



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

EGYPT RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although nearly 50,000 Syrians had already registered as of mid-May and 18,000 were pending registration, many have not done approached UNHCR either because they have sufficient means of their own for now or because they are reluctant or unable to come forward because of fear of being labelled a refugee, or because of difficulties in accessing the UNHCR registration centre in Cairo or mobile registration clinics in Alexandria and Damietta²⁵. It is anticipated that the number of Syrian refugees seeking asylum in neighbouring countries will continue to increase, including through direct arrivals through flights from Damascus to Cairo currently fully booked weeks in advance. Moreover, it can be expected that some refugees who sought asylum in neighbouring Jordan and Lebanon may relocate to Egypt due to high refugee populations in both countries, as well as the relatively high cost of living, perceived protection risks and limited job opportunities. The Government of Egypt (GoE), civil society and charitable organizations have responded very generously to the needs of Syrian refugees; however, as numbers increase it becomes more difficult for them to reach all vulnerable families and sustain the level of assistance.

The number of Syrian registered refugees is expected to reach 100,000 by 31 December 2013 as they continue to arrive in high numbers and those who have been in Egypt for some time deplete their savings and become less able to find work to sustain themselves and their families. Nevertheless, there will likely still be a large number of Syrian refugees in Egypt who do not register with UNHCR as they are able to legalize their stay through the normal immigration procedures and do not require humanitarian assistance.

Joint UN needs assessments conducted in November 2012 and in February 2013 identified Syrian refugees' key humanitarian needs mainly in the areas of housing, employment, food security, health and education. UNHCR and partners have noted that many families arriving more recently come with limited financial resources and are starting to reside in poorer neighbourhoods in Greater Cairo and other urban centres. Others are forced to significantly reduce their expenses by sharing accommodation and by changing their eating habits. Additionally, many refugee families voiced concerns about their children, many of whom have gone through traumatic experiences in Syria. Some Syrian children are not attending school, either because families cannot afford education costs or because of lack of space and resources in public schools in certain areas. Through the expansion of its registration activities and on-going assessments, UNHCR has been able to confirm the growing needs of Syrian refugees and together with partners design the necessary response.

25 According to Government of Egypt (GoE) official statistics, some 140,000 Syrians were residing in Egypt as of end of February 2013.

The number of UN agencies and partners taking part in this plan has increased from three to eleven in view of growing needs. Based on additional assessments, including on child protection and education, inter-agency groups, often with the participation of line Ministries, have established priorities and developed an inter-agency response addressing the main areas of need in a coordinated and structured manner, and are appealing for a total of US\$ 66,705,984.

As the lead agency in this response, UNHCR has a long-standing refugee programme which already offers protection and assistance to some 48,000 asylum-seekers and refugees primarily from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia and Eritrea. While Syrian new arrivals have so far been included in all existing services, UNHCR's capacity, like that of its partners, needs to be significantly scaled up to cater to the needs of a substantially larger population of concern. However, given the needs of the various refugee communities already present in Egypt and the importance of ensuring equity in humanitarian aid provision, the assistance and services provided to Syrian refugees will continue to be aligned with existing refugee programmes and policies with some adjustments.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and, based on a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in 1954, UNHCR registers, provides documentation to asylum-seekers and determines their refugee status on behalf of the Government and in close cooperation with the relevant authorities.

Since the January 2011 uprising in Egypt, the general political situation has remained relatively uncertain with periodic mass demonstrations and the disruption of key services. A rise in criminality and a significant increase in the cost of living have affected refugees as well as Egyptians. Nonetheless, the GoE has kept a positive attitude towards Syrians, maintaining open borders and issuing three-month visitor visas upon arrival. After this period, Syrians are expected to regularize their stay by extending their residency permit every six months through the Department of Immigration (Ministry of Interior). Those Syrians with children enrolled in public or private schools can obtain one-year residency permits. Syrians registered with UNHCR are able to obtain six-month renewable residency permits on their UNHCR refugee card. A number of Syrians with forged visas were identified at Cairo International Airport since the beginning of the year, attempting to travel to European countries, and UNHCR continues to intervene and advocate on behalf of Syrian refugees to ensure they are not refouled to Syria.

At the end of 2012, the registered Syrian population was comprised of some 13,000 individuals, up from 99 individuals in 2011. By March 2013, following a significant scale-up in registration across the country, UNHCR had registered 30,000 Syrians, surpassing its projected planning figure for June 2013. Based on current arrival rates and registration trends, it is estimated that the number of Syrians in need of assistance will reach 100,000 by the end of the year, with as many as 60,000 registered by July. As per Government figures, some 140,000 Syrians are already residing in Egypt, however, given the

favourable protection environment generally afforded by the authorities, particularly with regard to the granting of visa and residency permits, some Syrians may not feel the need to register, particularly if they are able to make ends meet with the resources they brought with them from Syria or by working. The asylum space in Egypt is considered to remain stable for the foreseeable future.

Syrians registered with UNHCR in Egypt tend to originate from Homs, followed by Damascus and Aleppo and are living in urban neighbourhoods throughout Egypt, renting and sharing whatever accommodation they are able to afford. According to information collected to date, Syrians coming to Egypt generally flee directly from Syria or transit briefly through Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey. They chose to come to Egypt due to existing community ties in the country, the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon, and the perception that there is work available in Egypt. In the case of refugees in Damietta, for instance, many come from East Ghouta in Syria, and have family links with Syrian craftsmen established in Damietta prior to the crisis. There are similar historical community linkages elsewhere including in specific neighbourhoods of Cairo and Alexandria.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Until June 2012, Syrians arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle- to upper-middle class families with sufficient means to settle in affluent areas of the capital or other cities. Since then, however, the number of families arriving with limited financial resources has started to rise as evidenced by the growing numbers residing in poor neighbourhoods of Greater Cairo, some very far from the areas where UNHCR and its partners are used to providing services. As the second largest urban centre in Egypt, Alexandria is as a key location hosting Syrians due to its size, an existing social network, and because of lower cost of living than in Cairo. However, UNHCR has found that the Syrian population is spread across Egypt, well beyond Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, where UNHCR and partners have concentrated their services. This spread-out population of concern poses a significant challenge in terms of outreach and service delivery.

