operational partnerships with

- Government authorities
- Refugee communities,
- Civil society
- UN-agencies
- Donors, and the
- Media

to advance the protection and well-being of persons of concern to UNHCR, including by promoting understanding and tolerance.

(GSO 6, 6.1/6.2/6.3/6.4, GSO 8, 8.1/8.3)

### **Country level strategy and priorities:**

[**Objective 1**] UNHCR Cairo will continue to undertake registration, documentation and targeted refugee status determination activities, which is a staff intensive activity for which regular posts and stability in the staffing table is required.

To work towards achieving its objectives, UNHCR Cairo will increase the current capacity for registration, documentation and refugee status determination, particularly to decrease the registration waiting-period, will continue to improve data-collection at registration stage as well as identification of special cases.

Referral mechanisms for assistance purposes, medical, psycho-social services, for in-depth refugee status determination and for resettlement will be further strengthened. Improved and secure documentation will be issued to all asylum-seekers and refugees, including – in a verification exercise – old documentation of the entire case-load replaced, after approval by the Egyptian authorities.

Mass-information efforts as well as counseling to ensure that procedures and policy as well as available support mechanisms are transparent and well understood by the refugee community and concerned individuals will continue to be important.

UNHCR Cairo will also strengthen its in-house capacity as well as work in close-coordination with the authorities and legal partners (NGOs, bar association) to be able to intervene promptly in airport as well as detention cases, to be able to carry out protection interventions, RSD and ensure legal representation of persons of its concern, as needed. Mechanisms to support survivors of SGBV will also be strengthened.

**[Objective 2]** An emphasis of UNHCR Cairo in the coming years will be to work closely with and support and invest in enhancing access of refugees to public primary health care and formal primary and lower secondary education services in Egypt. Therefore, more than the case to date, UNHCR will maintain close linkages to line-ministries, such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, and seek the technical support of sister UN-agencies (in particular UNICEF and WHO) in this regard. Investment into three public hospitals is foreseen (2 in 2008 and 1 in 2009) as is support for both the Ministry of Education to enhance capacity of public government-schools as well as to invest into four formal community-based schools. Target for the support in the education sector are 6,000 children of primary and lower secondary school ages. Over time, UNHCR will seek to advocate and work with the Government of Egypt to remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to ease access of refugees in national services.

Provided access can be eased over time and refugees increasingly integrated in public services, UNHCR and its partners will be being able to set off resources to focus on individuals with special needs, including the most vulnerable individuals and gaps. In health-care, treatment and care of refugees with chronic diseases (secondary or tertiary health-care), TB-control, HIV/AIDS counseling, testing, PEP and PMTCT can be directly supported by partners, the latter as part of the National Action Plan to Combat HIV-AIDS. In education, existing capacity in informal education can be addressing language and catch-up classes and offer adult literacy.

Another emphasis in the health sector will be an investment and support to new partners for the provision of psycho-social counseling, treatment and psychiatric care for survivors of violence, including SGBV.

Targeted support through time-limited humanitarian assistance to refugees with special needs or in an emergency situation will continue to be needed, as up to 20% (an estimated up to 10,000 refugees in 2008) of the refugee population will be unable to meet their minimum survival needs by own means. The humanitarian assistance, which will be regularly reviewed and subject to needs-assessment in each case, will aim at supporting refugees housing and food needs.

In 2008 and 2009, UNHCR will strive to enhance the communities own capacity to develop safety networks for vulnerable community members and to expand and develop referral and support networks with new partners in Cairo.

**[Objective 3]** Efforts will be strengthened to enable a larger number of refugees to become self-reliant, either through employment or self-employment. In the context of an adverse legal, administrative and economic situation in Egypt, viable opportunities for self-reliance are limited, however, can be strengthened, including through vocational and skills training as well as matching employment services and micro-finance opportunities. The budget for such activities, geared to support self-reliance, have been modestly increased in 2008 and 2009. UNHCR Cairo plans to develop, including through a consultancy and a survey, with the communities, the relevant authorities a more comprehensive self-reliance strategy for 2008 and 2009.

Capacity to register, counsel and process an increasing number, in particular of Southern Sudanese for voluntary repatriation to their country of origin will be maintained. Mass-information and community outreach activities on voluntary repatriation will be strengthened and the level of support with transportation for the return from Cairo to destinations in the South of Sudan will need to be maintained throughout 2008 and 2009.

Similarly, the current strategy of resettlement as a protection tool and a tool to address specific needs, which can not be addressed in Egypt will be pursued.

**[Objective 4]** In light of the context in Egypt, with a paucity of partners, the reluctance of the authorities to assume greater responsibility, the difficulties of working with a refugee community which is scattered in a huge city, UNHCR Cairo will invest an increased number of resources to develop, strengthen and diversify operational partnerships with different actors during 2008 and 2009. While closer co-operation and engagement of UNHCR's main governmental counterpart, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is already developing, efforts will be made to maintain and consolidate linkages, particularly at the working level, with the Ministries of Health and Education.

A main focus will remain the work with community based organizations in the refugee community, which continue to need assistance and support and which continue not to be representing all refugee communities. Therefore, efforts will particularly focus on supporting non-registered CBOs to obtain a legal basis in Egypt, to assist in diversifying community-based mechanisms to extend to nationalities currently not organized and to work with CBOs to develop mechanisms of information, "alert" and communication between refugees and local authorities and UNHCR. The multifunctional team work with CBOs will continue.

Capacity-building and training efforts will continue, targeting increasingly diverse groups, including media, academia, lawyers, judges and League of Arab States Secretariat. Work with UN sister-agencies, beyond the UN Country Team, will be reinforced in the areas of health (WHO), education (UNICEF), employment (ILO) as well as continued with UNAIDS.

### **Regional Priorities:**

In addition to the country strategy for Egypt as well as efforts to strengthen engagement, particularly with regard to the Iraq displacement crisis, the League of Arab States, UNHCR Cairo hosts three regional global functions, namely the public information, refugee law training and IT officers. While in part essential in pursuing the country level protection and solutions strategies described above, a main focus will be to strengthen public and mass-information, including UNHCR's Arabic WebSite, and capacity-building and training in Arabic speaking countries, inter alia, by ensuring translations of relevant documents (press-reports, appeals, protection documents, policy-papers, guidelines) into Arabic and their dissemination throughout MENA.

