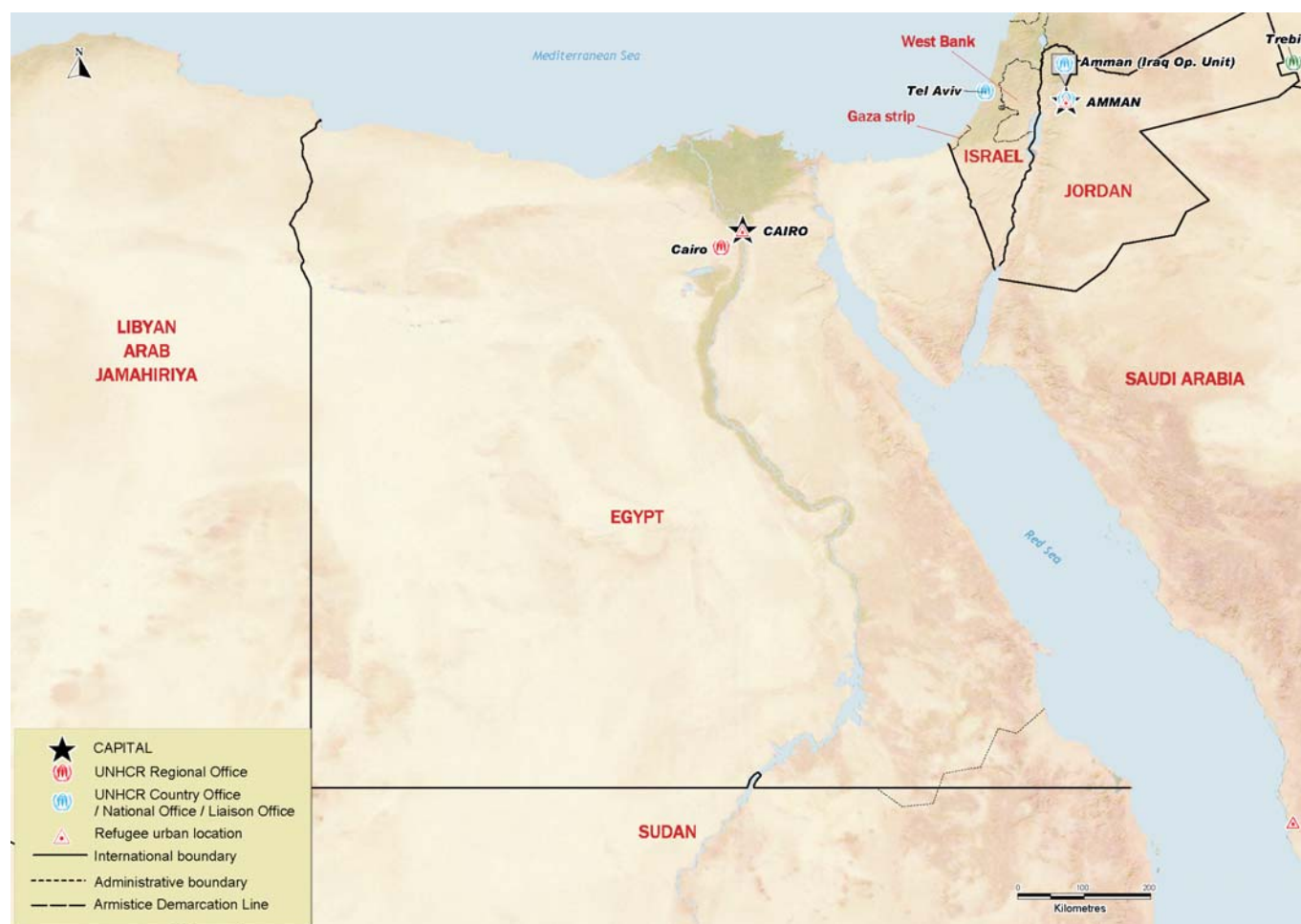


EGYPT



Working environment

The context

Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, as well as to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. There are approximately 40,000 registered people of concern to UNHCR in the country, from 38 different nationalities. At the end of 2009, 58 per cent were Sudanese, 17 per cent Iraqis and 17 per cent Somalis. There was also a growing number of Eritreans and Ethiopians.

In the absence of a national asylum system, all activities pertaining to registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD), as well as the provision of assistance and the search for durable solutions, are carried out by UNHCR under a framework agreement signed with the Government in 1954.

Egypt is both a refugee-receiving and a transit country, often for irregular movements of people, in particular through the northern Sinai. Addressing the challenges posed by these movements in a manner that is mindful of Egypt's legitimate security concerns, while respecting the principle of *non-refoulement*, remains a priority for UNHCR.

