

**3RP
COUNTRY
CHAPTER**

2019/2020

EGYPT



3 R P

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE PLAN

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



3 R P
REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE PLAN

EGYPT



Cover Photo:

UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Design Credit:

UNHCR / Julia Klement

For further information:

www.3rpsyriacrisis.org

Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

CONTENT

Introduction & Context	4
Needs, Vulnerabilities, and Targeting	6
Strategic Direction & Response Plans	7
Durable Solutions Strategy	8
Partnerships and Coordination	9
Accountability Framework	10
 Protection Sector response	14
 Food Security and Agriculture Sector response	26
 Education Sector response	34
 Health Sector response	46
  Basic Needs and Livelihood Sector response	58
Abbreviations	67

INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. As of December 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt has registered 244,910 refugees and asylum-seekers¹. Egypt continues to host a diverse refugee and asylum-seeker population, composed of 58 different nationalities, and Syrian refugees remain the largest population among them. Despite the absence of a land border with Syria, 132,871 individuals (54 percent of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population) are from Syria, including 55,328 children (42 per cent of the entire Syrian refugee population). From January to December 2018, 8,866 Syrians were newly registered with UNHCR.

The protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, remains conducive. While visa requirements introduced in July 2013 for Syrians entering Egypt are maintained, a number of Syrians continue to enter Egypt including on the basis of family reunification. The Government allows refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR to regularize their residency and grants six-month renewable residence permits. However, a major challenge faced by refugees and asylum-seekers is the lengthy process to obtain and renew residence permits valid only for six months. In February 2017, the Government of Egypt (GOE) has agreed to a proposal put forward by UNHCR to decentralize the process for issuing the permits beyond Cairo, and in October 2017 the GOE decided to prolong the duration of the residence permits to one year, but both decisions haven't yet been implemented pending the digitalization of the procedures by MOI. Recently, MOI has introduced new measures to improve the granting and renewal of the residence permits. Advocacy continues with the GOE to enable all refugees to obtain a one-year residence permit based on their UNHCR documentation. Although government policies do not allow any forcible return to Syria, UNHCR continues its dialogue with the GOE regarding Syrians who have irregularly entered Egypt and wish to regularize their residency.

Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater

Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. Additionally, Syrians also benefit from all subsidies in the transport and food sectors, provided by the state to Egyptian citizens. Such sharing of public services and government subsidies represents an added challenge for the Egyptian economy, which has already been facing difficulties over the recent years. About a third of the Egyptians lived on less than the national poverty threshold in 2015, and another third is estimated to be vulnerable. Although unemployment has started to decrease², the employment rate was 40.5 percent in 2016 (17.6 percent for women) with a large share informally employed³.

In 2016, Egypt has launched the 2030 Vision which follows the sustainable development goals as a general framework for improving the quality of lives and welfare for the growing population (96.3 million Egyptians in 2018⁴). The Government has therefore embarked on an ambitious reform program and has implemented decisive measures to restore macroeconomic stability which are having a positive impact on the economy as market confidence is growing. Inflation continued to recede in the first half of 2018. However, the latest round of energy price increases in June, triggered a rise in inflation to an average of 14 percent. Continued price hikes of regulated goods and services are adversely affecting households, especially vulnerable groups.

Structural economic changes in Egypt significantly affect all aspects of the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers. The difficult socio-economic conditions and increases in the cost of living have reduced households' purchasing power⁵ and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. This has resulted in refugee and asylum-seeker households not being able to meet their basic needs and, therefore, their dependence on humanitarian assistance has increased.

In this context, resilience activities are crucial to support the GOE efforts to provide health services and education to Syrian refugees and further enhance the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services.

While state institutions play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education, and health needs, they require further support in providing broad and quality services for both the refugee and host communities. In addition, there is a need to expand support in promoting livelihood and self-sufficiency among both refugees and Egyptian communities, who are likely to face mounting pressure during the next two-year period.

In addition to hosting Syrian refugees, Egypt also hosts 105,885 asylum-seekers and refugees from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq, and Yemen⁶. These populations account currently for 45 per cent of the total number of asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR (237,389) in Egypt, including 38,980 Sudanese (16 per cent), 15,444 Ethiopians (6 per cent), 14,770 Eritreans (6 per cent), 13,616 South Sudanese (6 per cent), and 23,075 from other nationalities including Somalis, Iraqis and Yemenis.

The GOE and agencies are committed to ensuring equity in access to protection, services and humanitarian assistance for Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis registered with UNHCR. As part of the advocacy towards a one refugee approach in Egypt, a Response Plan for Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen was launched by eight appealing partners in collaboration with the GOE. The response plan aims to continue addressing the needs of over 105,000 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa as well as from Iraq, Yemen and 50 other countries with identified funding requirements of USD 41.8 million.

¹ UNHCR Statistical Report, January 2019

² Egypt's unemployment rate fell to 10.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2018 from 11.3 per cent in the same period in 2017, according to statistics from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS).

³ World Bank "Egypt's Economic Outlook – October 2018": <http://bit.ly/2V6GqCU>

⁴ <http://bit.ly/2WqjXSF>

⁵ World Bank "Egypt's Economic Outlook – October 2018"

⁶ Population figure of refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Egypt as of 30 September 2018

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	43,600	43,600	43,900	43,900
	Women	40,300	40,300	40,600	40,600
	Boys	31,000	31,000	31,200	31,200
	Girls	29,100	29,100	29,300	29,300
Sub Total		144,000	144,000	145,000	145,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	609,110	99,300	609,110	99,300
	Women	604,015	99,500	604,015	99,500
	Boys	750,000	63,000	721,380	63,000
	Girls	691,350	69,600	664,950	69,600
Sub Total		2,654,475	331,400	2,599,455	331,400
Grand Total		2,798,475	475,400	2,744,455	476,400

NOTE: Population figures throughout this document represent the forecasted numbers of PoCs and impacted host communities in 2019 and 2020. Members of Affected Communities are the impacted and most vulnerable among the host community.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES, AND TARGETING

Vulnerability levels of Syrian refugees in Egypt remain high. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, and limited livelihood opportunities. Significant administrative barriers limit access to work permits causing refugee and asylum-seeker households to resort to informal, sometimes unsafe, exploitative and even dangerous employment opportunities. The workforce also includes children who drop out of school in order to contribute to the household income. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers cite the ability to meet their basic needs as one of their biggest challenges in Egypt.

Data from the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) conducted in 2017 shows that 85 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees are unable to meet their basic needs. Moreover, in order to meet their basic needs, 64 per cent of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating income. This represents an increase of 5 percentage points as compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 per cent stated that they need to borrow money to survive, which is an increase of 11 percentage from 2016.

After the Egyptian government's decision on the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in November 2016, there has been a significant increase in the cost of living, including all food commodities and services, which makes it more difficult for vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs. The rise in prices of gasoline and electricity in 2018 resulted in the acceleration of inflation, which further worsened the situation.

In order to support the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, and mitigate against resorting to negative coping mechanisms, in the first half of 2018, on a monthly average, 10,737 Syrian households (44,513 individuals, which is equal to 34 per cent of the total Syrian refugees) were assisted with unconditional cash grants based on a range of protection and socio-economic criteria. According to Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), cash transfers

as such were used to meet the refugees' various needs including food, shelter, utilities (water, electricity and gas). UNHCR is considering aligning the program with the national social protection program carried by the GOE to guarantee sustainability of assistance. Every month, food assistance targeted an average of 77,500 vulnerable Syrian refugees (59 per cent of the total Syrian refugees) and, since May 2018, 10,000 Syrian and Egyptian Pregnant and Nursing Mothers (PNM) are receiving food assistance in order to improve their nutrition intake.

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

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis calls for more investment in resilience. UNHCR and UNDP will continue to partner with local institutions and strengthen their capacities to understand the needs and challenges of the local population, optimize and tailor resilience-building interventions across the different sectors. 3RP partners continue to support national institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery aiming to complement government efforts where necessary. Refugees are currently supported in accessing national services in the education

and health sectors. Nonetheless, investment in resilience activities will further enhance the capacities of overburdened national institutions to provide adequate and quality services to higher numbers of refugees as well as the Egyptian population.

The vulnerability and needs of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges in 2019-2020. While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long run, vulnerable populations will continue to face serious challenges in the short term. The Egypt 3RP will continue using the official poverty rate data collected by CAPMAS along with the poverty map to target the most vulnerable communities among the areas hosting high numbers of refugees. It will also emphasize working with local actors and the Government to continue building their capacities in better understanding the needs, challenges, and opportunities related to the hosting of refugees.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION & RESPONSE PLANS

The 2019-2020 3RP Country Plan for Egypt aims to continue the efforts of the appealing partners in strengthening protection for Syrian refugees and supporting the most vulnerable among refugees and the hosting community. 3RP partners will continue supporting state institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery, and will complement government efforts where necessary. In parallel, refugees from other origins will be supported through other response instruments in accessing national services in the education and health sector. This approach ensures that the response does not focus exclusively on Syrian refugees, but takes into account the broader implications for Egypt as a host country.

In the protection sector, the Egypt 3RP focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to prevent and respond to the protection needs of refugees and impacted communities, with an emphasis on children, adolescents and youth in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative that humanitarian partners advocate for. At the same time, the sector will continue to provide parallel services to prevent and respond to the needs of refugees with heightened risks. Support under the resilience component will continue to underline close cooperation with the relevant ministries and national authorities to build capacities of relevant departments

to enable them to meet the pressing needs of refugees and host communities. Case management and multi-sectorial service provision, campaigns to raise awareness on protection issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue through the involvement of the community volunteers for the dissemination of information and prevention activities. Furthermore, legal counselling and coordinated monitoring and assistance to refugees will remain priorities.

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

With the increased integration of refugees into the national educational system, 3RP partners will further extend support to

the Ministry of Education's (MoE) systems in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education. Partners will also continue to address the needs of out-of-school children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities through increased life skills and vocational training opportunities, and developing additional child-friendly spaces. Adolescents will further be supported in accessing secondary schools and receiving certification. Tertiary education and access to universities remain critical.

In the health sector, 3RP partners will work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in strengthening existing national health systems to enable access and quality services to both the Syrian and host communities. Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases in primary care settings will be addressed through capacity building and within the existing national programme. Particular focus will be applied to selected primary health care facilities and hospitals in areas where many refugees are hosted.

Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the provision of food vouchers and cash assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities, and institution. This multi-faced approach will address the root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance and improve sustainability reducing the dependency on assistance. 3RP partners will be involved in building resilience through area-based approaches targeting the most impacted districts. A continuous focus will be put on skills development, entrepreneurship and improved access to wage employment. Support will also be provided to enhance youth specific livelihood programming, with strong linkages to the protection and education sectors.

The planning for 2019 and 2020 is undertaken on the basis of the assumptions that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees and to support refugee protection, and will facilitate implementation of activities through national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

A UNHCR staff member registers a Syrian refugee family at the UNHCR office in the Zamalek District of Cairo, Egypt.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

3RP partners will support the Government's continued efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space. In particular, 3RP partners will continue to provide support towards asylum policies that provide comprehensive, collaborative and solution-oriented responses to all persons seeking asylum in Egypt, and towards the enhancement of migration and asylum management by the authorities, ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance.

The identification and processing of Syrian refugees for resettlement remain a priority. While Resettlement has almost halved in 2018, it remains an essential protection tool in the spirit of responsibility sharing with the host communities. As ground realities in the country of origin and international discussions on Syria continue to evolve, the number of people seeking asylum and international protection in Egypt may lessen over time; and the interest to voluntarily return to Syria may gradually develop in 2019 and 2020. Understanding the intentions and concerns related to return to Syria, as well as trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts.



PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

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

The IAWG is the highest coordination level used for the refugee response in Egypt. On this level, partners discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps with regards to refugee communities of all nationalities. The ISWG is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together different sector working groups, i.e., protection, public health, education, food security, basic needs and cash-based interventions, livelihoods, and communication with communities. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The ISWG reports to the IAWG as a higher level of coordination for policy decision and overall guidance.