## Planning figures

### 1. Urban population

<b>Planning Figures</b>				
<b>Population</b>	<b>Dec. 2006</b>	<b>Dec. 2007</b>	<b>Dec. 2008</b>	<b>Dec. 2009</b>
Sudan	24668	23200	20700	17200
Iraq	3063	19750	23100	25000
Somalia	4603	5000	5500	6000
Other Nationalities	1950	2000	2000	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34284</b>	<b>49950</b>	<b>51300</b>	<b>50200</b>

### 2. Elderly stateless persons in Egypt

At the beginning of 2007, UNHCR Cairo supported 77 elderly stateless persons mostly of Armenian origin registered with UNHCR Cairo. This group of stateless persons have arrived to Egypt between 1914 and 1926 in Egypt and settled mainly in Cairo and Alexandria. Stateless persons have no access to governmental institutions such as schools, hospitals and retirement homes, or state pensions. Because of their advanced age, they are not able to earn their own living expenses; therefore, they rely totally on UNHCR assistance. Moreover, they have no long-term residency right and are required to renew their residence permits every year. Out of the total number (77 persons), only 42 elderly stateless persons are supported with financial and medical assistance. UNHCR has to continue supporting this group of persons in 2008 and 2009 because of their advanced age which varies between 65 and 90 years old as well as they do not have any means of support except UNHCR. It is expected that by 2008 that the number will reduce to some 72 elderly stateless persons while in 2009 they will reduce to 70 persons.

### 3. Voluntary Repatriation

In 2006, some 910 refugees (and Sudanese asylum-seekers) were assisted to repatriate. Of these, 879 were Sudanese. The planning figures for assisted voluntary repatriation from Egypt to the Sudan are 2,500 (in 2007), 3,000 (in 2008) and 5,000 (in 2009), progressively with the pace of development in the South of Sudan and with it, prospects for livelihoods and employment of a largely urbanized Sudanese refugee population in Egypt. In addition, some 20 (2008) and 30 (2009) refugees of other nationalities might be assisted to repatriate.

### 4. Resettlement

The planning figures for resettlement are 550 (in 2007), 750 (in 2008) and 700 (in 2009). Resettlement will be used as a protection tool and a tool to address specific needs, which can not be addressed in Egypt will be pursued.

## Partnership and Collaboration

One of the four main objectives of UNHCR Cairo is, in fact, to developing, strengthening and diversifying dynamic operational partnerships with a variety of actors, including government authorities, refugee communities, civil society (including in particular NGOs), UN-agencies, donors and the media.

In this regard, an expansion (including diversification to reach to refugees of all nationalities) and intensification of the work with communities and community-based structures within the refugee communities is a priority. The Multi-Functional Team will therefore continue to regularly meet and increase the frequency and capacity for regular community-meetings to ensure regular dialogue with the diverse refugee community, which is dispersed across the city.

Similarly a priority will be the effort, particularly in the areas of health and education, to engage more consistently with line government ministries and authorities, seeking the technical support of the respective UN-sister agencies. This prioritization notwithstanding, UNHCR Cairo will continue its active and regular consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, namely the Refugee Affairs Department, as the main government counterpart and pursue active collaboration with the UN family as a whole, in the UNCT, as well as with UNAIDS, UNHCR being one of the co-sponsoring UN-agencies of the Joint Programme.

More generally, and in discussions with UNHCR's current implementing and operational partners, efforts to diversify partners and engage, particularly with Egyptian civil-society groups and NGOs are necessary, given the current limitations in strength and capacity of structures and services supporting refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt. In this regard, the continuation and expansion of the co-operation with law and social sciences faculties of the main universities in Cairo (6<sup>th</sup> of October, Cairo University), with lawyers, and legal NGOs will be deepened. Other areas in which UNHCR will seek to identify new national or international partners with the relevant expertise or to deepen co-operation are psycho-social and psychological treatment and care, community development, self-reliance activities and activities targeting youth.

Based on consultations with implementing and operational partners, ongoing activities will be maintained and strengthened in the area of health-care, with an increased co-operation with health-care services providers in the public system, as well as in education, including adult- and language education and activities targeting youth among refugees.

### **Potential for Durable Solutions**

In terms of the potential for durable solutions, UNHCR Cairo's planned activities, except for self-reliance as a pre-cursor to any durable solution, are focused on voluntary repatriation and in very exceptional and limited cases on resettlement.

1. With regard to **voluntary repatriation** of Sudanese originating from the South of Sudan, 2006 saw a major change in trend: Towards the end of the year, the numbers of those who registered as new arrivals was lower than those who registered for voluntary repatriation (some 120 new arrivals compared to 140-150 returnees per month). A total of 910 refugees, including 887 Sudanese, have been assisted to return. This total number remains low, but indicates a major shift in thinking among the Southern Sudanese community in Egypt. For 2007, planning figures for assisted return of Sudanese from Egypt are 2,500 persons, increased to 3,000 in 2008 and 5,000 in 2009. Improved community outreach and mass-information notwithstanding, the large numbers of Sudanese from the South registered with UNHCR and living in the urban environment of Cairo, the fact that many of them have been living in Khartoum for prolonged periods of time prior to arriving in Egypt, the slow pace of development in the South of Sudan mean that voluntary repatriation to South Sudan from Egypt will take years to conclude. This also means that UNHCR's role with regard to this group of refugees will have to be regularly reviewed in light of developments in the South of Sudan and will depend, in particular, on the result of the 2008 referendum on the status of South of Sudan.

2. **Resettlement** evolved, since 2005, from a tool for burden- and responsibility sharing with large numbers of submissions for resettlement solely based on the difficulties and lack of local integration to a targeted approach of resettlement as a protection tool and a tool to address specific needs, which can not be addressed in Egypt. The planning figures for 2008 and 2009 remain within the logic of this approach, that is needs-based and resource-intensive, with a view to ensure transparent and effective identification, comprehensive needs-assessment and processing of submissions in close co-operation with countries of resettlement and with partners (particularly in social services and health). Based on the experience in 2006, the ratio of cases identified and assessed for resettlement and cases submitted for resettlement was 10:1. An important challenge remains the management of expectations.

### **Summary management strategy of UNHCR in Egypt:**

In 2008-09, UNHCR RO Cairo will continue to confront important management and administrative challenges including in the area of staffing; adjustment of UNHCR office and operations after the relocation to the new office premises in 6<sup>th</sup> of October City; as well as in pursuing its efforts to ensure that critical activities to advance on operational objectives are anchored in the Annual Budget.