While several rapid assessments of the Syrian population were conducted in 2012, the first joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP needs assessment took place in November 2012, followed by two inter-agency assessments in February 2013: one in Alexandria and one in New Damietta. These assessments reveal that accurate information about the purpose of registration is not reaching all Syrians, and many are confused about procedures for residency permits, therefore limiting access to certain services including banks, schools, and hospitals. Other essential needs and protection challenges identified by Syrian refugees include lack of purchasing power to buy sufficient food, widespread sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harassment, trauma and need for psycho-social support, child protection and security threats related to local criminality and exploitation. Additional protection concerns include housing, access to work, and education challenges were among the main problems raised by Syrian refugees.

Support with housing was repeatedly identified as a key priority because of the significant proportion of refugees' household budget which is dedicated to rent, which is often inflated by landlords, and because each month the resources they brought from Syria are diminishing. Many families are unsure how long they can sustain their current housing arrangements and many have already moved to cheaper

neighbourhoods or have started to share apartments. In addition, it is anticipated that many Syrians living in Alexandria and other coastal cities will have to move out of their apartments in summer owing to the on-set of the tourist season and significant increases in rent during this period.

Syrians are generally keen to work but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits are difficult to obtain, as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available and qualified to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. Syrian men and women identified unemployment as the second greatest concern in Egypt. Some Syrian refugee men work in the informal market including in restaurants and in masonry but the majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR have not been able to find jobs and are dependent on personal savings and humanitarian assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners, as well as local charity organizations. Some 60 per cent of registered Syrian families have received financial assistance, and 80 per cent of newcomers recently registered have received a one-time emergency grant through UNHCR's partners Caritas Egypt and Islamic Relief Worldwide.

The third greatest concern raised by Syrians is access to education. The GoE has provided Syrians with access to public primary and secondary education on the same basis as Egyptians; however, further support is required to facilitate enrolment procedures and the integration of Syrian children in schools. Moreover, places in public schools are limited and private schools are too expensive for many refugees. Some Syrian community schools, approved by the Ministry of Education and teaching the Egyptian curriculum, have been set up and provide a good alternative in densely populated areas where local Government schools are not able to absorb all Syrian students. UNHCR will support these community schools in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. A significant concern for school-age girls is sexual harassment. In focus group discussions women and girls consistently report harassment on the way to school and even inside public schools as a major concern. Provision of transportation allowances, dialogue with the Ministry of Education and school administrators, awareness-raising and protection responses in schools, including the hiring of guards and sensitization of the police, will be a priority in UNHCR and partners' response with regards to education and child protection.

The GoE has also granted Syrians access to public health care on an equal footing with Egyptians. However, with an already overburdened public health system, additional support is required in the areas of primary, maternal and child health care, as well as life-saving secondary and tertiary health interventions, to ensure that the most vulnerable Syrian refugees are able to access basic and life-saving medical care.

In addition to Greater Cairo, Greater Alexandria and Damietta, UNHCR plans to expand its mobile registration to include Daqahlia, Ismalia, Port Said, Bani Sweif, and Assiut Governorates where a significant number of Syrians reside. Together with other humanitarian partners in Egypt, UNHCR aims to provide protection and facilitate access to basic services for Syrian refugees scattered throughout the country. Implementation of the response will continue to take place through standing partnerships with Government, UN agencies, IOM and NGOs, including new actors, to ensure the response is able to reach all refugees in need.

The main challenge for UNHCR and partners will be the provision of regular services and outreach to Syrian refugees scattered in remote areas of Egypt as the number of refugees continues to increase. In addition, difficulties can be expected in identifying experienced organizations/NGOs to implement projects throughout Egypt.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Overall, Egypt offers a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees. Nonetheless, there have been a small number of deportations in late 2012, including at least two cases of refoulement, of Syrians arrested at airports while attempting to travel illegally to European countries with forged documents. UNHCR requires additional capacity to monitor the protection environment of refugees, particularly at the entry and exit points such as the International Cairo Airport and other ports.

UNHCR and its protection partners will expand their outreach and interaction with the Syrian community through trained Syrian psycho-social workers working with IOM, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Tadamon and the Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC). A trained team of Syrian psycho-social workers is currently working with the community to respond to the psycho-social needs of refugees, identify and refer the most vulnerable cases for access to services, and respond to mental health and protection emergencies in the community. Specific attention is paid to SGBV and child protection issues including early marriage and sexual harassment of women and girls, including in school settings.

UNICEF, through its existing network of partners linked to the Child Protection Committees in Alexandria, will provide an opportunity for children and adolescents to engage in activities in safe spaces, while Kindergarten Supervisors League will work with existing early childhood development centres to facilitate the enrolment of Syrian children. UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to work with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to build on important commitments from the Government which allow Syrian children to access public education at the same rate as Egyptian children. At the same time, Syrian community schools, which are authorized by the MoE, will be supported to provide quality education. In order to ensure parents prioritize education for girls and boys of school-going age, UNHCR and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) will be providing education grants covering the cost of enrolment, school supplies and safe transportation. UNHCR will also work closely with the MoE to support capacity building and where appropriate infrastructure support in schools with high concentrations of Syrian students.

With regard to health care services, the MoH, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, IOM and other partners will enhance access to public health services in different Governorates, complement the secondary and tertiary health care, support preventative care including universal vaccination coverage of Syrian children, access to safe-motherhood services, and monitoring under five children and young child survival and development to ensure adequate growth and development of new-born, infants, preschool and school age children. The health strategy is designed to be in line with UNHCR's policies on public health in emergencies and urban settings. UNHCR, IOM and UNFPA will further expand capacity-building activities for medical service providers and partners, as well as local authorities, religious leaders, police, health professionals and national civil servants working with Syrian refugees.