Each sector working group has its specific set of partners including Government ministries, donors, international agencies and international and national NGOs. Under the protection working group, three sub-working groups are established to cover Child Protection, SGBV, and Durable Solutions. The Durable Solutions Sub Working Group (DSSWG) is an inter-agency working group that focuses on the durable solutions for refugees, primarily voluntary repatriation/return of refugees; and resettlement/complementary pathways for legal admission to third countries. One of the key achievements of this WG is conducting periodic intention surveys (through questionnaires and focus group discussions) to measure and analyze perceptions of Syrian refugees on return. UNHCR, as chair of the IAWG, briefs the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) on developments on refugee issues and provides updates on 3RP coordination on a regular basis. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) facilitates the coordination regarding the resilience component.

Syrian refugee and mosaics instructor trains several young Syrian refugee women to do mosaic craft arts as part of a livelihood training initiative.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

3RP partners are committed to evidence-based planning and programming. Impacted and refugee communities will be involved in all stages of sector programme designs, evaluation, and implementation, as well as in determining their priorities and designing appropriate solutions. Their opinion and feedback are sought through focus group discussions, formal surveys, and assessments, as well as during meetings at community centers, visits to partners' offices for registration or counselling, home visits, and referrals by refugee outreach volunteers. Further two-way communication tools including various social media channels. Through the establishment feedback and complaints mechanism, refugees can redress decisions made on basic needs assistance.

Annual participatory assessments are conducted within an Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming framework. Representatives of different groups within the refugee community participate in this assessment and inform about population needs, coping mechanism within the refugee community and suggestions for potential interventions. Feedback on the services provided is sought from community representatives in regular meetings with partners. Post-distribution monitoring ensures that beneficiaries have received the cash assistance, measures impact against indicators and also evaluates the refugees' satisfaction with the service provider. The UNHCR Infoline provides a systematic method of answering queries from beneficiaries both efficiently and effectively.

Its ten call-attendants respond to an average of 20,000 calls monthly, regarding queries on assistance, protection, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), and durable solutions.

In 2019 and 2020, partners are requested to report on a monthly basis on indicators and activities which will continue to be included into the inter-agency 3RP dashboards with emphasis on impact monitoring.

Activity-Info is the inter-agency tool for reporting on the 3RP and will continue to be used to ensure the quality of reporting. Reports will cover the main achievements in providing humanitarian assistance as well as building resilience.



Photo:
UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

A Syrian refugee applying to a UNHCR cash-based intervention for education at CRS in Cairo, Egypt.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2020 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - UNICEF	9,610,000	2,500,000	12,110,000	10,314,296	2,700,000	13,014,296
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR	70,318,686	8,766,313	79,085,000	75,898,416	8,803,838	84,702,255
Save the Children International - SCI	2,187,000	1,587,000	3,774,000	1,830,000	1,532,000	3,362,000
Catholic Relief Services - CRS	2,995,036	650,402	3,645,438	3,029,178	650,849	3,680,027
FARD Foundation - FARD	386,200	300,000	686,200	424,200	360,000	784,200
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - UNWOMEN	290,000	440,000	730,000	215,000	505,000	720,000
PLAN International	636,854	1,019,605	1,656,458	636,854	1,126,045	1,762,898
United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere - CARE International	907,064	436,232	1,343,296	999,449	480,663	1,480,112
Egyptian Red Crescent - ERC	550,000	-	550,000	550,000	-	550,000
World Food Programme - WFP	37,529,503	11,945,920	49,475,423	38,954,733	12,515,138	51,469,871
World Health Organization - WHO	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000
United Nations Fund for Population Activities - UNFPA	575,000	1,330,500	1,905,500	715,000	1,350,500	2,065,500
International Organization for Migration - IOM	97,000	285,000	382,000	97,000	285,000	382,000
TOTAL	126,482,343	35,610,972	162,093,315	134,064,126	36,659,033	170,723,159

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Sector

Sector Summary	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2020 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOOD	51,546,365	8,741,462	60,287,828	57,320,417	8,972,902	66,293,320
EDUCATION	12,819,154	7,554,473	20,373,626	12,351,181	7,674,350	20,025,531
FOOD SECURITY	37,529,503	11,945,920	49,475,423	38,954,733	12,515,138	51,469,871
HEALTH	6,818,600	4,205,849	11,024,449	7,068,600	4,305,848	11,374,448
PROTECTION	17,768,721	3,163,268	20,931,989	18,369,195	3,190,794	21,559,989
Total requirements	126,482,343	35,610,972	162,093,315	134,064,126	36,659,033	170,723,159

The Financial Requirements of the Arab Republic of Egypt according to Sector

Sector Summary	Total 2019 (USD)		
	Refugees	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
EDUCATION	13,165,000	12,380,000	25,545,000
HIGHER EDUCATION	28,000,000	-	28,000,000
HEALTH	45,000,000	50,000,000	95,000,000
PROTECTION	2,400,000	617,000	3,017,000
Total requirements	88,565,000	62,997,000	151,562,000

The Financial Requirements of the Arab Republic of Egypt according to Egyptian Stakeholders

Ministry\ Agency	Total 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	13,165,000	12,380,000	25,545,000
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION	28,000,000	-	28,000,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION	45,000,000	50,000,000	95,000,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD	-	617,000	617,000
Total requirements	88,565,000	62,997,000	151,562,000



Photo:
UNHCR/ Scott Nelson

A Syrian refugee father holds his infant son as he waits for a registration interview December 11, 2017 at the UNHCR office in the Zamalek District of Cairo, Egypt.



Photo:
UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, UNICEF (child protection sub-working group, co-chair)	
Appealing Partners	UNHCR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, Save the Children International (SCI), UNFPA	
Other Partners	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human rights (ACSFT), Caritas, CARE International, Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR), the National Council for Childhood Motherhood (NCCM), the National Council for Women (NCW)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory, asylum, and basic rights are safeguarded, and assorted durable solutions pursued; 2. Risks and impact of SGBV are reduced, and access to quality and non-discriminatory services are enhanced; 3. Child protection systems are strengthened, and equitable access for children, adolescents, and youth to quality child protection interventions are ameliorated; 4. Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening harmonious coexistence among refugees and host communities, as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable categories of beneficiaries. 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 23,111,407	\$ 23,761,861
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 3,163,268	\$ 3,190,794
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 26,274,675	\$ 26,952,655

CURRENT SITUATION

In 2018, the overall protection environment in the country remained stable, and the GOE's hospitality to Syrian refugees was upheld. Notwithstanding, regulatory visa requirements for Syrians entering Egypt remained in place. As of Sept 2018, UNHCR had registered a total of 131,504 Syrians (making for 55% of the entire refugee population in Egypt), and of whom; 6,788 were newly registered. Of the newly registered; 1,379 arrived through the border crossing with Sudan, 176 from other countries and the balance of the new registrations were either 'in-situ' or arrived through different points. Of the entire Syrian population: 63,392 are female (approximately 48%, a majority of who are in the 18-59 age group); while 68,112 (approximately 52%) are male. Syrians arriving into Egypt without visas, valid documents or residence permits are on occasion detained, like is the practice for all irregular arrivals; necessitating UNHCR specific advocacy for release with the GOE a cooperation that has remained instrumental in safeguarding and upholding International Protection standards in the country.

Refugees in Egypt are supported with access to continuous registration; multi-sectoral services (across agencies and mandates of appealing partners herein reflected, predominantly engaging in children and gender-based activities); refugee status determination; and community-based protection activities (employing all standard protection approaches such as: age, gender and diversity approach, community-centered approach, as well as a rights-based approach). Awareness raising on refugee status obligations in the country of asylum, as well as counselling on the importance of civil status documentation, the need to timely apply for and renew resident permits; and the availability of legal support services, is extended to refugees. With the Syrian refugee population spread out in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, access to quality services, in particular for vulnerable individuals, remains challenging. 3RP partners continue to expand outreach activities to refugee communities in order to assess their protection risks and concerns,

and increase awareness and utilization of the services provided by all partners, on a continuous basis. All the 3RP partners equally work in tandem with the GOE institutions (e.g., the National Council of Women and the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood); as well as legally registered NGO's (e.g., Terre des Hommes - TdH) , in realizing these broad objectives.

The GOE maintains a strict mixed movement management policy that aims to better manage migration, and especially across international borders with the country. In 2018, there have been no official reports of attempted boat crossings on the Mediterranean Sea onward to Europe, and the movements along the Libyan border from Egypt have been tightened. Identified smugglers; traffickers and co-related actors have continued to be punished under the 2016 Law, and increasingly, all loopholes related to these vices are being sealed off within broader national security measures. The Egyptian National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating of Illegal migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM & TIP), in partnership with some international organizations and donor countries, has strengthened its advocacy on dangerous crossings, as well as undertaken a number of trainings on varied subjects touching on migration, across the country

and to varied stakeholders, predominantly the judiciary and law enforcement officials.

With regards to durable solutions, resettlement and facilitating complementary legal pathways will continue to be prioritized in 2019. The identification and resettlement of Syrians are protection-driven, prioritizing those with heightened protection needs, as well as families with severe economic vulnerabilities in Egypt. In 2018 so far, 1,326 Syrians have been submitted for resettlement to seven different countries, and 705 have departed for resettlement to six different countries. The main countries resettling Syrian refugees from Egypt are the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, and Portugal. Additionally, and given the evolving situation in Syria and the increasing international attention on voluntary return, monitoring the perception and intentions of Syrians as well as preliminary planning for return is already underway. In 2018, two intention surveys have been conducted by UNHCR in May and July 2018, the results of which reflect a desire of 78% of the population to return back to Syrian one day, but only 4% indicating a desire to return within the next 12 months. In 2019, intention surveys, analysis and planning will continue, but additional support for Syrians choosing to self-organize their return will expand, moving towards a facilitated return process once conditions are appropriate.



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

UNHCR staff work to process Syrian refugees during a UNHCR verification exercise.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population ²	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	43,600	43,600	43,900	43,900
	Women	40,300	40,300	40,600	40,600
	Boys	31,000	31,000	31,200	31,200
	Girls	29,100	29,100	29,300	29,300
Sub Total			144,000	144,000	145,000
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
	Women	11,900	11,900	12,000	12,000
	Boys	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Girls	8,600	8,600	8,700	8,700
Sub Total			42,100	42,100	42,300
Grand Total			186,100	186,100	187,300

Routine individual direct interviews with refugees to identify specific protection risks, along with thematic focus group discussions on an AGD basis, coupled with community outreach interventions demonstrate an ever-increasing trend of vulnerability among the Syrian population in all categories, but most specifically for women, children and persons with disabilities, the longer they stay in asylum and are have run out of any savings they had or for whom coping mechanisms have become more difficult with changing socio-economic circumstances in the operational environment. In as much as community cohesion has been retained to some degree, the population indicates that it is diminishing as everyone appears to currently be struggling, with very few persons available to help, unlike what had been the situation in earlier times, when they had just arrived.

The psycho-social issues that have affected Syrian refugee children over the years have continued to deteriorate to more complex

and deeply rooted issues, requiring greater investment and protracted assistance. Responding to the needs of vulnerable children remains a priority through continued targeted services for all boys and girls at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, underage spouses and children with disabilities. Sufficient resources continually require to be allocated for community-based child protection services to address basic needs (predominantly housing rents and food – the costs of which have exponentially risen), strengthen community and family support and access to case management, counselling, family visits, and emergency cash-based interventions.

Syrian refugee female headed households across the region continue to be food insecure, and women and girls face acute and unique protection concerns, closely attributed to gender inequalities. Achieving long-term humanitarian and development assistance that is more responsive to

women's and girls' needs, and increasing their role and leadership responsibilities, as well as utilizing gender-responsive planning and budgeting as key tools for increasing social spending, accountability and inclusion, is a priority. Equally, meeting women's basic needs through increased access to recovery and livelihood opportunities, paired with comprehensive protection services and support to the justice sector to promote accountability for violence against women, remains fundamentally crucial.

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

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

For the funding appeal of 2019-2020, 3RP partners will continue to support the Government's efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space, as well as provide services to both refugees and impacted host communities. Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees will continue with the use of biometrics (with an anticipated upgrade to the system and processes). This will equally include continued national capacities enhancement to develop related legal frameworks and structural adjustments in the issuance of civil status documentation, a key priority in the 'I Belong Campaign.' Ongoing efforts by the GOE to also ameliorate the issuance and renewal of residence permits will be sustained and bolstered, with the aim of matching the response to increasing refugee demands in this area, as well as to achieve the expected long term outcomes of residence permit duration extension and decentralization, already agreed to in principle by the GOE. Additional advocacy with the GOE on varied other asylum initiatives and protection interventions aimed at easing the management of asylum space will also be supported.