In view of **Strategic Global Management Priorities**, UNHCR RO Cairo undertakes the following:

**1. Guaranteeing age, gender and diversity perspective in operations:** UNHCR RO Cairo will continue to be attentive to age, gender and diversity mainstreaming into all aspects of its operation. As outlined in its strategy, UNHCR Cairo will continue with regular meetings with refugee communities, carry out participatory assessments and focus group discussions (i.e. handicapped, elderly, single women, minority refugee nationalities, youth) in order to assess needs and prioritize and adjust activities and interventions to address those needs. RO Cairo will undertake to improve the quality of the registration and will work – together with its partners – at establishing the baseline situation and at identifying and systematically collecting data on relevant indicators which can assist UNHCR and its partners to identify gaps, adjust interventions and measure progress.

**2. Strengthening external relations:** RO Cairo will maintain regular contact with the Arabic media to increase the general awareness of the specific protection needs of asylum seekers and refugees in Egypt. RO Cairo will maintain and regularly update the UNHCR website in Arabic language which will benefit Egypt and other Arabic speaking countries of the region. The Global Snr. PI Officer based in Cairo will extend its technical support to other countries of the MENA region. It will also extend its assistance, whenever possible, to operational and implementing partners of UNHCR to raise funds from donors for programme benefiting persons of UNHCR's concern. At the local level, RO Cairo will, whenever possible, advocate for governments to contribute to UNHCR's programmes.

**3. Ensuring accountability, transparency, staff-welfare and career development:** UNHCR Cairo will continue to prioritize its resources with a view to maximizing impact on refugees and other persons of concern. Guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) will continue to be updated, where needed, developed where needed and adherence, both for the management of operational and administrative activities will be monitored. RO Cairo will continue to strengthen efforts to ensure information-sharing and co-ordination with partners, donors and the refugee communities. Trainings on the Code of Conduct for newly recruited UNHCR staff and UN Volunteers, UNHCR's security guards. UNHCR

implementing partners staff will be conducted and one refresher session for all UNHCR staff will be carried out. Necessary audits of UNHCR implementing partners will be conducted. A minimum of one training a year on financial and programme management of UNHCR programmes will be conducted for implementing partners. Comprehensive induction training will be carried out particularly for the newly recruited staff working in support of reception, registration and RSD functions. RO Cairo will also increase its efforts so that UNHCR staff (including UNVs) are regularly trained, in internal workshops and on the job, as well as coached on policy changes, UNHCR guidelines and procedures, and in proGres.



## Part Two - RBM Results Tables by Programme

Country (or Sub-Region)	EGYPT		
<b>Population of Concern/ Theme # 1</b>	<b>Local Settlement of urban Refugees in Egypt</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>32020LS401</b>
<b>Overall Objectives (s)</b>	<p>1. Persons of concern have access to quality asylum and are protected from <i>refoulement</i> regardless of age, gender and nationality through timely quality registration, improved documentation and targeted refugee status determination; early identification of persons with special needs and victims of violence for adequate response; increased cooperation with the relevant authorities and by enhancing their capacity in practice.</p> <p>2. The social and economic well-being of persons of concern improved, by working with the Government of Egypt and partners to enable increasing access to public services, specifically with regard to education, health-care, employment and social welfare; by addressing the most pressing basic needs of the most vulnerable refugees;</p> <p>3. Growing number of refugees attain durable solutions, through increased opportunities for self-reliance, as a pre-cursor for any durable solution; by actively supporting voluntary repatriation; by using resettlement as an effective protection tool, in a transparent, non-discriminatory and needs-based manner targeting refugees with protection and special needs which can not be addressed in Egypt.</p> <p>4. Dynamic operational partnerships with Government authorities, Refugee communities, Civil society, UN-agencies and the media are developed, strengthened and diversified.</p>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>	
		<b>2008</b>  <b>US \$ 2,681,260.22</b>	<b>2009</b>  <b>US \$ 2,915,811.79</b>

Sector Objective(s)	O: LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROTECTION
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Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Persons of concern benefit from timely quality registration, improved documentation; targeted Refugee Status Determination and early identification of persons with special needs and victims of violence.	Registration, RSD and documentation are fully undertaken by UNHCR on behalf the Government. 200-300 persons of concern approach UNHCR office on a daily basis. The current capacity is to undertake quality registration for 50 cases [80-120 persons] a day; and for RSD is 12 cases [25-30 persons] a day. UNHCR is undertaking direct protection interventions including at entry points when there is a risk of <i>refoulement</i> . The waiting period for registration has, during 2006, increased to 4 months. The quality of documentation needs to be improved and awareness about the importance of obtaining legal residence permits into the UNHCR issued documentation reinforced.	1. Persons of concern benefit from timely quality registration, improved documentation and targeted Refugee Status Determination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All asylum seekers have access to registration.</li> <li>• All asylum seekers have access to information and counseling on registration / RSD</li> <li>• Time for registration &lt; 2 months, and processing time for RSD, including appeals &lt; 2 months.</li> <li>• Registration and RSD procedures are in place and timely updated when ever needed.</li> <li>• All persons of concern with special needs, including survivors of violence, are identified at registration stage and referred for appropriate follow-up and services.</li> <li>• All persons of concern are issued secure computer-generated documentation.</li> <li>• Documents issued to asylum-seekers and refugees meet basic UNHCR standards.</li> </ul>
2. Increase the cooperation with relevant authorities by enhancing their capacity in practice.	There is a need to increase awareness of the relevant bodies on refugee protection. A number of targeted training during 2006 (10 training / 240 persons benefited a/m bodies), contributed to increase awareness on refugee protection and thereby contributed to a better cooperation with relevant bodies including on individual cases. UNHCR carries out protection intervention directly to prevent non-admission and <i>refoulement</i> . During 2006, no cases of <i>refoulement</i> were reported or known to UNHCR.	2. Increase the cooperation with relevant authorities by enhancing their capacity in practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased effective cooperation with immigration and the police including for individual cases.</li> <li>• Increased awareness of the immigration, police, judges on refugee protection</li> <li>• No case of <i>refoulement</i></li> <li>• Unhindered access to asylum-seekers and refugees in detention and reduction of length of detention due to immigration / residency status.</li> <li>• Mechanism with relevant authorities for timely protection intervention, in case of detention at entry point and / or related to residency permit, established and effective.</li> </ul>
3. Enhance NGOs capacity to provide legal aid (including in response to SGBV ) to persons of concern	Legal aid to persons of concern (legal counseling, administrative support with immigration and other authorities, protection intervention, assistance to submit police reports etc.) mostly provided	3. Enhance NGOs capacity to provide legal aid to persons of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO (s) partner of UNHCR providing comprehensive and effective legal aid services to persons of concern established and operational.</li> <li>• Increased number of legal intervention to</li> </ul>