In collaboration with partners in Egypt, UNHCR will also focus on self-reliance interventions for Syrian refugees in areas of job-creation and livelihood empowerment of poor refugees and, where appropriate, host community households through the launch of small-scale income-generating activities and support for community-based livelihood initiatives, entrepreneurship and skills-training activities to ensure that targeted people regain their productive capacity and avoid the creation of food aid dependency. FAO will expand one of its existing projects to work with Syrian refugees improving the food security through urban farming to ensure adequate nutrition status of vulnerable households.

Provision of basic domestic items, financial assistance and housing assistance for the most vulnerable will be made through UNHCR, in collaboration with other UN Agencies and NGOs. Housing is the most critical and most expensive basic need identified by Syrian refugees who are facing higher rental prices in comparison to Egyptians. UN-Habitat will assist Syrian refugees with technical and financial assistance through local authorities and civil society organizations, enabling them to identify, assess, document, and implement housing support.

With the approval of the Government, Egypt was included in the WFP's regional emergency operation for Syrian refugees at the beginning of January 2013. This project will continue for the remainder of the year. WFP will provide food assistance to an estimated 60,000 food-insecure Syrian refugees by the end of the year through vouchers valued at US\$ 30/month per person to ensure sufficient nutritional food intake. UNHCR works closely with WFP to identify vulnerable refugees in need of food assistance.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

With the rapid increase of Syrians arriving in Egypt and the broadening humanitarian needs, as well as the potential impact on already stretched public services, the GoE has increased its engagement in the overall planning of the refugee emergency. UNHCR's main counterpart is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which coordinates and communicates with agencies on all Government policy and operational matters in relation to refugee affairs. UNHCR will continue to work closely with its main Governmental counterpart in Egypt, the Refugee Affairs Department at the MoFA, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), which oversees the work of national NGOs, as well as the Ministry of Interior, on all matters pertaining to registration, documentation, and issuance of residence permits for Syrian refugees. Along the same lines, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF will continue to work closely with the MoH and MoE respectively to ensure access to public health and education services for Syrian refugees.

UNHCR has implemented a protection and assistance programme for urban refugees of mixed nationalities for decades in Cairo and Alexandria with well-established coordination and implementation modalities. As lead agency for the refugee response, UNHCR convenes monthly inter-agency coordination meetings attended by UN agencies, IOM, national and international NGOs and key donors. In early 2013, the frequency of inter-agency partner meetings has increased to fortnightly in response to the need for increased information-sharing and coordination around the Syrian influx, and the partner base has grown as a number of new international and national partners have joined the Syria response in Egypt.

Several inter-agency working groups have been established, including health, education, livelihoods, protection (including SGBV, psycho-social services, and child protection working groups) some of which meet on a bi-weekly or monthly basis to discuss coordination and response standards for the Syrian refugee programme.

E. PROTECTION EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	Save the Children, Caritas-Alexandria, UNFPA, UNICEF, Tadamon, Terre des Hommes, AMERA, PSTIC, IOM, St. Andrews
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and policy developed or strengthened • Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained • Favourable protection environment • Risk of SGBV reduced and quality response improved • Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved • Protection of children strengthened
Revised requirements	US\$ 7,615,109
Contact Information	Elizabeth Tan, Regional Deputy Representative, tan@unhcr.org Nick Sore, Child Protection Officer; soreatunhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR carries out registration activities and provision of documentation for Syrian refugees in Cairo through a registration centre based in Zamalek. Mobile registration teams are also covering remote areas in Greater Cairo, as well as Alexandria and Damietta where over 40 per cent of the registered Syrian population are concentrated. As of 12 April 2013, UNHCR had registered 36,904 Syrian refugees. Further mapping and needs assessments of Syrian populations living in other Governorates in Egypt will take place to afford a better understanding and provide for future planning of the registration needs, through cooperation with the American University in Cairo (AUC) and IOM.

UNHCR expects to register some 100,000 Syrians by end of 2013. In addition to the existing permanent registration centre in Cairo, UNHCR will also establish an office in Alexandria to provide permanent registration capacity as well as protection, community services and programme monitoring for the Nile Delta region, and will continue to serve other parts of the country through mobile registration.

Those cases requiring legal representation and follow-up in the national legal system have been referred to one of UNHCR's legal partners, which provide legal representation to Syrian refugees in detention, as well as extending support in filing police reports, addressing complex administrative procedures or other legal issues.

UNHCR and its partners have developed strong Syrian community networks, which assist to identify protection cases, and vulnerable individuals and families in the community and are trained to refer them to appropriate service providers and UNHCR. This outreach methodology has allowed UNHCR and its partners to provide housing and emergency support to destitute families, medical and psycho-social support to victims of SGBV, protection and community support to unaccompanied and separated children and protection interventions for detention and other legal cases. UNHCR and NGOs are also able to refer cases to community-based psycho-social workers and volunteers who provide support and follow-up on a sustained basis.

An SGBV Working Group has been established, and prevention and response mechanisms are being strengthened and coordinated in a more consistent manner, involving the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the National Council for Women (NCW). The working group has focused particularly on monitoring early marriage and SGBV in schools and is in the process of elaborating protection and programme interventions to respond to these protection risks.

A micro-grants programme for refugee community groups was initiated in January 2013 in Cairo with the aim of bringing the Syrian community together to address and innovatively highlight and create awareness around child protection and child rights issues. Fifteen grants were distributed for diverse projects to help the Syrian community to identify and begin to address child protection concerns through mediums such as art, film and drama. One group of adolescent girls is implementing an awareness-raising project on early marriage.