In response to the specific needs of Syrian refugee boys, girls and parents, including unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen protection interventions at the community level and establish stronger linkages with child protection government counterparts at local and national levels. Efforts will be made to enhance access to quality services, including public national youth centers, as well as to strengthen engagement with law enforcement mechanisms on access and alternatives to detention, particularly for children. The aim is to support community structures that can responsibly absorb the care responsibilities for the children. The Children on the Move Strategy Task Force steered by the National Council of Children and Motherhood, along with supporting appealing partners (UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR) will also be a priority focus initiative.

In recent years, the GOE has adopted the National Strategy for Combatting Violence Against Women 2015-2020, that was developed under the leadership of the National Council for Women, and that reiterates that "Women issues are of utmost priority at all levels and in

all spheres; violence against women is a major priority, considering its social impact and the fact that it affects the whole community". Cross-sectoral gender assessments, awareness-raising, prevention, community-based and empowerment activities will continue, combined with timely and quality case management and a multi-sectoral response for the survivors are activities that will be pursued by all appealing partners, along with their national counterpart's.

3RP partners will also continue to provide support towards the adoption of asylum and migration management policies that provide comprehensive responses and ensure that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate assistance. Border monitoring, legal counselling, and coordinated humanitarian access and assistance to detainees will remain a priority. 3RP partners will continue to provide humanitarian, legal, medical, and psycho-social assistance for those in detention, while exploring alternatives to the detention for those fleeing persecutions, including children and women; and at the same time, re-directing categories, not in need of International Protection to alternative channels. These include failed asylum seekers that could be directed for alternative support to agencies like IOM. Part of this realization would be discussions to be advanced under the United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) mixed migration working group in 2019 (UNHCR/IOM) established under the UNCT.

Training of law enforcement and immigration officials on international refugee protection, rescue at sea, trafficking and smuggling and mixed migration will continue. Also, trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be strengthened as part of inter-agency efforts. Community-based protection will be a focus and involve community volunteers in prevention activities as well as in disseminating information on prevention and response services in all areas hosting refugees. Depending on the available resettlement quotas, UNHCR Egypt is planning to submit the cases of 2,500 Syrian refugees for resettlement consideration and some 300 cases for vocational training/education skills development.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

UNHCR staff member processes a registration for a Syrian refugee family in Alexandria.

All the 3RP partners will mandatorily have monitoring and evaluation of protection interventions committed to as part and parcel of the whole programme roll-out for 2019-2020. These will include amongst others: routine and spot check field visits; direct engagement with refugees through various avenues including individual interviews; focus group discussions, analysis of feedback and findings and a gender assessment to ensure interventions are catering to the actual needs of the different refugee groups. Partners supporting implementation activities will also be closely monitored and will all have stipulated work plans ahead of the implementation of activities, against which performance will be evaluated. The protection sector will also continue to facilitate a structured two-way communication (receipt and feedback of information) with refugees and the impacted host communities' in general area-based meetings. Gaps, needs, assets, and solutions identified by the communities will be supported and built upon throughout the programme cycle, and priorities will be flexible to accommodate the suggestions and evolving needs of communities. The sector response plan is designed to contribute significantly towards gender equality, and takes into account age, gender and diversity considerations. In addition, the sector focal points in each agency, along with their implementing partners as would be applicable, will meet at least once a month during the Protection Sector Working Group Meeting, in an effort to enhance and consolidate coordination efforts in the area. Thereafter, bilateral and direct meetings as need be would also be encouraged and monitored for outcomes.

Community centers will act as key locations for refugees to directly interact with 3RP partner staff and receive information on 3RP related interventions and services through posters and other media. To strengthen refugees' capacities and promote sustainable protection response, there will be increased engagement of the refugees in all aspects of protection interventions including capacity and needs assessments, mapping, training to enhance response capacity, supporting community-led initiatives to provide for their protection

needs including identification, referral, and support for the most vulnerable and information dissemination. Awareness of community roles in community response will also be encouraged and reinforced, in an effort to make all interventions as sustainable as possible, besides fostering ownership by the communities.

The Egyptian Government and 3RP partners will continue to use existing monitoring and evaluation tools such as Activity-Info to assess progress on results and achievements, as well as to report on the monthly protection sector dashboards and regular 3RP reports. The roll-out of the RAIS program will also be shared for whatever complementarities this may add to individual partner's coordination, transparency and accountability requirements.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are safeguarded and assorted durable solutions pursued						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of refugees registered and assisted including cases in detention	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1 Access to territory and asylum is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected, taking into account specific needs of women	# of PoCs, including those in detention, monitored, assisted (humanitarian, food, medical, NFIs, psychosocial counseling) and provided with legal aid	700	700	2,178,525	-	2,178,525	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of PoCs received dignity kits in detention centers	610	560								
1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.	# of POCs registered with UNHCR, of whom disaggregated data by age and location is available including iris scan.	144,000	145,000	674,948	-	674,948	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	# of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries	2,500	2,500	1,024,948	-	1,024,948	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of non-food items (NFIs) provided to refugees	-	-								
1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved including the strengthening of civil registration and civil status documentation	-	-	-	1,310,288	-	1,310,288	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# PoCs referred to legal partners for assistance	300	300								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,188,709	-	5,188,709	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.5 Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming access to rights by refugees is strengthened	# Advocacy and capacity building activities aiming access to rights by refugees is strengthened	18	18	1,113,525	-	1,113,525	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
1.6 Capacity of the Government of Egypt to manage migration flows improved	# of training and provision of technical support to local authorities and civil society	-	-	-	-	-	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,113,525	-	1,113,525	-				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Risk and impact of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services is enhanced					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% of identified SGBV survivors and persons at risk who receive counselling or assistance	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multisectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, sex and diversity	# of SGBV survivors receiving multisectoral services (at least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter)	980	1,080	194,007	-	199,007	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
2.2 Risks of SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	# of persons reached through community led activities on SGBV prevention and response	8,000	10,000	838,467	-	893,467	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,032,474	-	1,092,474	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.3 Capacity of Government and non-Government services in all sectors is strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to SGBV	# of Government and non-Government services that receive support in all sectors	76	75	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				120,000	-	120,000	-				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Child protection system is strengthened and equitable access for children, adolescents and youth to quality child protection interventions is ameliorated						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of children, adolescents and youth with access to quality child protection system and services	BASELINE:	-	TARGET 2019:	-	TARGET 2020:	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
3.1 Children, adolescents, youth and parents have access to community based child protection, psychosocial support (PSS) interventions and life skills	# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and child protection programs	43,500	53,500								
	# of women and men participating in positive parenting programs	15,600	20,600	3,975,359	-	4,510,359	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and child protection activities	42,000	50,000								
3.2 Specialised child protection services are available for children adolescents and youth	# of children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management	6,750	7,750								
	# of children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	3,200	3,250	1,387,115	-	1,437,115	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of children , adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized child protection support	820	800								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,362,474	-	5,947,474	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
3.3 Activated and increased capacity of national and local systems and mechanisms to respond to the needs of refugees and host community children	# of government bodies (including primary health care units, youth centres and child protection committees) activated and strengthened	131	171								
	# of government and non-governmental entities staff trained on child protection	1'015	1'025	620,000	-	620,000	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# children, adolescents, youth and parents from the host community accessing child protection services	25,000	30,000	-	-	-	-				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				620,000	-	620,000	-				

OBJECTIVE 4:	Community participation and outreach mechanisms are enhanced, aiming at strengthening peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities, as well as at identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received support through community-based mechanisms or through male and female adolescent, male and female youth, men and women support groups.	BASELINE:	-	TARGET 2019:	-	TARGET 2020:	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
4.1 Increased identification and referral to protection services, including psychological support, to most vulnerable refugees through enhanced community-based structures	# of individuals (male & female) having access to protection services through community-based structures and safe spaces	40,575	42,575	1,747,538	-	1,740,538	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of community mobilizers and volunteers (male & female) trained on the identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and information dissemination	2,200	2,210								
	# of participatory assessments, and community assets/ capacities mapping assessments conducted	28	27								
4.2 Communications with communities maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions	500	500	40,000	-	40,000	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
4.3 Social cohesion enhanced through strengthening women, girls, men and boys integration of refugees into host communities	# of persons reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	150	150	50,000	-	50,000	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,837,538	-	1,830,538	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
4.4 Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationship and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities are promoted and strengthened	# of governmental /local community spaces in refugee concentration areas supported	12	12	245538	-	245538	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of persons (male & female) reached through activities that promote the integration of refugees into host communities	-	-								
	# of community support projects (CSPs)	-	-								
4.5 Community empowerment enhanced through strengthening women, girls, youth and adolescents integration of refugees into host communities	# number of male, female (boys, girls, women and men) receiving employability and life skills opportunities	250	250	200,000	-	200,000	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	# of persons (male & female) outreached for SGBV and SRH related activities through workshops, campaigns and theater performances	550	550								
4.6 Information dissemination and outreach mechanisms are maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons (male & female) benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions	250	250	30000	-	30000	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				475538	-	475538	-				

GOE REQUIREMENTS IN THE PROTECTION SECTOR

- Egypt works to enhance access to quality and non discriminatory services for Syrian guests, as well as reduce risks and impact of gender-based violence.
- Egypt aims at strengthening child protection systems, and improving equitable access for children, and youth to quality child protection interventions.
- Egypt seeks to strengthen harmonious coexistence among Syrian refugees and host communities, as well as address the needs of the most vulnerable categories.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN:

Project Name:
LEADERSHIP, EMPOWERMENT, ACCESS & PROTECTION IN CRISIS RESPONSE

Implementing agency:
 UN Women,
 National Council for Women

About this project:
 This project aims at economically empowering displaced and vulnerable women and to strengthen the protection and safety of displaced women and girls in host communities.

Project Name:
NCCM COMPONENT FOR CHILD RIGHTS

Implementing agency:
 National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

About this project:
 This project aims at improving and strengthening the system to provide better services and met the needs of the increased population of the refugee children.

Project Name:
CHILD PROTECTION FROM TRAFFICKING AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Implementing agency:
 National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

About this project:
 This project aims at strengthening the system of protection when addressing the early arrival of the refugees, their settlement, issues of unaccompanied children, the coordination with the ministry of interior, and the General prosecutor’s office.

GOE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN PROTECTION SECTOR:

By Ministry	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD	-	617,000	617,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

By Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
Sector	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
PROTECTION	2,400,000	617,000	3,017,000

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirments 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNICEF	4,300,000	600,000	4,900,000	4,935,000	600,000	5,535,000
UNHCR	17,269,407	1,428,268	18,697,675	17,231,861	1,465,794	18,697,655
SCI	717,000	500,000	1,217,000	705,000	470,000	1,175,000
UNWOMEN	290,000	125,000	415,000	215,000	125,000	340,000
UNFPA	535,000	510,000	1,045,000	675,000	530,000	1,205,000
Total requirements	23,111,407	3,163,268	26,274,675	23,761,861	3,190,794	26,952,655



Photo:
UNHCR/Scott Nelson

Syrian refugee children practice on the pitch of the private British International School Cairo (BISC) in 6th of October City, Egypt.



Photo:
UNHCR/Scott Nelson



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	WFP	
APPEALING PARTNERS	WFP	
OTHER PARTNERS	Egypt Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, local service providers	
OBJECTIVES	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 37,529,503	\$ 38,954,732
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 11,945,921	\$ 12,515,138
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 49,475,424	\$ 51,469,870

CURRENT SITUATION

Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa and the Arab world with a population of 94.8 million. Despite being classified as a middle-income country; Egypt faces a set of long-standing development challenges and ranks number 111 on the Human Development Index. About 28 percent of its population falls below the income poverty line, while 5.3 percent (4.7 million) is estimated to be extremely poor.