	<p>directly by UNHCR. Limited number of protection interventions provided directly by NGOs. During 2006-07, linkages, coordination and cooperation with existing limited NGOs providing legal aid was strengthened (including in the area of SGBV), as well as referral and co-operation mechanism agreed. Yet, operational capacity of NGOs needs to be supported and enhanced.</p>		<p>persons of concern provided by NGO partner instead of UNHCR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of legal aid consultations / interventions provided by NGOs and successfully followed up.</li> </ul>
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1. Registration, documentation, RSD continues to be undertaken by UNHCR on behalf of the Government.	1.1. 2.4 7.3	All asylum seekers registered and targeted RSD undertaken. New procedures for registration developed and implemented. Persons with special needs identified at registration stage. All relevant staff are equipped with / trained on Progress. All persons of concern benefit from adequate interpretation services.	All asylum seekers timely registered (< 2 months). Timely targeted RSD carried out. (< 2 months). All persons with special needs identified at registration stage. Registration and protection information timely updated in Progress. All persons of concern benefit from adequate interpretation services.	120,000.00	32,814.43	All asylum seekers timely registered (< 2 months). Timely targeted RSD, including appeals carried out. (< 2 months). All persons with special needs identified at registration stage. Registration and protection information timely updated in proGres. All persons of concern benefit from adequate interpretation services.	120,000.00	32,814.43
1. 2. Asylum seekers / refugee documents need to be improved in quality and with security features incorporated in the cards. The old cards need to be replaced.	1.1. 2.4 7.3	New documents format in line with UNHCR standards approved by the Government. Introduction of new documents implemented for new	Exchange of old documents completed (20,000). All persons of concern provided with new document.	0	17,059.86	All newly arriving persons of concern provided with new documents. Documents are regularly renewed as needed.	0	17,059.86

		comers and all registered persons obtain legal residence permits without delays.						
1. 3. By end of 2006, mechanism for referral between UNHCR / NGOs providing legal aid strengthened. Yet, overall limited capacity of NGO providing legal aid. Most protection intervention carried out directly by UNHCR.	1.1 5.3 5.4.	Linkages, cooperation with legal aid NGO further developed and strengthened (including through training). Increased number of protection interventions carried out by legal aid NGO.	Legal aid NGO(s) supported and operational in civil, administrative and criminal law matters. Increase number of persons of concern provided with legal assistance by NGO (counseling, legal intervention and representation).	8,802.82	1,232.39	Legal aid NGOs fully operational. Increase number of concern approach directly NGO for legal assistance (counseling, legal intervention and representation) provided by full time legal counselors / lawyers.	8,802.82	1,232.39
1.4. Strategic shift for resettlement as a protection tool to address needs that can not be addressed in Egypt consolidated.	5.4.	Timely referral mechanism (including with partners) of cases whose protection need can not be addressed.	Timely referral mechanism fully operational.	38,000.00	0	Timely referral mechanism fully operational.	38,000.00	0
1.5. Quality and quantity of information to persons of concern on relevant aspects of UNHCR's procedures as well as aspects of life as a refugee in Egypt (voluntary repatriation, registration, health-care, education...) has improved.	5.1 5.3 5.4 1.1	Persons of concern have access to updated relevant information, including on access to national services.	Persons of concern have access to regularly updated relevant information on UNHCR's procedures and access to national services as well as available support.	0	6,338.03	Persons of concern have access to regularly updated relevant information on UNHCR procedures and access to national services (education, health), as well as available support.	0	10,563.38
1.6. Understanding of refugee protection among police, immigration officer and other relevant authorities improved (10 training / reaching 240 persons) with impact on individual cases. Still need of increasing awareness among relevant authorities	2.1. 2.4	25 workshops, in addition to 6 courses at 3 universities, are conducted targeting about 930 persons, including police- and immigration officials. 30 judges are trained. Cooperation with police, migration	12 workshops conducted targeting 360 relevant officials (police, immigration officers, judges). Refugee law courses conducted into two universities.	0	14,929.58	12 workshops conducted targeting 360 relevant officials (police, immigration officers, judges). Refugee law courses conducted into two universities.	0	14,929.58

identified.		authorities and judges strengthened. Curriculum on refugee law fully introduced into 2 universities.						
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>166,802.82</b>	<b>72,374.29</b>		<b>166,802.82</b>	<b>76,599.64</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>239,177.11</b>			<b>243,402.46</b>