Planning figures for Egypt

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Sudan	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Iraq	7,500	7,500	7,000	7,000
	Somalia	7,000	7,000	7,500	7,500
	Various	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	12,500	12,500	13,000	13,000
	Iraq	100	100	100	100
	Somalia	200	200	200	200
	Various	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Stateless	Stateless	60	60	60	60
Total		41,360	41,360	42,360	42,360

● The needs

In view of the limitations imposed on refugees and asylum-seekers in accessing employment and public services, UNHCR and its partners will continue to subsidize health care, support education and provide financial assistance to the most destitute refugees, and those with special needs. With the increase in the cost of living, and despite several increases in the level of assistance, the financial support provided to refugee households does not cover more than 50 percent of their basic needs, leaving many people in poverty.

| Strategy and activities in 2011 |

UNHCR will work to prevent *refoulement* and will ensure access to asylum through registration, documentation and targeted RSD. It will also identify and provide special assistance to people

with specific needs and victims of violence. It will intervene as necessary with the authorities and provide training to Government officials. A particular focus will be on protection-sensitive responses to irregular movements.

Opportunities for self-reliance, both as a precursor to durable solutions and to support community self-management, will be enhanced. To aid the social and economic well-being of people of concern, UNHCR will work with the Government and other partners to improve affordable health care services and education. It will provide support to address the most pressing basic needs. Subsidized health care, education grants, financial support and emergency assistance will help the most destitute refugees, and those with specific needs.

In keeping with its policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas, UNHCR will increase its outreach work through NGOs, community-based organizations and community workers.

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Cooperation with the Government, NGO partners, UN agencies and other counterparts is strengthened to increase the protection space.
 - ☞ Some eight protection workshops are organized to increase the capacity of Government officials and partner organizations.
- A more protection-sensitive approach to mixed migratory movements is pursued with the Government.
 - ☞ Advocacy with Government results in UNHCR gaining access to asylum-seekers in detention, and being able to conduct an awareness campaign among refugees.

Fair protection processes

- Registration data is updated and protection information is provided to persons of concern.
 - ☞ Some 200 people of concern receive legal assistance.
- The fairness and efficiency of RSD procedures are improved.
 - ☞ Approximately 2,250 people avail themselves of RSD procedures.
- The level of individual documentation and reception conditions is improved.
 - ☞ Some 3,000 newly registered refugees and asylum-seekers receive UNHCR documents.
 - ☞ UNHCR's capacity for reception, registration and documentation is maintained, with some 5,000 people newly registered.
 - ☞ New identity documents with security features are gradually introduced for all refugees and asylum-seekers.

Basic needs and services

- The health of the population of concern is improved by providing primary, reproductive and mental health care and organizing a referral system.
 - ☞ Some 22,000 refugees receive subsidized health care.

☞ 100 per cent of women in need of antenatal care are assisted.

- Refugee children's access to quality education, including the national system, is improved.

☞ Education grants are provided to some 7,000 students.

- The services to groups with specific needs are strengthened.

☞ Some 12,000 vulnerable individuals (30 per cent of the refugee population) receive housing and food assistance.

- The nutritional well-being of refugees with specific needs is improved by providing supplementary feeding and micronutrients.

☞ Some 9,800 people in need of nutrition supplements are assisted with micronutrients or supplementary feeding.

Community participation and self-management

- Self-reliance and livelihood opportunities are created through self-management structures.
 - ☞ 250 persons are assisted with microfinance opportunities.
 - ☞ Vocational training and job services are provided for some 1,100 refugees.
- Community outreach is strengthened and expanded to assist refugee communities in finding solutions to their problems.
 - ☞ Outreach is increased through support to community-based organizations and training of outreach workers.
 - ☞ Some 20,000 persons are provided with social counselling.

Durable solutions

- Voluntary return is supported by providing transportation and relevant information to returnees.
 - ☞ A total of some 2,000 Sudanese and Iraqis are assisted to return home voluntarily in safety and dignity.
- Activities to identify those in need of resettlement are expanded.
 - ☞ Some 950 persons in need of resettlement are assisted, including at least 100 women and girls at risk.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	1
□ Total staff	64
International	8
National	39
JPOs	1
UNVs	15
Others	1

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial – Human Rights
 Association for Development and Enhancement of
 Women
 CARITAS Egypt
 Catholic Relief Services
 Family Planning Association

Others:

Refuge Egypt
 St. Andrew's Church

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Refugee Affairs
 Department)
 Ministry of Interior
 Ministry of Social Solidarity

NGOs:

AMERA
 Tadamon

Others:

IOM
 Sacred Heart Church
 UNFPA
 UNICEF
 WHO

UNHCR will work towards durable solutions for a growing number of refugees by actively supporting voluntary repatriation, as well as by using resettlement as a protection tool, targeting refugees with special needs which cannot be addressed in Egypt.

○ Constraints

The development challenges facing its own nationals, as well as national priorities, deter the Government of Egypt from providing full access to public services to refugees and asylum-seekers.