The Food Security Index developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) shows that Egypt is moderately food secure, while the national Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey (HIECS, 2015) shows that 15.9 percent of the population have poor access to food. In 2016, the government launched a series of bold policy reforms to address the structural and financial imbalances and promote sustainable growth. Despite the pickup in GDP growth rates and the improvement in fiscal balances, there is an increasing burden of rising costs of living especially for the poorest and most vulnerable population, including Syrian refugees. Inflation in the overall Consumer Price Index peaked to 34

percent during July 2017, while inflation in the Food Price Index reached a historic peak of 44 percent during April 2017, all leading to increasing pressures on households to meet their basic needs of food and non-food items⁷. Recently, annual inflation rates in consumer price index (CPI) and food price index decreased to 13.6% and 11.5% respectively (Aug-2018), however, the compounded effect of cumulative increases in prices since 2016 is adding to the pressures of vulnerable populations.

Based on Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) results and available donor contributions, WFP targeted an average of 77,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian men, women, boys, and girls as well as around 2,900 Palestinian refugees in Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansoura, and Marsa Matrouh on a monthly basis in 2018.

Targeted refugees receive assistance in the form of a monthly food voucher of approximately USD 22⁸ redeemable in 50 branches of Egypt's major supermarkets located in areas where refugees are residing. The voucher scheme helps to restore a

sense of normalcy and dignity to the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase foods of their choice.

Since WFP started assisting refugees from Syria in 2013, the cash injected into the economy is estimated at USD 155 million through the voucher programme, cash-based transfers, local food procurement, and other expenditures.⁹ WFP provides food assistance through electronic (90 per cent) and paper (10 per cent) vouchers, thereby improving efficiency and reducing transportation costs for the refugees. In addition, since October 2015, a school meals programme has been in place in public primary schools hosting Syrian refugees in four governorates. Through this intervention, around 436,000 Syrian and Egyptian primary school children receive locally produced nutritious fortified high energy biscuits daily. The project aims to increase access and retention of both Syrian and Egyptian children in the Egyptian public education system and thus contributes to the No Lost Generation strategy.

⁷ Quarterly Labour Survey, CAPMAS

⁸ Periodically adjusted to prevailing market prices and exchange rate.

⁹ Figures as of September 2017, and covering both the periods of the Emergency Operation (EMOP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).



Photo:
UNHCR/Scott Nelson

Syrian refugee vendors serve food they prepared at an event celebrating refugee initiatives in Alexandria, Egypt.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population ¹⁰	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	38,300	31,000	38,300	31,000
	Women	36,600	28,000	36,600	28,000
	Boys	29,100	21,000	29,100	21,000
	Girls	27,000	20,000	27,000	20,000
Sub Total		131,000	100,000	131,000	100,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Women	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Boys	202,500	202,500	202,500	202,500
	Girls	247,500	247,500	247,500	247,500
Sub Total		458,000	458,000	458,000	458,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (if applicable)	Men	899	899	899	899
	Women	986	986	986	986
	Boys	464	464	464	464
	Girls	551	551	551	551
Sub Total		2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Grand Total		602,120	571,120	648,142	617,142

¹⁰ The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt in 2017 is an extension of data collected previously (2014-2016). It is a comprehensive multi-sectoral household level survey that builds on previously jointly collected data of WFP and UNHCR. Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) shows that nearly 51% of the Syrian refugee population is food secure while the rest are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity.

Overall, the percent of food secure households increased from 40.7% in 2016 to 51.4% in 2017, leaving 5.3% who are food insecure and 43.3% vulnerable to food insecurity. Vulnerability to food insecurity amongst Syrian refugees increases in both Alexandria and Damietta (56% and 52% respectively), compared to Greater Cairo.

The Food Consumption Score was calculated for both WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The results showed that the majority of refugees assisted by WFP

have acceptable Food Consumption Score (92.7%), compared to 76.1% amongst non-assisted refugees. Similarly, refugees are more likely to enjoy a better diversified diet; only 10.2% of the assisted refugees have low/medium dietary diversity, compared to 27.1% amongst non-assisted refugees. Most assisted and non-assisted refugees had to adopt negative coping strategies to meet their minimum food needs (62.5% and 73.2% respectively), however, non-assisted refugees had to lean more on stress coping mechanisms (67.8%) compared to assisted ones (56.4%).

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Under the Strategic Outcome 2 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP will enable food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt to have access to adequate food all year round. As a result, the underlying causes of vulnerability will be addressed, and beneficiaries will enhance their self-reliance leading to a reduction of the need for international assistance over time. Most importantly, this approach will enhance the social cohesion among populations living in vulnerable areas where Syrian refugees also reside.

The plan aims at providing in 2019 direct food assistance to more than 100,000 targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees through the provision of unconditional CBTs in the form of value vouchers that are redeemed monthly, enabling beneficiaries to purchase diverse food items. In addition, together with health partners and other stakeholders, conditional food transfers will be provided to support the specific nutritional needs of 8,000 Syrian and Egyptian pregnant and lactating women to improve food consumption, dietary diversity and nutritional status of these women and their infants. Assistance is conditional upon attendance at monthly prenatal or pediatric check-ups.

WFP will provide the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members with resilience activities to promote and support different employability schemes and livelihood opportunities that promote self-reliance. These activities include enhanced access to vocational and skills training for Syrian refugees and host community members to allow for an eventual graduation from direct assistance and support to self-reliance. Targeting food assistance will ensure the inclusion of specific groups of vulnerable beneficiaries; all relief activities will target a minimum of 50 percent of female beneficiaries. In addition, implementation of activities will ensure equal access to women, girls, youth, the elderly and people with special needs in all relief and resilience activities.

As part of the National School Feeding Programme managed by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Education, WFP will provide daily nutritious in-school fortified date bars to about 500,000 Syrian and non-Syrian children in pre-primaries and primary public schools in four governorates with a high concentration of Syrian refugees (Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Qalioubia). Through these school-based interventions, the food security sector will support improved access to Syrian refugees to the educational services provided by the GOE. The sector also contributes to the No Lost Generation strategy by increasing the possibility of these children being retained in the education system. The project interventions are expected to foster positive relationships between the refugees and their host communities. School feeding also provides an important contribution to the national social safety net schemes as well as a sustainable investment in human capital.

The food security sector activities will be aligned with Egypt's CSP (2018-2023) focusing on strengthening national capacity to tackle the underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition while responding to humanitarian needs. In addition to relief activities, the sector will carry out livelihood, knowledge, and skills development activities that promote self-reliance. These activities will be extended to host communities with the aim of eliminating disparities, achieving better social cohesion and ensuring equal access to food.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

Syrian refugee vendors serve food they prepared at a joint UNHCR and Caritas event celebrating refugee initiatives at the Jesuit Cultural Center in Alexandria, Egypt.

WFP and partner agencies are adopting several mechanisms for accountability and feedback for refugees coming from Syria, to ensure that the food assistance is provided efficiently while abiding to global humanitarian assistance standards of protection, dignity, equal participation, inclusiveness, and gender equality. For example, WFP Monitoring and Evaluation teams follow an agreed upon results-based plan. Field Monitors Assistance (FMAs) regularly conduct process, output and outcome monitoring, through visiting the distribution sites, retailers, health clinics, and training venues, conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and observation monitoring through checklists. In addition, a dedicated in-house hotline and Facebook page are maintained to document and report on different inquiries and issues. Complaint boxes are also present in all its distribution sites. A system is in place to document and report on WFP's response to operational issues in a timely manner.

Public awareness and discussion sessions are organized frequently regarding any programmatic changes. The beneficiaries, community leaders and partner NGOs are consulted at all stages of the project design and implementation, to ensure that the community needs are met and that they feel an engagement with and ownership of the programs. Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) surveys are collected regularly to monitor the food security status of the assisted beneficiaries in comparison with non-assisted ones. The quantitative and qualitative data are collected, validated and shared with all relevant stakeholders for strategic and operational decision-making.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	Number of vulnerable refugees who benefit from programme activities	BASELINE:	91,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	100,000	3	3	2	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1 Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers	77,000	100,000	35,052,104	11,321,830	36,383,251	11,751,790	3	3	1	1
	% Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	90%	90%								
1.2 Pregnant and lactating women and girls and their children aged 6-23 months from refugee, displaced populations and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs	Number of women receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers	8,000	8,000	2,477,399	-	2,571,482	-	3	3	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				48,978,901	22,771,228	50,958,725	23,755,782				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
1.3 Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities in order to improve their resilience	Number of people trained	1,200	1,200	292,137	-	298,999	-	3	3	4	4
	Number of Capacity development activities provided	60	60								
	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers	6,000	6,000								
1.4 School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs	Number of school boys and girls receiving daily in school snacks	420,000	500,000	11,449,398	11,449,398	12,003,992	12,003,992	3	3	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,945,920	11,449,398	12,515,138	12,003,992				

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirments 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
WFP	37,529,503	11,945,920	49,475,423	38,954,733	12,515,138	51,469,871
Total requirements	37,529,503	11,945,920	49,475,423	38,954,733	12,515,138	51,469,871



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR (Chair), UNICEF (Co-Chair)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, The Egyptian Red Crescent, Care International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)Care International, Fard Foundation, Plan International, Save the Children International (SCI)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Egypt Ministry of Education (MoE), Egypt Ministry of Higher Education(MoHE), World Food Programme (WFP), Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase access to education for crisis-affected children 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective environment 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response 	
GENDER MARKER	Refer to Guidance Note 7 on the Gender Marker to complete this section	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 12,819,154	\$ 12,351,181
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 7,554,473	\$ 7,674,350
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 20,373,626	\$ 20,025,531

CURRENT SITUATION

For the past six years, Egypt's Ministry of Education (MoE) continues to grant Syrian refugee boys, girls, adolescents and full youth access to public education on equal footing as Egyptians. This generous decision covers all stages of the education, including access to vocational and technical schools, as well as higher education academies and institutes. For the academic year 2018/2019, MoE reported that approximately 42,300 Syrian students, both registered and not registered with UNHCR, are enrolled in Egyptian public schools. In addition, approximately 7,300 refugee boys and girls are receiving their education in established Syrian community education centres. These centres employ refugee teachers who would otherwise not find a livelihood opportunity elsewhere. The education sector continues to work with MoE and other GOE partners to ensure refugee boys and girls whose families have expired residence permits are granted access to schools as early as possible.

Approximately 6,500 refugee youth are enrolled in Egyptian public universities and higher education institutes annually

as per the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE). The Ministry requires secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities and continues to accept Syrian diplomas regardless of the year it was obtained providing that a fee is paid at registration to enroll in universities.

Over the past 6 years, 3RP partners have successfully improved access to public schools by supporting the MoE in constructing additional classrooms, refurbishing and rehabilitating schools, providing various educational materials and supplies, including IT equipment, printing of curricula books for early grades and equipping classrooms with latest digitalized smart classroom systems in addition to equipping schools with full computer laboratories and resource rooms. To improve the quality of education, 3RP partners have conducted various training sessions to social workers and teachers to enhance pedagogical skills of MoE and community school teachers and maximize the protection space available to both refugee and host community children. Children attending

targeted public and community education centres benefitted from other services such as psychosocial support, life skills training and extra curricula activities.

Due to the current economic situation in the country, and the ambitious GOE plan to modernize and reform education in Egypt, both the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education resources are under strain. Consequently, in order to support the Egyptian authorities to sustain this level of assistance to refugee children and youth through the public education system, concrete signs of solidarity and burden sharing are needed from 3RP partners and Donors.

To sustain access to public, basic and secondary education to refugees in Egypt the government has projected additional needs for Early Childhood Education and Care, Basic, Secondary Education and Higher Education.



Photo: UNHCR/Ahmad Mohsen

Syrian school-age children express their feelings towards their home country during activities to mark the seventh anniversary of the Syrian war.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	11,790	11,790	11,870	11,870
	Women	8,840	8,840	8,900	8,900
	Boys	26,540	26,540	26,720	26,720
	Girls	24,770	24,770	24,950	24,950
Sub Total		71,940	71,940	72,440	72,440
Members of Affected Communities	Men	125,000	1,000	100,000	1,000
	Women	125,000	1,000	100,000	1,000
	Boys	750,000	25,000	721,380	25,000
	Girls	691,350	25,000	664,950	25,000
Sub Total		1,691,350	52,000	1,586,330	52,000
Grand Total		1,763,290	123,940	1,658,770	124,440

While considerable progress has been made towards improving enrolment rates reaching 89% - as per the latest UNHCR internal survey of 2018- , some barriers related to access to education remain. In January 2018, UNHCR conducted an out-of-school children survey. This survey reached over 569 Syrian households with school-age refugee children and identified the root causes as to why young refugee learners were not going to school or dropped out early. The findings of this survey indicate that 11% of Syrian refugee children are not enrolled or are attending school less than three times per week due to general poverty and child labour. Due to the current economic situation in the country and the increase in commodity prices, a growing number of refugee families struggle to cover the daily costs of living and direct and indirect costs of education.

Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, dialect barriers and long distances to schools are some of the major challenges cited by Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike, especially women and girls. Other challenges include the lack of sufficient involvement and support of social workers to vulnerable refugee youth, boys and girls as well as corporal punishment in schools and other forms of violence.

As of January 2016, the MoHE issued a decree specifying that only Syrian refugees who obtained their secondary school certificates from an Egyptian public school will be granted access to universities on the same footing as Egyptians. Syrian refugee youth with secondary school certificate from Syria will need to pay 50% of the foreign student's fee reaching over \$2,500 USD annually

while all other Syrian youth with secondary school certificate obtained outside of Egypt or Syria will need to pay the full fee for non-Egyptian students on an annual basis. There is a need to expand higher education opportunities to cater for the increased number of secondary school graduates and students. Approximately 2,000 higher education students need such support as per applications submitted for higher education scholarships. For 2018/2019 academic year intake, 3RP partners received approximately 1,500 applications from eligible applicants, where only 28 (24 DAFI & 4 E-JUST) of them are able to benefit from this scholarship scheme.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

3RP partners will continue to support the MoE to 1) facilitate equitable access to Early Childhood Education and care opportunities, primary and secondary education for all Syrian refugee girls, boys and youths, 2) improve the quality of education within a protective environment and 3) strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and coordinated evidence-based education response. 3RP partners have a focus on early childhood education as well as youth – related issues who which will, both, be targeted with interventions in line with Egypt national plans articulated by the Egyptian president commitments to Youth and reform of the education sector.

Approximately 51,000 Syrian refugee boys, girls, and youth are targeted to receive education grants upon enrolment and proof of regular attendance. The grant contributes to school fee, uniforms, books, stationary and transportation to facilitate their learning. The grant is distributed according to the school year, school type and the grade. Adequate support to children from destitute families who even with the grant provided are unable to afford to pay their school fees, will have access to additional support (between USD 100 -147) on a case by case basis. 3RP partners will increase efforts to identify out-of-school children and provide them with remedial and accelerated learning programmes.

3RP partners are committed to supporting public schools in delivering an equitable access to education for the most vulnerable girls and boys, especially those with specific needs and unaccompanied and separated Children. This is implemented through an ambitious inclusion programme that aims to mainstream these vulnerable groups in an affordable and sustainable way. Furthermore, Syrian girls and boys with disabilities will be supported to access inclusive schools in areas of residency that meet their educational and care needs. These children receive special education grants to cover school fees, transportation, and other specialized services.

3RP partners will advocate with MoE for adoption and mainstreaming of best practices, models and successful approaches focusing on school-based reform and inclusive education system to ensure successful integration of refugees into the public schools. This will be achieved through capacitating public schools in areas with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees, employing a comprehensive professional development programme for educators, improving the capacity of school staff and supporting a school-based reform model that provides stakeholders such as teachers, social workers, students, parents and community leaders a voice and an opportunity to improve the education process in their districts. These activities will benefit both refugee and host community children and promote coexistence and long-lasting development advantages at the national level.

Physical capacity building interventions in terms of construction, renovation and upgrading of classrooms, WASH facilities provision of additional furniture in public schools will be implemented. Materials and books for kindergarten and primary school aged children will be designed and printed to enhance children's early stimulation as well as literacy and numeracy levels in selected education facilities and schools. 3RP partners are working closely with the protection sector including community-based, child protection, public health, livelihood, and partners to ensure schools are offering a safe and conducive learning environment for children. Refugee and host community children will benefit from life skills and citizenship education sessions to build their resilience and foster social cohesion.

3RP partners will continue to conduct capacity building interventions to support Syrian community schools in Egypt where approximately 7,200 Syrian girls and boys attend informal and remedial classes, and follow the Egyptian curricula. This innovative approach allows Syrian students

to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment while also being provided with Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams.

3RP partners will provide a comprehensive education support service to unaccompanied refugee boys, girls and as well as tailor-made TVET and other education programmes including education grants, maximizing their protection space, enabling them to be active members in their communities and preparing them for the job market. In addition, as refugee youths continue to face many challenges in sourcing out education, a tailor-made programme addressing youth education, psychosocial support, technical and vocational short and medium-term courses as well as recreational activities will be implemented in 2019 and 2020 to root refugee youth in Egypt. An “education for employment” project in the technical and vocational training field will be implemented with the MoE's Technical Education Department benefiting a large number of young refugee men and women seeking to enter the job market. The Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) continues to provide sustainable scholarships for tertiary education to all refugee youth. In addition, the Japanese Government offered 4 scholarships this academic year to study in the Egypt Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) based in Burg El Arab Alexandria.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The 3RP partners will continue to work with the MoE and MoHE and enhance engagement with refugee communities.

3RP partners are adopting a multi-agency approach to address the educational needs of Syrian refugees while simultaneously tackling underlying issues such as gender inequality, discriminatory practices, and violence in schools. The 3RP partners will continue to document good practices and enhance its monitoring of both public and community schools to ensure that children

are receiving a quality education in a safe learning environment. Joint monitoring visits and regular meetings will be arranged for communities across Egypt with officials from MoE both at central and local levels.

3RP partners will continue to conduct coordinated needs and capacity assessments as well as coverage and impact monitoring, ensuring periodic follow up and access to the necessary education related data and information for agencies to use for their strategic planning.

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



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson

Syrian children attend the Agyal Centre kindergarten in Alexandria, founded by 22-year-old Syrian refugee Nour Al Saadi with the help of a UNHCR grant.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to education for crisis-affected children and youth increased						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of children enrolled in education institutions	BASELINE:	85% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	90% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	93% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*
1.1 Improved inclusive access to education (formal/non formal) by all children, youth and adolescents particularly vulnerable groups disadvantaged by disability, gender, conflict, language, age, poverty and child protection issues such as early marriage or child labour;	# of boys and girls (3-17 years) receiving education grants	51,310 24,770 girls 26,540 boys	51,670 24,950 girls 26,720 boys	6,163,835	200,000	7,098,942	200,000
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) enrolled in education (formal and non formal)	51,310 24,770 girls 26,540 boys	51,670 24,950 girls 26,720 boys				
	# of Early Child Development (ECD) kits provided to children	10,000	10,000				
	# of children (3-17 years g/b) receiving education supplies (formal and non formal)	6,540 3,270 boys, 3,270 girls	6,000 3,000 boys, 3,000 girls				
1.2 Support programmes to ensure education services are safe in collaboration with child protection actors including training of teachers, supporting MoE in establishing and enforcing bans on corporal punishment in schools; addressing bullying and violence among children and strengthening identification and referral for specialised services for children at risk of violence including SGBV	# of public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence and deal with bullying	180	200	3,073,363	50,000	2,920,966	70,000
	# of children, adolescents and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools	15,000 7,500 male, 7,500 female	15,000 7,500 male, 7,500 female				
	# of youths and adolescents benefiting from higher education scholarships	700 350 male, 350 female	650 325 male, 325 female				
1.3 Advocate for and support provision of tertiary education scholarship opportunities for youth taking protection considerations into account	# of youth and adolescents benefiting from language classes	2,400 1,300 male, 1,100 female	2,400 1,300 male, 1,100 female	1,215,494	20,000	1,119,141	20,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				10,452,692	270,000	11,139,049	290,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*
1.4 Physical capacity of public and community schools improved (construct, rehabilitate and establish education facilities and learning spaces as well as provide gender sensitive WASH facilities)	# of classrooms in public and in community schools rehabilitated, improved, constructed or provided with sensitive WASH facilities	1,000 classrooms in 55 schools	900 classrooms in 50 schools	3,940,966	50,000	2,738,698	50,000
	# of KG Structures developed and benefiting from capacity building interventions, governance and staff training	75	75				
	# of public schools benefiting from health and safety interventions, emergency preparedness and evacuation drills and training	100	100				
	# of children, particularly those out-of-school, benefiting from supported learning spaces (community initiatives) and citizenship training	4,330 2,160boys, 2,170girls	4,330 2,160boys, 2,170girls				
1.5 prioritize enrollment of adolescents in formal and non- formal vocational education and training in line with national policies and strategies and foster partnerships with the private sector for training and employment opportunities	# of youth (15-20 years) enrolled in formal and non formal technical and vocational education nad training courses	1,500 800 male, 700 female	1,500 800 male, 700 female	566,000	35,000	639,037	35,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,506,966	85,000	3,377,736	85,000

OBJECTIVE 2	Quality of formal and non-formal education improved within a protective learning environment						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% & # of students supported in impacted areas	BASELINE:	50% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	70% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	80% of 26,540 boys & 24,770 girls

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*
2.1 Provide professional development to teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies	# of teachers and education personnel trained (m/f)	5,200 2,500 male, 2,700 female	5,000 2,500 male, 2,500 female	1,172,737	30,000	1,153,467	30,000
2.2 Children, youth and adolescents benefiting from lifeskills education, recreational activities	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills activities in formal settings	1340 660boys, 680girls	1704 850boys, 854girls	685,675	50,000	2,787,536	50,000
	# of school children benefiting from gender sensitive inclusive education, remedial classes and accelerated learning programs	10,500 5,250 boys, 5,250 girls	10,500 5,250 boys, 5,250 girls				
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship activities in non-formal settings	9,100 4,500 boys, 4,600 girls	8,200 4,100 boys, 4,100 girls				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,858,412	80,000	3,941,003	80,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
2.3 Procure and distribute textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies (school bags, school-in-a-box)	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks, learning materials and school bags	5,190 2,595 boys, 2,595 girls	5,190 2,595 boys, 2,595 girls	1,044,416	80,000	1,006,265	80,000
	# of teachers teachers and social workertrained on child protection policies and positive discipline	3,000 female 1,500, male 1,500	3,000 female 1,500, male 1,500				
2.4 public and community school teachers supported, trained and provided with resources and incentives	# of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides	800 400 male, 400 female teachers	800 400male, 400 female teachers	1,946,459	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,990,875	80,000	1,006,265	80,000

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of programs implemented to improve data collection	BASELINE:	0	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	3 programs	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	5 programs

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*
3.1 Provide training for education actors on policy development, planning, and sector coordination at national and local levels in contexts of emergencies and on INEE Minimum Standards	# of MoE teachers and administration staff trained on data collection methodologies	400 200male, 200female	250 125male, 125female	57,395	-	88,590	-
3.2 Develop programmes to strengthen the capacity of schools in data collection, in planning and action in context of emergency preparedness (school-based management)	# of schools provided with ICT data collection equipment	25	20	57,395	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				114,790	-	88,590	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*
3.3 improve data collection related to formal and non-formal education, including tracking of Out-Of-School children, school based assessments (including rapid assessments, analytical mappings and mainstreaming of refugee data collection into EMIS)	# of initiatives to build the capacity of education authorities to lead, coordinate, manage and monitor the education sector	500	500	89,211	-	139,211	-
	# of school councils, school based governance and parents-teachers association established	300	300				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				89,211	-	139,211	-



Photo:
UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

Syrian refugee girl (left) attends a class at an Egyptian public school.

GOE REQUIREMENTS IN THE EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION SECTORS

THE CURRENT SITUATION:

The Egyptian Government continues to grant Syrians guests -on equal basis with Egyptians- full access to all stages of public education, including vocational and technical schools, as well as higher education academies, institutes and universities.

Egypt has the highest enrolment rates of the Syrian nationals in the region. Based on recent figures from the Ministry of Education, the number of Syrian students registered in all grades exceeds more than 44 thousand students, 32 thousands of them are enrolled in free public schools and the remainder are in private schools supervised by the Ministry of Education. These efforts cost the Egyptian government US\$ 8 million annually (around US\$250 per student), just to provide the service, not including the infra-structural costs such as classrooms, as well as space required and teachers.

Based on the updated figures from the Ministry of Higher Education, the total number of Syrian students registered in Egyptian universities exceeds 6500 student (is this figure for one academic year? – if this is the case, please provide us with the figure as per the following: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), costing the annual budget around US\$ 28 million (around US\$4300 per student).