Sector Objective(s)	<b>B: TRANSPORT/LOGISTICS:</b>
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Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. All refugees who wish to repatriate to their home countries voluntarily are supported to return in a safe and dignified manner.	All refugees who express the wish to repatriate voluntarily and approach UNHCR are counseled directly by UNHCR on conditions of return, VRFs are completed, they are assisted with exit formalities, supported with logistical arrangement to return voluntarily in a timely manner. Upon repatriation, files are closed.	All refugees who wish to repatriate to their home countries voluntarily are supported to return in a safe and dignified manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of refugees who express the wish to return and are able to do so in safety are supported by UNHCR</li> <li>• 100% of those assisted to return can do so in a safe and dignified manner</li> <li>• Number of refugees who returned to their respective countries of origin.</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 All refugees who approached UNHCR Cairo for voluntary repatriation were supported and assisted in a timely manner .	5.1	All refugees who approach UNHCR office, expressing the wish to repatriate voluntarily are counseled, supported and assisted, as appropriate.	All refugees who express the wish to return voluntarily are counseled, supported and assisted, as appropriate.	0	15,704.23	All refugees who express the wish to return voluntarily are counseled, supported and assisted, as appropriate	0	15,704.23
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>15,704.23</b>			<b>15,704.23</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>C: DOMESTIC ITEMS/HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>
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<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Contributing to the social and economic well-being of persons of concern by addressing the most pressing basic needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern.	The most needy and vulnerable cases - who are not able to support themselves - are prioritized and provided with financial assistance to cover part of their basic needs (food and shelter). Criteria for assistance are established and adjusted when emerging needs are identified. Financial assistance is provided by Caritas following individual counseling and assessment. Many persons of concern live in poor conditions and below poverty level. There are legal, administrative and practical obstacles for refugees to access national services / employment. Persons of concern do not have access to national subsidy programmes.	Contributing to the social and economic well-being of persons of concern by addressing the most pressing basic needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All vulnerable persons of concern can meet part of their basic survival need (food, shelter)</li> <li>• All persons in dire need of assistance are identified at the registration level and provided timely support.</li> <li>• 100% of persons of concern with special needs who meet established [prioritised] criteria, are supported</li> <li>• Statistics of assisted persons are broken down by gender / age</li> <li>• All older refugees with special needs are supported.</li> <li>• 100% of needs for sanitary material are met</li> </ul>
2. The specific material needs of separated and unaccompanied children are met.	Unaccompanied and separated are identified at registration stage and there are specific programme designed to meet their needs. Most unaccompanied / separated children are sheltered with foster families.	2. The specific material needs of separated and unaccompanied children are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of separated and unaccompanied minors benefit from adequate care and support arrangements.</li> <li>• BID procedures fully operational and effective.</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GS O	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Some vulnerable persons of concern who are living in places far from UNHCR office or other cities have difficulty to reach UNHCR office as unable to cover cost of transportation. (PA, CR)	1.1.	All persons of concern, including the poorest, are able to reach UNHCR office for registration and support, if needed.	No refugees are unable to reach RO Cairo for registration because of lack of resources for transportation.	0	1,760.56	No refugees are unable to reach RO Cairo for registration because of lack of resources for transportation.	0	1,760.56
1.2 Sanitary materials are distributed among vulnerable refugee women in need of sanitary materials. (2,812 women benefited in 2006) (SIR, CR)	3.2 3.3.	All refugee women between the age of 12 and 50 years old and in need of sanitary materials are assisted with the required materials. Some 3,000 women may benefit from this assistance in 2007	All refugee women in need of sanitary napkins are provided with the needed materials. (3,500 women)	5,281.69	0	All refugee women in need of sanitary napkins are provided with the needed materials. (3,500 women)	5,281.69	0
1.3 Some 8,500 refugees and asylum seekers, identified as the most vulnerable cases were provided with time limited financial assistance during 2006 after thorough and individual assessment of their social situation. The amount provided covers 30% of the basic food and shelter needs.	3.2.	Vulnerable cases, including emergency cases, are identified, counseled, and supported, based on seriousness and urgency of their situation, with time limited financial assistance to cover <b>part</b> (30%) of their basic needs (food and shelter). Estimated 6,000 persons in 2007 meet criteria and are assisted. The vulnerability criteria are revised, prioritized in consultation with partner / refugee	Vulnerable cases, including emergency cases, are identified, counseled and supported, based on urgency and seriousness of their situation, with financial assistance to cover <b>part</b> (40%) of their basic needs (food and shelter). Estimated 8,500 persons meet vulnerability criteria / assisted in 2008.	947,535.21	2112.68	Vulnerable cases, including emergency cases, are identified, counseled and supported, based on urgency and seriousness of their situation with financial assistance to cover <b>part</b> (40%) of their basic needs (food and shelter). Estimated 8,500 persons meet vulnerability criteria / assisted in 2009.	1,074,295.77	2112.68



		communities.						
1.4 During 2006, more than 150 unaccompanied and separated minors were assisted by UNHCR on monthly basis through Caritas office. Another 5 UNAM cases were assisted by UNHCR through SOS.		Unaccompanied and separated minors who are in need of assistance are taken care of by a foster family, and counseled on a monthly basis by IP's social counselors. (150 cases). Up to 6/7 children, for whom adequate foster care can not be identified, receive comprehensive support from SOS Kinderdorf.	Unaccompanied and separated minors who are in need of assistance are taken care of by a foster family, assisted with the required needs and counseled on a monthly basis by IP's social counselors. (125 case). Up to 6/7 children, for whom adequate foster care can not be identified, receive comprehensive support from SOS Kinderdorf.	39,612.68	7,394.37	Unaccompanied and separated minors who are in need of assistance are taken care of by a foster family, assisted with the required needs and counseled on monthly basis by IP's social counselors. (125 cases). Up to 6/7 children, for whom adequate foster care can not be identified, receive comprehensive support from SOS Kinderdorf.	39,612.68	7,394.37
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>992,429.58</b>	<b>11,267.61</b>		<b>1,119,190.14</b>	<b>11,267.61</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>1,003,697.18</b>			<b>1,130,457.75</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>F: HEALTH/NUTRITION</b>
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<b>Sector Objective(s)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugees have increased direct access to national health services.	There are administrative and practical obstacles for refugees to access national health services. When there is access, persons of concern can not afford cost of treatment. There is no public medical insurance system in Egypt, including for nationals. Persons of concern benefit from subsidized health care services by and through UNHCR IP Caritas, referral including by way of network to public / private health structures. Prescriptions are made on the basis of the essential list of medicines provided by MoHP. UNHCR started to enhance cooperation with the Government, WHO with view to increase access of persons of concern to national health structures. Caritas services are overstretched due to an increase in caseload (> 2,000 consultations / month). Provision of health services to persons of concern through an implementing partner is not sustainable in the long term.	Refugees have increased direct access to national health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy to address obstacles to access national health services formulated and implemented.</li> <li>• Increased number of refugees have access and are receiving treatment through national health services.</li> <li>• Refugees have direct access to emergency and primary health care in 3-4 public hospitals without discrimination.</li> <li>• Number of public hospitals – close to refugee populated areas – to which refugees have direct access.</li> <li>• Strengthened cooperation with Ministry of Health and relevant UN agencies (WHO).</li> </ul>
2. Contributing to the well being of persons of concern by addressing health care needs of persons of concern, particularly urgent as well as primary health care.	Vulnerable persons of concern (except Iraqi refugees under separate SB project) in need of primary and secondary health care interventions are treated through UNHCR partners Caritas and Refuge Egypt (through a network of public / private health facilities) with subsidized medical care. Tertiary care is provided through partners on a case by case basis after consultation with and agreement by UNHCR.	2. Contributing to the well being of persons of concern by addressing health care needs of persons of concern, particularly urgent as well as primary health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% of persons of concern have access to primary health care services provided by UNHCR or through referral to public services</li> <li>• All most vulnerable persons of concern have access to subsidized emergency / primary health care (through UNHCR partner or other arrangements)</li> <li>• Maternal mortality rate &lt; national average of 68 for 100,000 live birth</li> <li>• Under five mortality rate &lt; national average of 41 per 1,000 live births</li> </ul>
3. Refugees living with HIV/AIDS are included	Refugees living with HIV have equal care and support in National Plan. Refugees	Refugees living with HIV/AIDS are included into national response and effectively assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees have increasingly access to ART as available for hosting community.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Maximum 3 objectives per sector