Over the past few years, UNHCR has made efforts to shift from providing basic assistance to individual refugees, to supporting schemes for their self-reliance, including through vocational training, microcredit and limited employment services and counselling. But efforts to develop a sustainable self-reliance strategy for refugees in Egypt are constrained by high unemployment among nationals, resulting in limited opportunities for refugees.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

UNHCR will continue to work closely with the Refugee Affairs Department of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant departments of the Ministry of Interior, including the Immigration Department. The Office will also work closely with refugee communities and community-based structures.

UNHCR does not foresee major changes in cooperation with its main NGO partners. It will, however, seek to diversify its partner base and engage with more local NGOs. It will also expand its cooperation with universities in Cairo and work more closely with partners in legal aid and psychosocial and psychological treatment. It will continue working closely with other UN agencies, the League of Arab States and the Arab Parliament.

Financial information

The increased budget for 2011, set at USD 19.5 million, will allow the Office to respond more effectively to the needs of some 40,000 people of concern. It is designed to cover minimum survival needs of persons with special needs, including financial support for the most destitute. The funds will also cover access to subsidized health care, support for education and serve to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese and Iraqi refugees. The proposed operational budget includes over USD 1.3 million for potential emergency response needs in the region.



Children of Sudanese refugees play while their parents try to make a living in Cairo through small businesses.

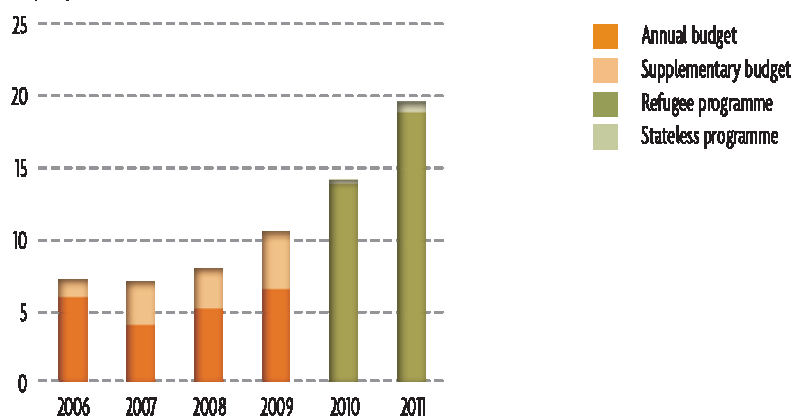
UNHCR / T. HARTWELL

2011 UNHCR Budget for Egypt (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
National legal framework	198,958	0	198,958
Cooperation with partners	112,667	0	112,667
Subtotal	311,625	0	311,625
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	330,753	0	330,753
Registration and profiling	688,460	0	688,460
Fair and efficient status determination	520,576	0	520,576
Individual documentation	459,772	0	459,772
Subtotal	1,999,560	0	1,999,560
Basic needs and essential services			
Nutrition	659,666	0	659,666
Basic domestic and hygiene items	0	353,289	353,289
Primary health care	2,532,003	320,977	2,852,980
Education	4,064,121	0	4,064,121
Services for groups with specific needs	5,417,357	0	5,417,357
Subtotal	12,673,148	674,266	13,347,414
Community participation and self-management			
Community self-management and equal representation	682,423	0	682,423
Self-reliance and livelihoods	787,470	0	787,470
Subtotal	1,469,893	0	1,469,893
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	1,097,468	0	1,097,468
Resettlement	293,563	0	293,563
Subtotal	1,391,031	0	1,391,031
Logistics and operations support			
Programme management, coordination and support	806,268	5,580	811,847
Subtotal	806,268	5,580	811,847
Headquarters and regional support			
Capacity building, skill development and knowledge management	23,381	0	23,381
Technical advice and support to operations	171,031	0	171,031
Subtotal	194,412	0	194,412
Total	18,845,937	679,846	19,525,783
2010 Revised budget	13,778,847	295,041	14,073,888

UNHCR's budget in Egypt 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



Consequences of a 20-40 per cent funding shortfall

- Refugee law training and capacity-building activities, particularly those targeting immigration, police and security officers, will be reduced.
- Fewer people wishing to repatriate will be assisted.
- Standards of registration and profiling will not be improved, and waiting periods for registration interviews will remain lengthy. The RSD waiting period will be prolonged.
- New refugee documentation programmes will not be implemented.
- Assessed needs for education and health services will not be met. Education grants will be reduced. Health services will cover primary and emergency needs only.
- Financial assistance to refugees with specific needs will cover only 50 per cent of their housing and food needs, and fewer refugees will benefit from the assistance.
- Vocational training to increase self-reliance will not be available.
- Microfinance assistance will be cut.
- Fewer persons will benefit from nutrition supplements.