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN:

Education is crucial to foster social cohesion. It is among the top priorities for refugee and host communities alike. The high numbers of Syrian students registered in Egyptian schools and higher academic education academies and institutes, represent an added pressure on public schools and universities, which already face many challenges due to the high numbers of students that are in many cases, over the capacity of the available educational system. The Ministry of Education has studied the impact of the Syrian refugees students and accordingly has assured that the education sector requires immediate support in the following areas.

Responding to the Refugees Component:

- Operating afternoon school time at 200 schools spread across 12 Egyptian governorates, which are hosting more than 20 thousands Syrian students, so as to enhance the limited capacity of these schools to accommodate Syrian students. The estimated cost for this project is around US\$ 4 million.

- Setting up 10 mobile classrooms near to 10 schools which host the largest number of Syrian students in Giza and Alexandria governorates to share the density burden with these schools. The project will cost around half a million US\$.

- Providing for students' needs including books and school fees for 32,000 students registered in the governmental schools, which amounts to around US\$ 8 million.

- Supplying 950 Syrian secondary students with IT devices needed to pursue their education and exams, as per the Egyptian secondary system. The estimated cost including its scientific content amounts to US\$ 665,000.

Responding to the Resilience Component:

- Improving capabilities and capacities of 166 public schools spread across 12 governorates hosting nearly 20,000 Syrian students in Egypt. Improvement process includes purchasing of students' desks, various educational tools, and computers. This project will cost around US\$ 9.5 million.

- Commencing a training program for capacity building among 24 thousand teachers and social specialists in 8 thousand schools, who are dealing with Egyptian and all Syrian students. The cost is estimated at US\$2.88 million.

- In this context, the total funding requirements for the Education Sector is estimated to be around US\$ 25.5 million. While an extra amount of US\$ 28 million are required to support the budget of the Egyptian Higher Education sector in which 6500 Syrian students at different public universities are enrolled.

By Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
EDUCATION	13.165.000	12.380.000	25.545.000
HIGHER EDUCATION	28.000.000	-	28.000.000
TOTAL	-	-	53,545,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirments 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNICEF	1,910,000	1,650,000	3,560,000	1,622,500	1,750,000	3,372,500
UNHCR	4,229,000	4,554,768	8,783,768	4,229,000	4,554,768	8,783,768
SCI	1,205,000	45,000	1,250,000	860,000	20,000	880,000
CRS	2,995,036	329,570	3,324,606	3,029,178	330,017	3,359,195
FARD	386,200	-	386,200	424,200	-	424,200
PLAN	636,854	538,903	1,175,756	636,854	538,903	1,175,756
CARE	907,064	436,232	1,343,296	999,449	480,663	1,480,112
ERC	550,000	-	550,000	550,000	-	550,000
Total Requirements	12,819,154	7,554,473	20,373,626	12,351,181	7,674,350	20,025,531



Photo:
UNHCR / Scott Nelson



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Chair - UNHCR	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, Save the Children	
OTHER PARTNERS	Caritas, Episcocare, Terre Des Hommes, Mersal	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care for Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Egypt. 2. Optimize life-saving assistance through strengthened essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt 3. Support the capacity of national health care services to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates. 4. Strengthen the community-based health awareness 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 6,818,600.00	\$ 7,068,600.00
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 4,215,848.48	\$ 4,305,848.48
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 11,034,448.48	\$ 11,374,448.48

CURRENT SITUATION

In 2018, the Health Sector has continued to support access to comprehensive primary health services through a number of partners, NGOs and Ministry of Health (MoH) health centers.

The health care system in Egypt is multifaceted with a large number of public entities involved in the management, financing, and provision of care. The Ministry of Health and Population is in charge of the overall health and population policy as well as the provision of public health services. The National Health System in Egypt has different public and private providers and financing agents, and thus it oversees the work of a large network of health facilities that offer comprehensive healthcare to all Egyptians at highly subsidized rates. Despite subsidization, statistics show that the utilization of Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) outpatient facilities remains very low, with a high inclination to resort to private healthcare providers, even among the poor segments of the society as well as refugees according to a survey carried by UNHCR in 2017.

The global UNHCR urban policy advocates for the integration of refugees into the national health system as a sustainable strategy to guarantee access to health care. Following a ministerial decree of September 2012, all Syrian Refugees have been

gradually granted equal access to public primary health Care services at similar costs as the Egyptian population.

Until August 2018, the health partners reported 87,619 primary health care consultations for women, girls, boys, and men, including 35,397 visits for non-communicable diseases and 667 mental health consultations. 2,299 Syrian refugees were supported to access secondary and/or tertiary care including 359 life-saving emergencies. Furthermore, a total of 853 antenatal consultations and 33 deliveries have been supported to date in 2018. Additionally, 17,277 under five Syrian children received routine vaccination and growth monitoring services.

Some 60% of Egyptians cost of secondary and tertiary health referral care services is out of pocket expenditure, this is considered a high cost burden, and same is evident for non-Egyptians, explaining the significant gaps in services offered in this respect by the MoH in order to contribute to cover these gaps, UNHCR subsidizes the provision of essential secondary and life-saving emergencies, including life-threatening healthcare services. To support pregnant women's right for safe delivery, UNHCR launched a pilot Cash program which provides cash assistance for delivery that covers the cost of delivery in public facilities.

The program comes with additional measures to incentivize the utilization of public facilities, reduce Caesarean section rates and ensure targeting of the most vulnerable women. As of August 2018, 100 eligible Syrian women received the cash assistance for delivery.

Since the beginning of 2017, UNHCR has adopted a strategic referral approach to guarantee the provision of secondary and life-saving health referral care for Syrian refugees through a cost-effective network of public facilities, including hospitals, pharmacies, and laboratories. Furthermore, access to specialized medical services with complex or acute needs such as cardiovascular complications or Cancer treatment is expensive and only provided based on prognosis and cost-benefit analysis, and this is determined by an independent Exceptional Care Committee.

Elsewhere, UNICEF, UNHCR and Save the Children continued playing a major role to support outreach efforts to raise awareness among Syrian families to ease and encourage access to the selected public healthcare facilities in target areas. 214 Syrians community based health workers supported by the health sector were trained to carry out this awareness raising.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population ¹⁵	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	43,600	43,600	43,900	43,900
	Women	40,300	40,300	40,600	40,600
	Boys	31,000	31,000	31,200	31,200
	Girls	29,100	29,100	29,300	29,300
Sub Total		144,000	144,000	145,000	145,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	609,110	99,300	609,110	99,300
	Women	604,015	99,500	604,015	99,500
	Boys	254,000	63,000	254,000	63,000
	Girls	253,200	69,600	253,200	69,600
Grand Total		1,685,700	331,400	1,685,700	331,400

¹⁵ The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i. e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

Refugees arriving in Egypt who seek out primary, secondary and tertiary health care have different understandings and expectations of the health care services. In 2017, UNHCR Egypt has conducted a Health Access and Utilization Survey on a randomly selected representative sample of 506 Syrian refugee households living in Egypt and the results of the survey showed that 61.5% Syrian refugees spent money on health care including consultations, investigations, medication and other medical supplies in the past month, with an average household expenditure of 727.2 EGP (41.2 USD); while 49.7% sought care at a private clinic or hospital, had to pay an average 453.3 EGP (25.7 USD). Elsewhere, a vulnerability assessment conducted by UNHCR in 2015-2016¹¹, revealed that expenditure for Syrian Refugees on health represented 10% from the overall expenditure.

Around 78.3% of pregnant women reported visiting antenatal care services, citing the not knowing where to go and inability to pay user fees as the main reason for not attending. As among Egyptians, the caesarian section rate among Syrian women giving birth is very high, with 68.4% of all deliveries being by caesarian section. The neonatal complication rate was high with approximately 15.7% of the deliveries resulting in neonatal hospital admission and requiring the baby to stay in the hospital for five days on average and pay an average of 1,950 EGP (110.5 USD).

On the other hand, while looking to the national situation, Out of the Pocket (OoP) payments have become the principal mean of financing healthcare in Egypt. According to the National Health Accounts, in 2008, OoP payments accounted for 60% of health spending in Egypt. A recent study of 2015 concluded that OoP health expenditures

have catastrophic and impoverishing effects in Egypt.¹²

As for specialized care, according to the 2016 Health Need Assessment conducted by WHO¹³, hospitalization was reported in a quarter of the surveyed households and was mainly in private facilities with surgery being the main cause of admission and the main source of payment was out-of-pocket by Syrian families followed by UNHCR supported health care.

As for child health, among the children under the age of five surveyed by WHO vaccination rates are high and most of the children received the vaccination in public facilities. Surveys from UNICEF¹⁴ have shown that the majority of Syrian mothers participate in national immunization days with minimal barriers to access, and their main source of information about the campaigns was through family members and neighbors.

¹¹ UNHCR Egypt socioeconomic assessment report; April 2016

¹² Catastrophic and impoverishing effects of out-of-pocket health expenditure: New evidence from Egypt; AS Rashad, MF Sharaf - American Journal of Economics, 2015

¹³ World Health Organization, 2016. Health Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt. World Health Organization

¹⁴ UNICEF, 2015. Source of Knowledge of Syrian Refugees in Egypt About National Immunization Days Against Polio. UNICEF

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The health sector aims to respond to the needs of the refugee population and the impacted community with a general objective to reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure that all refugees are able to fulfil their right to access health services.

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

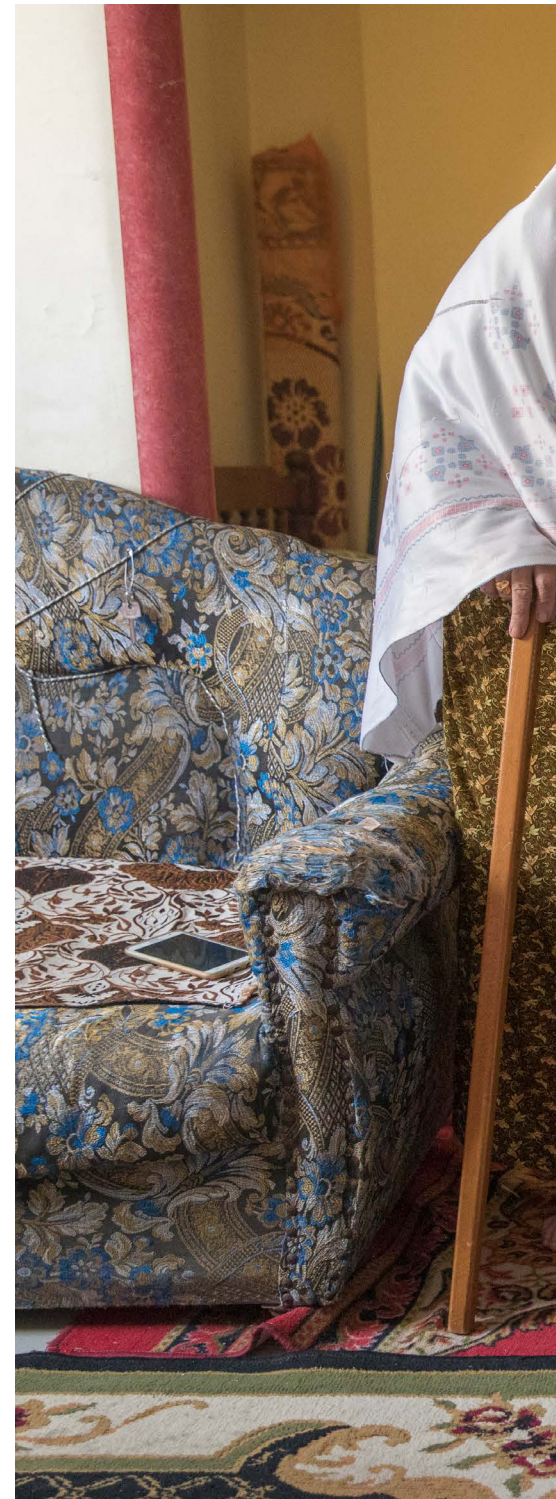
- a) Supporting equitable and sustainable access and coverage through quality public health care services (primary and essential secondary/tertiary).
- b) Strengthening of existing national health systems with a primary focus on key components such as child health, non-communicable diseases, mental health, and reproductive health, while enhancing community outreach health awareness.