A total of 61 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified between June 2012 and April 2013 and protection partners are further improving the identification processes. Inter-agency best interest determination processes are in place in Greater Cairo and Caritas social workers are being trained by UNHCR, UNICEF and local child protection partners to initiate and carry out best interest processes in Alexandria. Save the Children has started a project to developing the capacity of UNHCR's partners on child protection. This capacity development will be expanded under RRP5 and will involve more partners and geographical locations.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

IOM will conduct a profiling exercise which will contribute to achieving more accurate information on Syrian communities, nearly 50 per cent of which are expected to settle outside greater Cairo, shedding light on their number and location, as well as intentions for further relocation and socio-economic needs. UNHCR will strengthen its field presence through the establishment of an office in Alexandria and through enhanced mobile registration and protection missions. Protection partners have committed to reaching out to Governorates outside Cairo to provide protection monitoring, identification of protection and vulnerable cases for referral to service providers. Community and psycho-social support networks will also be strengthened in areas outside Cairo to ensure identification and follow-up of individual protection cases.

Outreach activities and on-going communication with Syrian communities and civil society has revealed that the most pressing protection risks affecting women and children include Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), with reports of refugee women opting for marriage with Egyptian nationals in order to guarantee a roof over their heads. Hence, shelter is one of the most pressing protection concerns among many in the Syrian community. There is also an increasing concern among Syrian parents over sexual harassment of Syrian young women and girls in the streets and schools. There have been confirmed reports of families withdrawing their daughters from school to avoid harassment and worse. The inter-agency SGBV response under the RRP5 includes measures such as awareness-raising and sensitization for both Syrian and Egyptian communities, increased liaison with local police stations, capacity-building for targeted Government and community schools to improve security measures, provision of transportation grants for vulnerable school-aged children, and legal assistance for victims who are willing to file complaints.

On child protection, several assessments have revealed a significant number of Syrian children showing signs of psychological and social distress including withdrawal, fear, loneliness and isolation, and difficulties adapting to the new environment. Cases of child labour have been reported and there is a real risk of early marriage emerging. UA/SC require close monitoring and follow-up. Violence in school has also been reported as a key issue by parents and children.

The child protection intervention will be six-fold:

- (1) Establishing child friendly spaces as an entry point for working with children and youth with the aim of responding to children's and young people's right to protection and psycho-social well-being. Child friendly spaces will provide structured recreational and life-skills development activities. Children in need of care and protection will be identified and referred to appropriate services for social support or specialized assistance;
- (2) Linking child protection interventions to statutory child protection systems where appropriate such as Child Protection Committees, legal aid;
- (3) Establish case management and best-interest determination systems as appropriate;
- (4) Develop child safeguard standards, including prevention of SGBV;
- (5) Monitoring of child protection issues through rapid assessments, field monitoring and data analysis;
- (6) Ensuring linkages with activities implemented within the education response in schools to ensure safe learning environments free of violence and exploitation.

All protection actors acknowledge the importance of raising awareness and building the capacity of partners, Government agencies and service providers to identify and respond to protection concerns in the Syrian community. At the same time, experience has shown that the refugee communities themselves are the greatest resource in the identification, early response and follow-up not only of individual protection cases and, but also in relation to more general protection concerns such as SGBV, early marriage, harassment, exploitation, detention, security issues and psycho-social needs of the members of their own community. UNHCR and its partners will continue to train psycho-social workers, community outreach volunteers and youth to provide support within their communities. The psycho-social working group, attended by most protection partners, provides a forum to ensure coordination of activities, sharing of information and identification of emerging and existing protection risks.

Resettlement will be used as a critical protection tool for Syrian refugees who have urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, such as women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and torture, at-risk LGBTI, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country.

Output 1	Law and policy developed or strengthened	
Expected Outcomes	Advocacy and engagement of the relevant Egyptian authorities contributes towards maintaining a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees	
Priorities	Linking support to Syrian children in Egypt to child protection Government services and statutory bodies	
Unmet needs	Limited child protection services available for children	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (TdH)	N/A	5 information and coordination meetings with Government stakeholders on child protection issues (Governorates, NCCM, MoI) result in improved referrals to Government services. Coordination with MoFA, National Security and Immigration Department further strengthened to follow up on individual protection cases and promote core refugee law principles.
UNICEF, Save the Children	N/A	Capacity-building undertaken with 8 Governmental agencies
Save the Children	N/A	4 advocacy campaigns and capacity-building activities targeting Government officials

Output 2	Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	
Expected Outcomes	Registration conducted on an individual basis Registration data updated on a continuous basis Data collection methodology for mapping and profiling defined Locations assessment, mapping and profiling conducted in selected localities	
Priorities	Achieve full data capture, reach more refugees through increased mobile registration Increase quantitative and qualitative data on all Syrians' current location in Egypt, their intentions of future displacement and socio-economic situation in order to better identify and meet their increasing needs	
Unmet needs	Lack of information on and/or possibility to reach the services available to Syrians in Egypt. Inadequate community outreach and dissemination of information on UNHCR registration	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR	36,904	100,000
UNHCR, IOM	N/A	12,000 households profiled and mapped
UNHCR	N/A	Registration data updated on continuous basis

Output 3	Favourable protection environment	
Expected Outcomes	Community-based protection interventions increase protection space and protection responses for Syrian refugees Awareness of the risks of irregular secondary movements towards third countries in the Mediterranean Basin increased Information on the services available to Syrians communities in Egypt increased Capacity of local partners to provide reliable information to Syrians increased Psycho-social support activities and counselling carried out Psycho-social training programme and clinical training for counsellors and psychologists implemented.	
Priorities	Psycho-social support for Syrian families	
Unmet needs	Community-based interventions	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR	N/A	Advocacy is conducted with the authorities on access to territory and documentation
AMERA, UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children, TdH-PSTIC	N/A	9,000 members of the Syrian community will benefit from community-based interventions including psycho-social support and counselling
St Andrews, IOM, UNHCR	N/A	600 Syrian and Egyptian humanitarian workers and volunteers targeted for awareness campaigns and psycho-social training programmes
IOM	N/A	15,000 Syrian refugees targeted for awareness-raising campaigns