into national response and effectively assisted	have access to Fever Hospital. Still persons living with HIV/AIDS continue to be stigmatized. Pregnant mothers living with HIV are assisted by PMTCT through UNHCR partner.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All refugees at risk due to their HIV/AIDS status benefit from special support.</li> </ul>
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1. There are practical obstacles for persons of concern to access national health services. Most of persons of concern approach UNHCR Caritas to benefit from subsidized health services / referral to other private and public health facilities.	3.1.	Strategy to increase access of persons of concern to national health services (and modalities of implementation) is formulated and agreed upon by Government, Ministry of Health, partners. Assistance of WHO in formulation of the strategy is secured. Support to targeted public hospitals initiated to ease access of refugees.	Refugees have direct access to primary health care in 2 public hospitals in refugee populated area. Person of concern relying on Caritas medical services for primary, and possibly secondary, health care is reduced.	0	176,320.42	Refugees have direct access to primary health care in 3-4 public hospitals in refugee populated area. Person of concern relying on Caritas medical services for primary health care is reduced. Secondary/ tertiary health care provided in private / public structures through Caritas.	0	176,320.42
1.2 In 2006, some 23,000 medical consultations (average 1,900 per month) were extended by UNHCR partners, centrally, to cover the refugee primary health care needs. Persons of concern had access to subsidized health. Based on needs, they are referred to relevant structures through network of public and private health facilities. Since 2006, prescriptions are provided on the basis of the MoHP	3.1	Refugees have gradual access to public health care facilities. Costs of medicines are subsidized by UNHCR through medical partners or other arrangements. Secondary and tertiary medical cases are assisted through UNHCR partner Caritas (or gradually through other arrangements) on a case by case basis, based on established	Person of concern relying on Caritas medical services for primary health care reduced and increase of refugees accessing directly public hospitals. Needy refugees have access to subsidized primary / secondary health care through Caritas and/or other arrangements.	297,500	0	Person of concern relying on Caritas medical services for primary health care reduced. Needy refugees have access to subsidized primary / secondary health care through Caritas and/or other arrangements.	352,957.75	

essential list of medicines. In 2006 all persons of concern who had primary health problems had access to medical health care provided through and by UNHCR's partner Caritas.		criteria.						
1.3 Persons of concern who needs psycho-social support are supported through UNHCR partner who relies on private psycho social and neurological medical facilities. The system needs to be developed and strengthened to meet specific needs of persons of concern (victims of violence, SGBV)	3.1.	A mechanism to provide targeted psycho-social support to traumatized person of concern and victims of violence through an experienced partner is established.	Persons with specific psycho-social needs or victim of SGBV and at risk benefit from special care arrangements through partnership arrangements.	22,007.04	0	Persons with specific psycho-social needs or victim of SGBV and at risk benefit from special care arrangements through partnership arrangements.	22,007.04	0
1.4. Refugees living with HIV were assisted by UNHCR partners. Still persons living with HIV/AIDS continue to be stigmatized. Pregnant mothers living with HIV are assisted by PMTCT through UNHCR partner.	3.1.	All person of concern to UNHCR and who are living with HIV have equal care and support in national plan. Pregnant mothers living with HIV benefit from special care arrangement through partner.	All persons of concern who are living with HIV/AIDS have access to public facilities like nationals and included in the national plan.	11,267.61	0	All persons of concern who are living with HIV/AIDS have access to public facilities like nationals and included in the national plan.	11,267.61	0
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>330,774.65</b>	<b>176,320.42</b>		<b>386,232.4</b>	<b>176,320.42</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>507,095.07</b>			<b>562,552.82</b>

Sector Objective(s)	H: COMMUNITY SERVICES
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Sector Objective(s) <sup>2</sup>	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Operational partnership with refugee communities are developed, strengthened and diversified.	UNHCR has regular communication with refugee communities, some of which are organized in community based structures, through bi-monthly meeting involving a multi-functional team (community services, protection, voluntary repatriation, resettlement) to assess and identify needs and prioritize interventions. UNHCR is providing support to 6 targeted Community Based Organizations representing persons of concern mainly of Sudanese and Somali origin. Two CBOs have successfully registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Outreach to refugee communities is difficult in a city the size of Cairo.	Operational partnerships with refugee communities are developed, strengthened and diversified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted Community Based Organizations are increasingly empowered.</li> <li>Number of Community Based Organizations legally registered.</li> <li>% of women in representative bodies of Community Based Organizations.</li> <li>Number and type of activities implemented with support other than UNHCR.</li> <li>Early warning mechanism in place for intervention to address protection needs of individuals within the community in place.</li> </ul>
2. Persons of concern are provided with professional counselling services and have access to community based services.	Persons of concern receive social counseling provided by Caritas. Caritas provides 900-1,000 consultation / month average. Currently, counseling focuses on vulnerability / financial assistance and needs to be broadened to provide information / support to enable access to national services. Caritas also provides support to UNHCR for collection of information on vulnerable persons of concern whose needs can not be addressed in Egypt. Home visits are limited due to the increasing caseload.	Persons of concern are provided with professional counselling services and have access to community based services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of consultations provided.</li> <li>100% of persons of concern who approach UNHCR's partner Caritas receive comprehensive social counseling.</li> <li>Number of home visits increased.</li> <li>All persons of concern who approach with urgent / emergency needs are received and counseled.</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1. Some 6 Community	3.5	6 CBOs fully	8 CBOs representing	31,690.14	0	10 CBOs representing	52,816.90	0