The Health sector support to MoH with the implementation of the family health approach in selected areas remains a priority while scaling up the coverage of health services. Specific capacity gaps in responding to mental health and non-communicable diseases needs and their follow up in primary care settings will be addressed through capacity building and a wider roll out of the programme in the refugee hosting areas.

The response by health partners will continue to focus on maternal and child health activities, including access to these services for adolescents. In close collaboration with the food security sector, the health sector will ensure that key nutrition services for pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as child survival, are available.

In 2019-2020 the Health Sector will intensify its work to influence the health-seeking behavior of Syrian refugees to shift it towards the utilization of the public health facilities rather than expensive private health clinics. This will be achieved through community outreach programs in which Syrian community health volunteers will play a vital role. To ensure that the public health facilities have the capacity to serve refugees, the partners will support the MoH to strengthen the health system, through expansion of the capacity of selected facilities that will benefit refugees and the surrounding communities. This will enhance the opportunity for those most in need among both population groups to have equal and non-discriminatory access to quality health care.

Syrian women, men, girls, boys, and men living with disabilities, as well as SGBV survivors, will also be prioritized within a broader protection strategy to promote community inclusion and non-discrimination. Furthermore, coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular, the protection sector, will be pursued to optimize the efficient and effective implementation of the referral system as well as equal and timely access to health care, in particular for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, violence, abuse, and exploitation.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK



Photo:
UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

A Syrian refugee living in Alexandria, seen in this photo with his wife, wearing a medical shoe to protect his serious diabetic foot from infection.

The health sector's engagement is to deliver high-quality programmes consistently and to be accountable to the refugees.

The health sector will actively engage in community outreach to understand the concerns and needs of the Syrian population and maximise the coverage and service provision. Strengthening the community-based health response is a key objective in the response of the health sector; encouraging and facilitating communities and people to provide feedback on their level of satisfaction with the quality and effectiveness of the assistance received while paying particular attention to the gender, age and diversity of those giving feedback.

The health partners providing direct medical assistance to the Syrian refugees will ensure a complaint mechanism in their premises and health clinics, so that refugees have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints.

Health sector partners will continue to conduct coordinated needs assessments and evaluation as well as coverage and impact monitoring, to ensure periodic follow up and access to the necessary medical information for strategic planning and improve practices. The use of health information by partners, as well as needs assessments including health access and utilization surveys, will continue to be important monitoring tools to measure the access and utilization of national services.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive and quality primary health care improved for Syrian refugees and impacted communities						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of supported primary health facilities per 10,000 refugees in impacted areas	BASELINE:	1 PHC facilities/ 10,000 refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	16 PHC facilities	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	16 PHC facilities	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	# of acute primary health care consultations for girls, women, boys, men	61,500	56,350	9,270,452	40,000	9,145,452	42,000	4	4	4	3
	# of children under five years of age receive routine immunization and growth monitoring services	10,000 (51,000 male, 49,000 female)	9,000 (4,590 male, 4,410 female)								
1.2 Management of non-communicable chronic disease provided	# of patients benefiting from medication services for chronic diseases	5,500 (2,805 male, 2,695 female)	5,400 (2,754 male, 2,646 female)	27,101,500	50,000	23,050,000	20,000	4	4	4	3
1.3 Access to basic reproductive, child and youth health care ensured	# of antenatal care consultations provided	3,700	3,300	5,026,085	0	5,026,085	0	4	4	4	3
	# of youths receiving SRH services and counseling (males, females)	5,000 (1,500 male, 3,500 female)	5,000 (1,500 male, 3,500 female)								
	# of persons receiving family planning services	4,500 (2,295 male, 2,205 female)	4,500 (2,295 male, 2,205 female)								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,232,350	305,000	3,482,350	305,000				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
1.4 Capacity building (staff training) support to public primary health care facilities	# of cumulative training participants in PHC facilities (ante-natal care (ANC), family planning and midwiferies)	875 (250 male, 625 female)	750 (250 male, 500 female)	204,380	22,500	204,380	22,500	4	4	3	3
	# of training participants in youth clinics	100 (51 male, 49 female)	100 (51 male, 49 female)								
	# of EPI staff trained on updated guidelines	820 (409 male, 411 female)	750 (359 male, 391 female)								
1.5 Integrated child survival model implemented & nutrition integrated model supported in impacted areas	# of public PHC facilities supported in implementing integrated child survival model and nutritional integrated model	70	100	290,000	-	390,000	-	4	4	3	3
	# of children under five years of age immunized during Polio National Immunization Days	15,000,000 (7,650,000 male, 7,350,000 female)	15,000,000 (7,650,000 male, 7,350,000 female)								
	# of children under five years of age receiving routine immunization and growth monitoring services	4,000 (2,040 male, 1,960 female)	3,500 (1,485 male, 1,715 female)								
1.6 Mental health & NCDs detection and management services integrated into Primary Health Care	# of PHC facilities supported for mental health and NCD service integration in impacted areas	35	37	755,950	-	755,950	-	4	4	3	3
	# staff trained on Mental Health and NCD management	150 (75 male, 75 female)	100 (50 male, 50 female)								
	# of protocols and guidelines developed	1	1								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1'250'330	22'500	1'350'330	22'500				

OBJECTIVE 2	Life-saving assistance optimized through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of supported hospitals per 50,000 refugees in impacted areas	BASELINE:	5 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	15 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	20 hospitals/ 50,000 refugees

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
2.1 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services is strengthened	# of referrals to secondary and tertiary healthcare services for girls, women, boys, men	31,020 (15,820 male, 15,200 female)	30,800 (15,700 male, 15,100 female)	2,324,970		2,324,970		4	4	3	3
	# of patients receiving secondary health care for life threatening emergencies	800 (408 male, 392 female)	650 (331 male, 319 female)								
2.2 Health care access for people with disability (PWD) ensured	# of PWD assisted	400 (204 male, 196 female)	340 (173 male, 167 female)	190,000		190,000		4	4	3	3
2.3 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	# pregnant women with direct obstetric complications managed at secondary health care	210	250	326,900		326,900		4	4	3	3
	# of neonatal ICU admissions	100 (51 male, 49 female)	100 (51 male, 49 female)								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,841,870	0	2,841,870	0				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.4 Provision of staff capacity building at public emergency, secondary and tertiary health care facilities	# of health care staff (women, men) trained in secondary/tertiary health care facilities	530 (270 male, 260 female)	500 (255 male, 245 female)	511,170	77,400	511,170	77,400	4	4	3	3
2.5 Capacity of governmental and non-governmental actor is strengthened to improve accessibility of safe and confidential SGBV-related health services	# of facilities supported for strengthened SGBV response in impacted areas	52	52	263,595	-	263,595	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				774,765	77,400	774,765	77,400				

OBJECTIVE 3	Capacity of national health care services supported to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of public health care facilities supported in improving the quality of services	BASELINE:	95	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	200	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	200

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
3.1 The health information system (HIS/EWARN/Mapping) is standardized and strengthened	# of public facilities supported with Information System (HIS/EWARN/ Mapping)	35	35								
	# of trained staff for HIS at selected facilities	100 (51 male, 49 female)	75 (39 male, 36 female)	120,000	-	120,000	-	4	4	4	3
3.2 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	# of public facilities supported with material/ equipment	241	243								
	# of youth friendly facilities supported with material/ equipment	8	7	1,717,205	8,000	1,717,205	8,000	4	4	3	3
	# of districts receiving updated curricula and guidelines for EPI support	300	-								
3.3 Enhanced quality of services provided at PHC facilities	# training participants on supervision model at central level	8	14								
	# percentage increased of refugee visits to supported facilities (health care utilization)	5	10	70,648	-	70,648	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,907,853	8,000	1,907,853	8,000				

OBJECTIVE 4	Community-based awareness strengthened						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	Percentage of impacted governorates supported with community-based health activities	BASELINE:	100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	100%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*				
4.1 Community health awareness is expanded and strengthened	# of community health awareness sessions conducted	270	350	414,380	25,000	414,380	25,000	3	3	2	3
	# of home based care visits	5500	5500								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				414,380	25,000	414,380	25,000				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020				
4.2 Capacity building on community based health and outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	# of community health workers trained in primary health care	845	825	165,000	-	165,000	-	4	4	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				165,000	-	165,000	-				

GOE REQUIREMENTS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

THE CURRENT SITUATION:

- Since 2012, all Syrian are granted full access to public healthcare services as Egyptian citizens. The Ministry of Health operates a large network of health facilities including more than 530 hospitals and 5,200 primary healthcare centers that offer comprehensive health care to all Egyptians and Syrians alike at a very highly subsidized rate.
- Nearly 80 % of the Ministry's services are free of charge, with patient fees being applied to only twenty percent of the services provided.
- The Syrians' total share of Egyptian government subsidies in the health sector reached approximately US\$ 115 million annually (in accordance with the international standards for providing health care service available), with the Syrian having free access to primary, secondary, tertiary and emergency treatments.
- Egyptian government efforts to develop the healthcare sector, managed to reduce the gap between our current requirements of international aid that is estimated at around US\$ 95 million for the year 2019, and the international standard figure of US\$ 115 million annually.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN:

- To ensure that the public health facilities have the capacity to serve Syrian refugees, the Ministry of Health and Population needs support to strengthen targeted facilities of the national health system by expanding the capacities of selected facilities in areas with high Syrian density, that will benefit both refugees and impacted communities alike.
- The Ministry of Health and Population is proposing 67 projects to enhance the capabilities and capacities of 67 hospitals and health care centers, which are spread across 9 governorates hosting most of Syrian population in Egypt (Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Qalubia, Sharqia, Damitta, Daqahlyia, Ismailia, and Port Said).
- These hospitals and health care centers provide inclusive medical services for more than half a million Syrian citizens living in Egypt. The total estimated cost for the proposed projects is around US\$ 95 million. (a list of the proposed projects is attached)
- The projects include purchasing of the necessary equipment for the departments of intensive care, burns, renal and neonatal intensive care unit, capacity building of health teams (doctors, nurses, pharmacists and rural leaders), organizing reproductive healthcare convoys targeting refugees, and provision of early intervention and physiotherapy services to students with special needs at some primary health-care centers serving Syrian refugees.
- The proposed projects aim at strengthening the healthcare services in the departments that have a direct impact on life saving in critical emergencies and cases requiring special care, supplying a range of devices of paramount medical importance, enhancing access to emergency and world-class emergency care so as to save more lives, in addition to raising health awareness of family planning and reproductive healthcare and developing the technical, scientific, and practical skills of the primary health care teams.

By Ministry	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
Ministry / Agency	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION	45,000,000	50,000,000	95,000,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNICEF	1,750,000	250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	350,000	2,350,000
UNHCR	4,266,600	1,158,349	5,424,949	4,266,600	1,158,348	5,424,948
SCI	265,000	342,000	607,000	265,000	342,000	607,000
WHO	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	400,000	1,350,000	1,750,000
UNFPA	40,000	820,500	860,500	40,000	820,500	860,500
IOM	97,000	285,000	382,000	97,000	285,000	382,000
Total requirements	6,818,600	4,205,849	11,024,449	7,068,600	4,305,848	11,374,448



Photo:
UNHCR/Hossam Horus



BASIC NEEDS AND LIVELIHOOD RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	Sector lead: UNHCR (Refugees) Co-lead: UNDP (Resilience)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Catholic Relief Service (CRS), UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, Save the Children (SCI), World Food Programme (WFP), Plan International	
OTHER PARTNERS	Caritas Egypt, Fard, MSME Development Agency	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic needs assistance is provided; 2. Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved; 3. Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 51,546,365	\$ 57,320,417
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 8,741,462	\$ 8,972,902
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 60,287,828	\$ 66,293,320

CURRENT SITUATION

Refugees in Egypt continue to have increasing pressures on households to meet their basic needs as the socio-economic transformations in the country have further worsened the economic well-being of the poor. Nevertheless, the floating of the Egyptian pound at the end of 2016 has also resulted in economic resurgence, albeit gradual, in trade and tourism. Earnings from increased exports, along with new loans from the IMF and other sources, are plumping up the country's foreign-currency reserves. In 2017, Egypt unemployment rate slipped to 11.8 percent, compared to 12.5 percent in 2016. Jobs and better economic conditions remain priorities for Egypt's recovery plans and future.