Output 4	Risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of the response improved	
Expected Outcomes	Risk of SGBV is decreased SGBV response mechanisms are improved with clear referral pathways established with relevant partners and Government	
Priorities	Collecting substantiated data on SGBV, greater collaboration with Government and national partners	
Unmet needs	Dissemination of information on SGBV and SGBV services for Syrian refugees	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF	N/A	Advocacy conducted with police and judiciary Legal assistance provided to survivors of SGBV incidents 120 religious and community leaders trained on addressing SGBV and raising awareness in target communities (15 per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut)
UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon	N/A	200 health service providers sensitized on SGBV issues (25 per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut) Awareness of 2000 Syrian refugees and Egyptian host community (special focus on men and boys) raised through awareness events/activities and dissemination of SGBV materials (250 families per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut)
UNHCR	N/A	Multi-sectoral SGBV working group established and inter-agency prevention and response plan of action designed
UNHCR	N/A	Special procedures for child survivors of SGBV established and sustained
TdH-PSTIC, Caritas-Alexandria	100	Counselling provided for 350 survivors of SGBV
TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon, UNHCR,	N/A	Community-based protection solutions, including safe emergency family shelter provided in four major centres
UNHCR, TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon Caritas-Alexandria	N/A	Referral mechanisms for emergency protection cases established
TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon, UNHCR	N/A	Safe houses are established for survivors of SGBV

Output 5	Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved	
Expected Outcomes	No Syrian refugees are refouled / deported	
Priorities	Coordination with the GoE on refoulement / deportation	
Unmet needs	Information sessions on residency and legal and security rules, marriage and power of attorney	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, AMERA	N/A	4 advocacy campaigns conducted with GoE
UNHCR	N/A	Appropriate detention conditions promoted with GoE
UNHCR, AMERA	50	Legal assistance provided to 150 refugees
UNHCR	N/A	20 interventions for release of individuals from detentions carried out
UNHCR, AMERA	N/A	6 meetings with civil society on monitoring and support to detainees

Output 6	Protection of children strengthened	
Expected Outcomes	Capacity for protection of Syrian children is increased within the Syrian community; psycho-social well-being of Syrian children improves.	
Priorities	Create safe spaces for children, increase capacity of Syrian community to protect their children, psycho-social support	
Unmet needs	Safe spaces for children throughout the metropolitan areas of Egypt where Syrian refugees are living.	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNICEF, SC, TdH	50	200 partner staff are trained in child protection
UNICEF, TdH, SC	N/A	Core child protection structures/functions are established
UNICEF, SC, TdH, Caritas-Alexandria	500	4,000 refugee adolescents engaged in constructive activities through child friendly spaces
Caritas CETI	N/A	Measures to assist children with mental/physical disabilities are established and maintained
UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria	Y	Best interest determination process established and operational in Cairo and Alexandria
UNHCR, UNICEF, Caritas-Alexandria	Y	Special arrangements for protection and care of UA/SC are established

Protection Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
IOM	825,000
Save the Children	510,000
Terre des Hommes	586,000
UNFPA	295,000
UNHCR	4,889,109
UNICEF	510,000
PROTECTION TOTAL	7,615,109

F. HEALTH EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC), Terre des Hommes, Refuge Egypt, Resala Association
Objectives	Health status of the refugee population improved Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services
Revised requirements	US\$ 10,297,366
Contact Information	Mona Attia, Assistant Health Coordinator: attiamo@unhcr.org

Achievements and Challenges

Joint needs assessments conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and WFP in Egypt, as well as on-going monitoring of health trends through the Health Information System implemented by NGO health partners have found that the major health issues for this population group are related to acute and chronic illnesses, maternal and child health and psychological needs. The GoE has recognized the need to provide essential primary curative and preventive health services. UNHCR and its partners have engaged with the MoH to ensure access to primary health care. UNHCR is also working with selected partners to provide life-saving referral care.

UNHCR and partners have ensured that Syrian refugees are being included in the provision of existing public primary preventative care services in Greater Cairo and Alexandria such as anti-polio vaccination campaigns and other routine vaccination services offered to Egyptians. In March 2013, a plan to cover some 44,600 children in 6th October within an anti-polio vaccination campaign was surpassed with some 51,000 children vaccinated, including 2,700 Syrian children and 3,500 of other various nationalities.

UNHCR's partners in primary and referral health care services have included Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in existing primary health care services and a new partner was identified to ensure access to life-saving specialized care services at secondary and tertiary care levels. Under the Community Health Volunteer (CHV) outreach strategy IOM has established and trained a CHV network within the Syrian community in Egypt focusing on community mobilization, delivering health awareness messages, conducting basic counselling, providing referrals for primary, secondary and tertiary mental health care services and identifying particularly vulnerable migrants in need of further assistance, including potential victims of trafficking. UNHCR partner Refuge Egypt has also mainstreamed Syrians into its existing child clinics providing antenatal, natal and post natal care services, as well as family planning services, TB prevention and treatment, and access to health awareness and voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV.

A joint needs assessment in Alexandria has also paved the way with MoH for decentralized primary curative health and referral care services access for Syrians residing in Alexandria and its surroundings. While many registered Syrian refugees avail themselves to wide network of public primary health care

services available in Egypt, UNHCR's health programme has allowed complementary access to public and NGOs based health services whereby from January to March 2013 some 2,432 Syrians benefited from primary health care services, 182 women benefited from antenatal care, 1,316 from specialized secondary and tertiary services, and some 2,065 benefited from mental health and psycho-social support.

Some of the challenges encountered by Syrians in the health response include incidences where public hospital administrators do not know that Syrians have access to free and subsidized health services on the same footing as Egyptians, early detection of high risk pregnancies and timely access to emergency obstetric care, and a relatively high incidence of costly secondary and tertiary health care services related to chronic and life threatening illnesses.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The decision of the Egyptian Government to allow Syrian refugees to access public health facilities and hospitals on an equal footing with Egyptian nationals is a positive factor in health response to the Syrian crisis. However, the availability and capacity of the national public health system remains limited.