<sup>2</sup> Maximum 3 objectives per sector

Based Organizations (CBOs) are supported. Regular communication has been strengthened with CBOs but needs to be sustained. CBOs largely depend on UNHCR support to sustain their activities. 2 CBOs are legally registered. (CR).	6,3 7.1	operational with UNHCR support. Bi-monthly meetings are undertaken with refugee communities including those not organized with CBOs. CBO premises are the venue for activities benefiting community members. Baseline information collected on number of persons served by respective CBOs. Partner identified and sub-agreement concluded to support development of refugee communities.	refugees of diverse nationalities supported. Increased number of CBOs legally registered. Regular meetings with UNHCR's multi-functional team maintained.			refugees of different various nationalities supported. Increased number of CBOs legally registered. Regular meetings with UNHCR's multi-functional team maintained.		
1. 2. Experienced social counselors (10) in Caritas provide counseling to persons of concern (900-1,000 consultations per month). Social counseling mainly to address urgent need through financial assistance. (CR)	3.2.	10 experienced social counselors provide counseling. Social counselor awareness on available services in national system is increased. 1,000 – 1,100 social consultations provided.	Social counselors provide an increased number of consultations, supporting access of refugees to the national system. Social counselors assist in identifying solutions for persons with special needs.	36,572.19	0	Social counselors provide an increased number of consultations supporting access of refugees to the national system. Social counselors assist in identifying solutions for persons with special needs.	40,580.99	0
1. 3. Activities to empower refugee women are conducted through training on maternal/reproductive health, first aid, vocational training prioritized by and for refugee women. (CR, PA)	3.3.	Training to empower refugee women on reproductive health, first aid, vocational training conducted.	Training to empower refugee women on reproductive health, first aid, vocational training conducted.	14,084.51	0	Training to empower refugee women on reproductive health, first aid, vocational training conducted.	14,084.51	0
1.4. During 2006, refugee communities (particularly Sudanese) have been confronted with growing	3.4.	Youth increasingly included in vocational training programmes. Intervention to address	Activities implemented by refugee communities, NGOs for youth	0	29,929.58	Activities implemented by refugee communities, NGOs for youth including to mitigate and reduce youth	0	29,929.58

youth violence (PA)		youth violence designed by NGO partners.	including to mitigate and reduce youth violence.			violence		
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>82,346.84</b>	29,929.58		<b>107,482.40</b>	29,929.58
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>112,276.42</b>			<b>137,411.98</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>I: EDUCATION</b>
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<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugee and asylum seeker children have increased access to primary and lower secondary education in the formal system.	61% of refugee and asylum seeker children who are supported with education grants by UNHCR receive their education in refugee based schools. Certificates provided by these schools are not recognized. Other students (39%) are enrolled in private and public schools supervised by the MoE.	Refugee and asylum seeker children have increased access to primary and secondary education in the formal system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy on education is formulated and supported by Government and partners.</li> <li>• 40% of children are enrolled in formal education system, including up to 10% in public schools.</li> <li>• Increased number of children pass validation exams</li> <li>• 100% of refugee children have access to 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade in formal system.</li> </ul>
2. Refugee and asylum seeker children complete primary and lower secondary education.	61% of refugee and asylum seeker children who are supported with education grants by UNHCR receive their education in refugee based schools. Certificates provided by these schools are not recognized. Other students (39%) are enrolled in private and public schools supervised by the MoE.	Refugee and asylum seeker children complete primary and lower secondary education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &gt; 85% of children enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools</li> <li>• [%] of refugee students enrolled in grade 1-6</li> <li>• [%] refugee students enrolled in grade 7 – 9</li> <li>• Literacy rate increased for refugee children / adults</li> <li>• Number of refugee enrolled in tertiary education</li> <li>• Increased number of refugee have knowledge of Arabic language</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 <sup>3</sup>	Link to GSO <sup>4</sup>	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1. Refugees and asylum seekers children face obstacles to access governmental schools. Public schools in Cairo are overcrowded. In 2006/2007, 61% of assisted children attended		Work with the Government of Egypt to facilitate access of refugee and asylum seeker students to formal schools (private and public). 50% of refugee and asylum	Refugee and asylum seeker students relying on UNHCR education grants have increased access to formal schools (private and public schools) .60% of	384,683.10	88,028.17	Refugee and asylum seeker students relying on UNHCR education grants have increased access to formal schools (private and public). 70% of refugee and asylum seeker children relying on UNHCR educational	411,091.55	88,028.17

<sup>3</sup> Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

<sup>4</sup> Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.



informal refugee schools, 25% private schools and 14% public schools. In 2006, the education grant provided by UNHCR partially covered the education related costs. Some 4,817 primary and lower secondary students were provided with education grants for the scholastic year 2006/2007		seeker children relying on UNHCR educational assistance are enrolled in formal schools.	refugee and asylum seeker children relying on UNHCR educational assistance are enrolled in formal schools.			assistance are enrolled in formal schools.		
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>384,683.10</b>	<b>88,028.17</b>		<b>411,091.55</b>	<b>88,028.17</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>472,711.27</b>			<b>499,119.72</b>

Sector Objective(s)	N: INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES
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Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees have increased access to gainful employment.	For employment or self-employment, a work permit is required. Work permit can be issued if the employer can demonstrate that there are no qualified nationals for the position. This is difficult in an environment when unemployment in the formal sector is high. Large numbers of persons of concern are therefore working in the informal sector. It results in many persons of concern having irregular daily wages, often not enough to sustain a family.	Refugees have increased access to gainful employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive survey is carried out to identify obstacles to employment as well as opportunities and to develop a strategy to address these.</li> <li>• Increased number of refugees who have access to legal gainful employment.</li> <li>• Consultations with partners, <b><u>including --- on</u></b> opportunities.</li> </ul>
2. Refugees have increased opportunities for self-reliance as a pre-cursor to any durable solution.	Persons of concern have access to vocational training in recognized training institutions. A small employment counseling service is available at Caritas. 550 persons were enrolled in vocational training, 343 persons of concern received counseling for employment and 153 refugees were eventually employed in 2006. In addition, some vocational training opportunities are made available by operational partners. UNHCR partners facilitate access to vocational training to develop skills needed in country of asylum but also in country of return.	Refugees have increased opportunities for self-reliance as pre-cursor for any durable solution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive strategy formulated to increase opportunities for self-reliance in Egypt and is implemented.</li> <li>• Number of refugees who are enrolled in vocational training which lead to employment / gainful activities.</li> <li>• Increased number / variety of interventions (vocational training, internship, job-placement, micro-credit) which address actual needs of persons of concern.</li> <li>• Reduction of number of persons of concern who depend on time-limited assistance.</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 A comprehensive survey on employment / self-reliance opportunities in Egypt is required; profile of persons of concern; tools to be	3.5.	Parameters / objectives of the survey identified.	Survey carried out, strategy and recommendations formulated, and implemented.	0	17,606	Recommendations of the survey implemented.	0	0