Hosting communities of refugees, especially where they have concentrated, are equally suffering from the increased stresses on their livelihoods and they have been employed in the large informal labour market in the country that accommodates more than 48% of Egyptians¹⁶. The situation of refugees hence remains in a position of comparative disadvantage as they lack access to the formal labor market (unless under the 10% quota of foreign labour which is hard to obtain). They are forced to negotiate the informal employment market

where they face many protection risks, under-employment, and precariousness¹⁷.

Despite the many challenges in gaining employment, 51 percent of working age (18-60) Syrian refugees in 2017 were economically active, having been engaged in some form of employment or actively looking for work. While most Syrian refugees are below the poverty line, others, including owners of Syrian Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) in Egypt are performing well and are a source of employment of Egyptians and other refugees. According to a 2017 published UNDP reports, in particular, Syrian owned enterprises flourish and invested some \$800 million in the Egyptian economy by 2017.

According to UNHCR's Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR), 41 percent of Syrian men reported to be regularly employed, 38 percent in temporary employment and 21 percent unemployed¹⁸, with qualitative analyses indicating that many are underemployed. Syrian women's

economic participation is very low at 12 percent according to EVAR.¹⁹ Only 1.6 percent of women of working age (18-59) are employed full-time.²⁰ Women surveyed expressed a preference for opportunities that can be performed from within their homes, as their full labour market participation outside the home is hindered by negative cultural perceptions.

Refugees work in a number of sectors in Egypt. Different refugee groups have differing employment prospects and profiles: Syrian refugees are seen predominantly in the sales, services, food, and textile sectors. Young Syrian refugees and those who have a strong education and professional profiles find it difficult to work in areas that make use of their full skillsets. Like Egyptian nationals, the vast majority of Syrian refugees work in the informal labour market. Although informal work can be flexible and quickly accommodate a labour influx, it is also precarious with less worker protection and often results in underemployment.

¹⁶ http://www.ulandssekretariatet.dk/sites/default/files/uploads/public/PDF/LMP/lmp_egypt_2016_final2.pdf

¹⁷ Underemployment: the condition in which people in a labour force are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs.

¹⁸ Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018-2019 – Egypt, p. 63

¹⁹ UNHCR. "Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2016."

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/61527>

²⁰ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51550>, p. 36



Photo:
UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

A Syrian refugee operates a fruits and vegetables shop in Agamy, Alexandria.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	43,600	43,600	43,900	43,900
	Women	40,300	40,300	40,600	40,600
	Boys	31,000	31,000	31,200	31,200
	Girls	29,100	29,100	29,300	29,300
Sub Total		144,000	144,000	144,000	145,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
	Women	11,900	11,900	12,000	12,000
	Boys	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Girls	8,600	8,600	8,700	8,700
Sub Total		31,300	42,100	42,100	42,300
Grand Total		175,300	186,100	186,100	187,300

Results of the 2017 EVAR indicate that the socio-economic conditions of Syrian refugees have not markedly improved. Household expenditures increased dramatically in 2017 from the previous year with median monthly expenditures recorded at 931 EGP per capita.²¹ This is a 41 percent increase from 2016 (661 EGP per month per capita) and a 70 percent increase from monthly expenditures recorded in 2015.

In order to address gaps in household cash flow, 64 percent of households were forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating revenue in 2017, which is an increase of 5 percent as compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 percent borrowed money, which increased 11 percentage points from 2016. More worrying

still is a significant decrease in savings and assets in comparison with previous years, indicating that households are depleting their resources while in Egypt.

With nearly two thirds of Syrian refugee households deemed to be in temporary or long term unemployment, many remain especially dependent on humanitarian cash assistance and food vouchers, with 58 per cent of the population receiving food vouchers and 36 per cent receiving cash assistance from WFP and UNHCR respectively. Livelihood needs of youth, professionals, women and educated job seekers remain largely unmet. Many are obliged to do jobs that are below their qualifications and report unsatisfactory conditions. The situation for those who follow self-employment track remains

uncertain and not stable as they have access to few market channels and face poor purchasing power (NA 2017).

The refugee, basic needs assistance targeting mechanism, is being updated to incorporate good practices in social protection (proxy means testing) and will be piloted from the last quarter of 2018. This protection sensitive targeting approach will be linked with clear exit strategies such as livelihoods or durable solutions considerations.

²¹ Based on average monthly expenditures of the household over the last three months before the interview.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The strategic response of the sector aims to simultaneously meet the basic needs of vulnerable Syrian refugees and market-based economic inclusion needs of refugees, migrants, and host communities. Refugees will continue to be supported with unconditional cash and seasonal cash grants, supplemented, where appropriate, with conditional grants for education, child protection as well as maternal and child health services. Cash grants are calculated on the basis of a monthly basket of recurrent food and non-food items (i.e., food, rent, transportation, communication, hygiene and so forth). Cash grants meet these immediate needs and help to build assets to safeguard refugees against future shocks and stresses. Refugee access to basic needs mirrors the national social protection system²² which supports nearly 1.5 million vulnerable Egyptian families. The sector will direct efforts to ensure alignment of cash interventions with existing national social safety net programs in the country such as Takaful and Karama with the longer term objective of incorporating refugees in this program.

The sector will also continue to explore avenues with other sectors, national and academic institutions, private sector on various issues including: harmonizing approaches to programming cash interventions; promoting cross-learning on targeting, data analysis and sharing, beneficiary selection and grievance redress approaches; utilizing common cash-delivery platforms including piloting biometric-enabled cash delivery; and, building evidence on the impact of cash assistance on protection and sectoral outcomes.

Building long term livelihoods requires a resilience-based approach to strengthen refugee economic empowerment by facilitating their access to more sustainable self and wage-employment opportunities. This will include cash for work programmes to create emergency jobs for members of host communities while enhancing infrastructure and community services for both refugees and Egyptians. This

programme will avail the platform for synergies and cross-linkages among the various 3RP sectors through the services component (i. e., health, education...). Cases with specific vulnerabilities, especially women, and in receipt of regular cash grants will be considered under a comprehensive protection-based approach.

In addition job matching, skills development and skills recognition will play an important role to ensure better access to the exiting job market for refugees and host community members alike. This is to be done through linkages and coordination with private sector and development actors and through continuous tapping into the gaps in the local market.

In parallel, technical and financial assistance will be provided to MSME to expand. 3RP partners will make inroads to scale up their support for fostering marketing platforms and access to markets. Linkages to focal development actors in the Egyptian employment/development spheres will be pursued/further strengthened. This includes the MSME development agency, the world bank, IFC, GIZ and other actors. Options for financial inclusion of refugees are being explored through the relevant actors. Notwithstanding this, there will be valuable lessons to be learned from understanding basic needs and livelihood linkages. In particular with regards to potential avenues for the most venerable beneficiaries to improve access to viable livelihoods options.

Finally, cost efficiencies will be sought by UN partners of 3RP where appropriate. In 2015, 2017 and 2018, UNICEF allocated seasonal basic needs funding to UNHCR under the “Operating as One” strategic framework, allowing savings to be made in procurement, human resources, finance, and importantly, the implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT).



²² Takaful provides income support conditional on 80% school attendance by children aged 6–18, on medical check-ups for mothers and children under 6, and on nutrition class attendance. In contrast, Karama provides unconditional income support to the elderly and people with disabilities.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK



Photo:
UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes

A Syrian refugee gets his monthly UNHCR cash assistance in a Post Office in Cairo. UNHCR uses cash-based interventions to provide protection, assistance and services to the most vulnerable.

Accountability to the refugee population will continue to be effectively integrated into all phases of the 3RP programming with sector working groups collectively committed to improving two-way communication.

Consultations with refugee communities for women, girls, men, and boys will be a critical element for the basic needs and livelihoods partners, and it will be incorporated throughout the planning and implementation processes. Both refugees and local communities including women, girls, men, and boys will be consulted through community meetings and feedback mechanisms. Adequate information will be provided on the EVAR to all refugees, and direct referral mechanisms to other sectors and services will be provided for those in need. 3RP partners will also include complaint and review mechanisms to ensure community concerns are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

The sector will ensure coordination and accountability by monitoring and evaluating progress through the 3RP sector working groups which will be convened on a monthly basis. The sector will identify key performance indicators representing the major output areas, which will be published as part of the monthly dashboard. Partners will continue to utilize the Management Information System (MIS) ActivityInfo platform to monitor progress of the overall Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework including disaggregation by gender, geography, and age for relevant outputs. Partners will also utilize the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) to record and track assistance delivered to refugees. This information system will avoid duplication of efforts and enhance coordination of assistance delivery within and across sectors. If required, agencies will also convene sub-sector group meetings focusing on certain outputs such as value chain development, localization, skills training to further coordinate its activities and monitoring to enhance synergy and impact.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Basic needs assistance provided						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of households (MHH/FHH) able to access basic services and meet their basic needs	BASELINE:	35% (11,000 HH)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	60% (19,400 HH)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees and hosting communities	# of refugee HH (MHH/FHH) received multi purpose cash assistance on monthly basis (regional indicator)	31,600	31,813	45,993,225	8,173,983	51,220,854	9,079,451				
1.2 Winterization support provided to Syrian refugees outside camps	# of HH (MHH/FHH) received winterization support outside camps (regional indicator)	21,220	21,370	5,403,120	787,968	5,949,562	867,825				
1.3 Monitoring and evaluation of cash interventions conducted	# of monitoring/research initiatives conducted	-	-	150,000	22,500	150,000	22,500				
				51,546,345	8,984,452	57,320,417	9,969,777				

OBJECTIVE 2	Self-Reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% of target population (18-59 yrs) generating/earning a minimum wage for more than 6 months per year	BASELINE:	24%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	42%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	60%

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)					
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*		
2.1 Employment Opportunities Enhanced	# of persons have access to wage employment	7,659	7,689	7,164,499	1,227,854	7,230,308	1,239,434		
	# of persons have access to self employment	2,527	2,667						
2.2 Capacities and Skills Enhanced	# of persons provided capacity development and trainings for livelihood purposes	9,242	9,402	1,445,283	338,123	1,545,914	358,186		
				8,609,782	1,565,978	8,776,222	1,597,621		

OBJECTIVE 3	Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide sustainable livelihood services and build resilient communities						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of local governments, municipalities and local partners supported	BASELINE:	1	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	5	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	8

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020*
Capacities of local partners enhanced to provide community livelihoods and local development support	# of trainings provided to Government and public officials	1	1	121'680.00	12'168.00	186'680.00	18'668.00
	# of community livelihoods interventions (infrastructure/services) implemented	22	22				
Promote Resilience Planning within 3RP	Increase in volume of funded resilience programmes			10000	1000	10000	1000
	Increase in # of local partners (private/public) (reported biannually)	2	2				
Promote Resilience Planning within 3RP				131'680	13'168	196'680	19'668



Photo: UNHCR / Scott Nelson

Syrian refugee sells a variety of homemade jewelry, clothing, and Christmas crafts at a table in the holiday bazaar sponsored by UNHCR partner agency Refuge Egypt.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirments 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNICEF	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,806,796	-	1,806,796
UNHCR	44,553,679	1,624,928	46,178,608	50,762,890	1,624,928	52,387,819
SCI	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000
CRS	-	320,832	320,832	-	320,832	320,832
FARD	-	300,000	300,000	-	360,000	360,000
UNWOMEN	-	315,000	315,000	-	380,000	380,000
PLAN	-	480,702	480,702	-	587,142	587,142
UNDP	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total requirements	46,203,679	8,741,462	54,945,142	52,569,686	8,972,902	61,542,589

ABBREVIATIONS

3RP	Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan
ACSFT	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human rights
AMU	Arab Medical Union
ANC	Antenatal care
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEMONC	Comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
EFRR	Egypt Foundation for Refugee Rights
EWARN	Early Warning and Response Network
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EVAR	Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees
FCS	Food consumption score
FHH	Female headed household
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GOE	Government of Egypt
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HH	Household
HIS	Health information system
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICU	Intensive care unit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
KG	Kindergarten
MEB	minimum expenditure basket
MoHE	Egypt Ministry of Higher Education
MHH	Male headed household
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Development Agency
NCCM	the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCD	Non communicable disease
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
PHC	Primary health care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PWD	People living with disabilities
RSD	Refugee status determination
SCI	Save the Children International
SGBV	Sexual and gender based violence
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