The joint health strategy is predicated on the principle of continued equal access to public health services. To ensure this strategic goal, UNHCR and its partners are working on the following priorities:

1. Support MoH public health system, especially primary health facilities, through need assessment and procurement of equipment and supplies with full coordination between UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM.
2. Expand the capacity and geographic coverage of primary health care and referral care for Syrian patients. WHO will expand their activities mainly in Governorates of Cairo, Giza, Alexandria and Damietta; Save the Children will cover Assiut; UNFPA and UNICEF have added Damietta and Dakahleya or Elfayoum to Greater Cairo and Alexandria: IOM activities will be extended to other remote Governorates where Syrian refugees are registered, and new clinics will be opened through UNHCR implementing partners
3. Improve the quality of health care services available to Syrian refugees through capacity-building of health care workers on reproductive health (UNFPA), emergency health care (WHO), improved maternal and child health (MCH) services (UNICEF and SCF) on human resources capacity-building and necessary equipment (WHO and IOM).
4. Raise awareness among Syrians about availability and accessibility of public health services, taking into account the specific needs of the conflict-affected population. In this context, design specific programmes for children, women and other groups.

Health partners will ensure that health services mapping at Governorate and District levels is completed and further guided by WHO's planned GIS exercise to continuously update the Syrian population on accessible health services.

MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR and partners coordination will enhance preventative health care services, including universal vaccination coverage of Syrian children, access to safe-motherhood services, and monitoring under five children and young child survival and development to ensure adequate growth and development of new-born, infants, pre-school and school age children. Primary curative care will need to be also increasingly guided by rationalized drug prescriptions by UNHCR partners to optimize resources made available for medicinal treatment of communicable and non-communicable illnesses.

Referral specialized care is assessed and prioritized by an independent emergency care committee to prioritise chronic illnesses treatment and other secondary and tertiary health care services. The health strategy increases advocacy and networking efforts with public and civil society actors to enable access to and cover some essential and life-saving costly specialized care including for Syrians suffering from cancers or renal failure. UNHCR implementing partners, WHO and IOM will support the cost of hospital-based care for emergency health interventions.

Finally, UNHCR as a lead agency will coordinate among partners ensure standardization of care, alignment and non-duplication of services offered while maximizing and building upon synergies whenever possible to make optimal use of all available public institutional capacities and partner resources.



Output 1	Access to essential primary health care services (PHC) and to reproductive health and HIV services supported	
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total beneficiary population has access to primary health care services 6% of the refugee population is referred to secondary/tertiary or emergency health care services The Health Information System provides monthly updates on refugee health status and informs partner coordination and strategy 	
Priorities	Provision of reliable information on health services accessible to Syrian refugees by location	
Unmet needs	Access problems to Government health facilities, particularly in remote locations	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, MoH, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Resala Association	2,432 ^a	60,000 refugees with health needs have access to primary health care services, including women and child health care
UNHCR, PSTIC	1,400 ^b (350 cases)	5,500 refugees benefit from mental health and psycho-social support (1,400 families)
UNHCR, MoH, WHO, UNICEF, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Resala, IOM	2,700 ^c	10,000 refugees benefit from preventative health care and community-based health education provided and access to routine EPI vaccination services IOM will establish presence at point of entry in Nuweiba to assist MoH in receiving and screening Syrians
UNHCR, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, Resala Association	Health Information System (HIS) established	New UNHCR health partners establish HIS system and share monthly update on refugee health status
UNHCR, MoH, WHO, IOM, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Resala Association	1,316 ^d	6,000 refugees are referred to secondary and tertiary health care services, including emergencies
MoH, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Resala Association	182 ^e	20,000 women of reproductive age have access to comprehensive reproductive health

a PHC beneficiary enrolment data from UNHCR partner NGO clinics Caritas, Mahmoud Association and Refuge Egypt – MoH data not available.

b Data reflects Syrian refugees accessing primary health and referral care services only at Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo, PSTIC

c Syrian children aged 0-15 who benefited from MoH Egypt in March 2012 for anti-polio campaign

d Data from UNHCR partner NGOs clinic Caritas, Mahmoud Association and Refuge Egypt

e Data representing women who received antenatal care at Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital and Refuge Egypt; MoH data not available.

Health Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
IOM	500,000
Save the Children	283,000
UNFPA	500,000
UNHCR	8,124,366
UNICEF	390,000
WHO	500,000
HEALTH TOTAL	10,297,366

G. LIVELIHOODS AND SELF-RELIANCE EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	FAO, IOM, CRS, Caritas Egypt, Save the Children, TdH
Objectives	Self-Reliance and livelihoods improved
Revised requirements	US\$ 2,685,953
Contact Information	Ziad Ayoubi, Livelihood Officer: ayoubi@unhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Many Syrians in Egypt are working in the informal sector, including running small businesses, and several of these families do not register with UNHCR, as they do not need the assistance provided by UNHCR, WFP and other partners. Many of those who have registered with UNHCR are also willing and able to work but are facing challenges in accessing the labour market or raising the start-up capital needed for them to start small businesses.

UNHCR and CRS have established an extended employment services centre for Syrian refugees in Egypt. The centre offers facilitation, coordination and referrals based on availability of training and financial services in the Egyptian market for Syrian refugees with human, financial and physical assets. As part of its livelihood project in Alexandria, Caritas is collecting resumes from Syrian youth and providing one-on-one employment and business advice. Moreover, skills development training has been provided to 40 persons in Alexandria where three of them have already started micro businesses. Refugee community-based organizations (CBOs) provide coordination and referral assistance informally, including a job-posting board for other refugees to identify job opportunities.

Despite the presence of some small scale and community-based initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of Syrian refugees in Egypt, there are a number of challenges for the Syrian refugee population in ensuring sustainable livelihood. The main obstacles include: (i) a lack of capital to start businesses; (ii) low wages; and (iii) lack of knowledge of labour demand and opportunities.