developed / made available to facilitate self-reliance (PA)								
1.2. Vocational training is available to persons of concern. In 2006, 550 persons benefited from vocational training (plumbing, electrical work, car mechanics, sewing etc.). 343 persons benefited from counseling for employment and 153 persons were eventually employed. (CR, SIR)	3.5.	Vocational training. One job placement counselor provides assistance to persons of concern. Partner with expertise on self-reliance identified and sub-agreement concluded.	Persons of concern have access to vocational training (700), larger scale job placement counseling for skills needed in Egypt but also possibly in country of return. Activities implemented by partner with expertise.	153,522	0	Persons of concern have access to vocational training, micro-credit, job placement counseling for skills needed in Egypt but also possibly in country of return. Activities implemented by relevant partner with expertise.	153,522	0
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>153,522</b>	<b>17,606</b>		<b>153,522</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>171,128</b>			<b>153,522</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>P: AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</b>
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<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated operations.	Adequate support to implementing partners and UNHCR support in coordination of activities allowed for refugees to benefit from well managed and coordinated operations.	Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of IPs agreed outputs delivered in a timely and efficient manner</li> <li>• Targeted RSD for persons of concern carried out in an timely and effective manner</li> <li>• All persons of concern are timely registered</li> </ul>
2. Developing and strengthening dynamic partnerships with the media to advance the protection and well-being of persons of concern to UNHCR, including by promoting understanding and tolerance.	Information on specific protection needs of persons of concern was regularly disseminated through training workshops targeting Government officials, media, and Arabic website.	Developing and strengthening dynamic partnerships with the media to advance the protection and well-being of persons of concern to UNHCR, including by promoting understanding and tolerance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public image of refugees and UNHCR improved and sustained</li> <li>• Increase general understanding of specific protection needs of persons of concern</li> </ul>
3. Optimizing security arrangement by reinforcing security measures at UNHCR partners.	Staff involved in interviewing, counseling and assisting refugees and asylum seekers faces from time to time security incidents.	Optimizing security arrangement by reinforcing security measures at UNHCR partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No incident reported</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 During 2006, the administrative support cost, human resources needed to undertake activities related to persons of concern as well as security arrangement were supported by UNHCR .		Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated operations. Services provided by partners to persons of concern efficiently delivered.	Refugees continue to benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated operations. Services provided by partners to persons of concern efficiently delivered.	123,027.29	13,204.23	Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated operations Services provided by partners to persons of concern efficiently delivered.	135,436.62	13204.23
1.2 During 2006, the UNHCR Arabic Website was updated on a daily basis, benefiting not only audiences in Egypt, but also		Public image of refugees and UNHCR improved and sustained.	Increased public image of refugees and UNHCR improved and sustained.		23,239.44	Increased public image of refugees and UNHCR improved and sustained.		25,000

other countries in the MENA region. Relevant material was translated and published on the Arabic Website. Protection documents related to refugees and asylum protection were translated into Arabic. More than 20 training workshop were organized, targeting Government officials, media and academia on refugee and asylum related issues.								
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>123,027.29</b>	<b>36,443.67</b>		<b>135,436.62</b>	<b>38,204.23</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>				<b>159,470.96</b>			<b>173,640.85</b>	

<b>Population of Concern/ Theme # 1</b>	<b>Assistance to Elderly Stateless in Egypt</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>32020LS400</b>	
<b>Overall Objectives (s)</b>	1. Contributing to the social and economic well-being of stateless persons by addressing the most basic needs of them.	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>US \$ 38,116.20</b>	<b>US \$ 36,426.06</b>	<b>US \$ 74,542.26</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>C: DOMESTIC ITEMS/HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>							
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<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>				<b>Impact indicators</b>		
1. The survival needs of the most vulnerable and at risk stateless persons are met.	UNHCR assisted some 30 elderly stateless cases (42 persons) with financial assistance on a quarterly basis. The assistance provided covered only part of their basic needs (food and shelter). Due to their age and lack of family or community support, elderly stateless persons are totally dependent on humanitarian assistance.	Contributing to the social and economic well-being of stateless persons by addressing the most basic needs.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic needs (food, shelter, clothing) of all targeted elderly stateless persons are met.</li> <li>Destitution of elderly stateless persons is mitigated.</li> </ul>		

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 By the end of 2006, there are 75 persons registered with UNHCR as stateless person out of whom only 42 persons of elderly stateless are provided with financial assistance due to their vulnerability and advanced age. This assistance (US \$ 52/month) cover part of their basic needs (food and shelter).		Continue addressing the basic needs of the most vulnerable and at risk among the stateless persons.	Continue addressing the basic needs of the most vulnerable and at risk among the stateless persons.	26,760.56		Continue addressing the basic needs of the most vulnerable and at risk among the stateless persons.	25,070.42	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>26,760.56</b>			<b>25,070.42</b>	
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>26,760.56</b>			<b>25,070.42</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>F:HEALTH/NUTRITION</b>							
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Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Primary and urgent health care needs are met for elderly stateless person.	Medical assistance of elderly stateless persons is provided by UNHCR partner. Due to their advanced age (between 65 to 95 years old), they require particular medial attention. Due to lack of family and community support, lack of access to national services due to their statelessness, the poorest are totally dependent on humanitarian assistance provided by UNHCR and other charitable organisations.	Contributing to the social and economic well-being of stateless persons by addressing their medical needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of elderly stateless persons needing healthcare accessed medical facilities and hospital</li> </ul>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GS O	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementin g Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1By the end of 2006, there are 75 persons registered with UNHCR as stateless person out of whom only 42 persons of elderly stateless are provided with medical due to their vulnerability.		Continue addressing medical needs of the most vulnerable stateless persons.	Continue addressing medical needs of the most vulnerable stateless persons.	11,355.63		Continue addressing medical needs of the most vulnerable stateless persons.	11,355.63	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				<b>11,355.63</b>			<b>11,355.63</b>	
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					<b>38,116.20</b>			<b>36426.06</b>