In February 2013, FAO undertook an assessment on the impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture, livelihood and food security in the region. The assessment reported that Syrian refugees are abandoning their initial plans of finding employment in their area of expertise and considering jobs at lower wages and outside of their field. It was also noted that Syrian families are relying on their neighbours for assistance with housing or food, at least in the short term. At the same time, the majority of Syrians are willing and able to work, but are unable to find employment. While UNHCR implementing partners provide a wide range of services (financial assistance, education, legal assistance, psycho-social support), and coordinate an extensive referral system, these services fall short of empowering refugees to become self-reliant.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2012, the main source of subsistence for many Syrian families was personal savings brought from Syria. However, by the last quarter of 2012 and the beginning of 2013, those savings had been significantly depleted while at the same time many had not been able to secure employment opportunities, leading to severe financial insecurity. Nevertheless, some Syrian refugees have reported partial integration in local economies. The main priority for the livelihoods project is to promote self-reliance for the new refugees arriving instead of fostering dependency on humanitarian and financial aid.

The purpose of the livelihood intervention planned for 2013 is to focus on job-creation and empowerment of poor refugees and host community households through the establishment of small-scale income-generating activities, support for community-based livelihood initiatives, entrepreneurship and skills training activities, and the improvement of the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable households. At the same time the aim is to ensure that targeted people regain their productive capacity to avoid the creation of food and financial aid dependency. To this end, UNHCR and partners will focus on the following intervention areas: (1) increasing self-employability of Syrian refugees in Egypt; (2) establishing mechanisms to protect Syrian refugees from work-related risks such as exploitation present in the informal economy; and (3) increase refugees' employability in selected sectors to improve social and work-related inclusion in Egypt and to match - to the extent possible- job opportunities that might arise in post-conflict Syria.

The intervention will target men and women to assist them in finding work or establishing small businesses. Around 50 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Egypt are between 18 and 59 year old. The project will target men and women who have potential to be self-reliant to avoid them losing the assets they have and becoming dependent on humanitarian aid. At the same time, those with vulnerabilities which may hinder initial integration into the labour market but who otherwise have good potential for self-reliance will be targeted to help overcome barriers to accessing the labour market or by ensuring appropriate livelihood activities. Special attention will be given to women headed households to put in

place measures that allow for safe care of pre-school children such as access to appropriate community-based childcare or facilitating home-based income generation activities.

The monthly registration, referral and interviewing capacity of the employment services centre will be around 800 persons. The total number of direct beneficiaries will be 5,000 persons who will benefit from employment services. Considering that the average family size is 3-5 members, the total number of Syrian refugees positively impacted will be 15-25,000 individuals.

Some of the key activities include: market assessment and analysis; provision of individual business orientation for job seekers, employees and business owners; establishment of job and apprenticeship placement facilities; provision of micro finance support; facilitating the access to capacity-building and skills development schemes; creation and empowerment of community-based support networks; small scale urban farming production; and monitoring of work environment and legal context in Egypt as well as providing legal advice for job seekers, employees and business owners.

FAO's livelihood projects will focus on job-creation and livelihood empowerment of poor refugee and host community households through establishment of small-scale income-generating activities, which at the same time improve the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable households. Income generation activities include urban gardening; food processing, cottage industry.

Output 1	Refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance improved	
Expected Outcomes	5,000 refugees identified to take part in an entrepreneurship, vocational and technical skills training with the potential for them and their family (total 25,000 refugees – i.e. 25% of the overall refugee population) to become self-reliant An additional 2,000 refugees registered in job placement services Opportunities for community self-management supported	
Priorities	Job-creation and livelihood empowerment of Syrian refugees with a focus on income-generating activities and supporting community-based livelihood initiatives	
Unmet needs	Difficulties for refugees to obtain work authorization compounded by lack of available jobs in the market	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, CRS and Caritas, IOM	100	5,000 refugees with the potential to become self-reliant are identified
UNHCR, CRS, Caritas, Save the Children, , FAO, TdH (Tadamon) and IOM	200	5,000 refugees receive entrepreneurship, vocational and technical skills training
UNHCR, CRS, IOM and Caritas	200	2,000 refugees are registered in job placement services
UNHCR, CRS, Caritas and Save the Children	10	200 refugees have access to financial services facilitated (formal and informal)

Output 1	Refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance improved	
UNHCR, CRS, Save the Children, Caritas and FAO	70	750 refugees have access to self-employment/business opportunities
UNHCR, CRS, and Caritas	100	1,000 refugees have access to wage earning employment
UNHCR and TdH (Tadamon)	17	40 opportunities for community self-management supported

Output 2	Enable access to urban agricultural production	
Expected Outcomes:	5,000 households (25,000 refugees) gain access to income-generating activities thanks to urban farming and food production activities 25% of the registered refugee population in Egypt benefits from these livelihoods activities	
Priorities	Food security and access to income-generating activities	
Unmet needs:	Complimentary fresh food	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
FAO and partners	N/A	5,000 refugee households have access to diversified, safe, fresh and nutritious food
FAO and partners	N/A	5,000 refugee households trained in food nutrition and health behaviour

Livelihoods and Self Reliance Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial requirements (US\$)
FAO	902,000
IOM	500,272
Save the Children	350,000
UNHCR	933,681
LIVELIHOODS AND SELF RELIANCE TOTAL	2,685,953

H. EDUCATION EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, CRS, Save the Children, Tadamon, AMERA, Kindergarten Supervisor League, St Andrew's
Objectives	Population has optimal access to education
Revised requirements	US\$ 12,245,883
Contact Information	Mohammed Shawky, Assistant Education Officer: shawkym@unhcr.org Maha Odeima, Senior Admin/Programme Officer: odeima@unhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The GoE has allowed Syrian children access to public schools at the same rate as Egyptian children. UNHCR and UNICEF have on-going dialogue with the Ministry of Education (MoE) at Central and Governorate levels to ensure the Government's commitment translates into access to quality education for Syrian refugee children.

The quality of the school environment in Egyptian public schools is a significant barrier to the enrolment and retention of Syrian children, as are the difficulties they face in adjusting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum. Syrian children find the instructional accent in the classroom difficult to understand and follow. Overcrowded classrooms, overcrowding in the schools elements of discrimination, and harassment, including sexual harassment, distance to available schools and problems with transportation represent major challenges for Syrian families to send their children to school, particularly their daughters who are particularly vulnerable to harassment both in schools and on their way to and from schools.

Significant progress has been made in ensuring access to Government schools for Syrian children in Alexandria where UNHCR, UNICEF and CRS met with the education department and resolved a number of issues which were impeding access to education for Syrian children. As a result of this advocacy, the Director of Education met with a number of refugees and established direct links between his office and the Syrian community. UNHCR will provide support to improve and rehabilitate schools in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Mapping of the Government schools most frequented by Syrian children is underway and will inform the dialogue with the MoE in this regard.

UNHCR and CRS have also initiated support to a Syrian community school in 6th October where some 2,000 Syrian children are attending classes. The children are enrolled in local Government schools and will sit national exams with the Egyptian students, however they are taught the Egyptian curriculum and some Syrian subjects in the community school by Syrian teachers. This innovative approach allows the Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment with Syrian teachers, but they will receive Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams.

UNHCR, through its partner CRS, provides education grants to Syrian children to assist the most vulnerable families to pay Government school fees, provide safe transportation for children (especially girls) living in isolated areas which lack nearby schools, buy school supplies and uniforms, and where

necessary attend remedial classes. Under RRP4, CRS provided 300 grants to kindergarten children, 3,000 to primary and 1,000 to secondary school children.

An Education Working Group was established and regularly attended by all partners, including a representative from MoE, to assist with the challenges highlighted during the joint assessment missions such as access to Government schools due to cumbersome enrolment procedures, overcrowded class rooms, violence in schools and adaptation to the Egyptian curriculum.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Although the MoE has granted Syrian children access to public schools and exempted them from rigorous admission documentation requirements, the joint assessment revealed Syrian families still face many challenges. This includes the difficulties of enrolling after the start of the academic year and the fact that certain documentation is still required by some schools. Some families are unable to pay school fees, transportation and other school expenses and CRS will therefore continue to provide educational grants to vulnerable Syrian refugee children to facilitate their access to primary and secondary education for the second half of the academic year 2013-2014 as well as kindergarten. Pre-school children will be supported in enrolment in nurseries and kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the MoE, and in addition Government-approved community-based kindergartens will be established in those areas where gaps in coverage are identified. Up to 80 per cent of registered Syrian refugee children from families who are vulnerable and in need of assistance will be provided with education grants upon enrolment and proof of regular attendance at school.

UNHCR will also provide direct support to a number of Syrian community schools where Syrian teachers will be teaching the Egyptian curriculum. This support will be targeted towards training for 100 teachers, furniture, equipment and measures to ensure safe learning environment for the children. Recruiting female teachers within the Syrian refugee community for primary schools remains a high priority. In addition, a budget has been allocated to provide International English Language Testing System (IELTS) teacher training for refugee teachers, on the IELTS curriculum. Another priority remains the provision of psycho-social support for students based on an individual needs assessment.

Some 50 disabled Syrian children will be supported in specialized private schools as no Government schools are available for physically and mentally disabled children. These children will receive special education grants to cover the special needs school fees and special transportation needs.

In addition, adult literacy and numeracy classes will be provided to Syrian families to assist them in lifelong learning and help them support their children's education.

At present there are no concessions for Syrian university students who are required to pay fees at the rate of foreigners which most refugees cannot afford. There are only very few scholarships for higher education provided by foreign institutes. Whilst the provision of higher education is not a priority need, Syrian refugees have voiced serious concern about the future of students who are unable to continue their education for years and this need is therefore included as a need nonetheless.

The education response plan in this RRP is working based on the assumption that the current Government policy under which Syrian students have access to public schools will be continued. Based on the current registration trends, UNHCR's planning estimates for the number of school-age Syrian children will reach 23,000 by December 2013. UNHCR and partners will strive to provide access to appropriate, quality education for all school-age Syrian refugees including to the extent possible in higher education.

Output 1	Refugee population has optimal access to education	
Expected Outcomes	23,000 refugee children between the ages of 0 and 17 are started/assisted in pursuing their education with registration support and grants to the most vulnerable 8 quality community-based kindergartens are established	
Priorities	Access to safe, quality education for all school age Syrian refugees Capacity-building for Government schools in densely populated areas and selected community schools	
Unmet needs	Safe learning environment in schools Higher education for all eligible students	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS	1,000	7,000 refugees aged 12-17 enrolled in secondary education
UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS	300	3,000 refugees aged 0-4 enrolled in early childhood education, nurseries or kindergartens
UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS	3000	13,000 refugees aged 5-11 enrolled in primary education
UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS	N/A	40% teachers are female
UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS	N/A	80% teachers are qualified
UNHCR, Tadamon, St Andrew's	N/A	1,000 refugees benefit from adult education
UNHCR, UNICEF	N/A	Advocacy for implementation of Government policy on access to education and to remove barriers as well as to improve quality of education
UNHCR, CRS	N/A	5 assessments of education needs, public and community school capacity and gaps
UNHCR, Tadamon, AMERA	N/A	3 community awareness campaigns on education for Syrian children
UNICEF, Kindergarten Supervisors League	N/A	700 refugee children receive early childhood education
UNHCR, CRS	N/A	2 education monitoring systems established
UNHCR, UNICEF	N/A	10 education facilities supported
CRS	N/A	700 tertiary education scholarships provided

Output 1	Refugee population has optimal access to education	
UNHCR, UNICEF	N/A	5 measures to promote girls' education, including provision of transportation or protection for refugee girls facing harassment on way to school, increased security measures at community schools, increased advocacy with police to provide rapid reaction to SGBV and harassment issues, teacher training on anti-bullying, advocacy with MoE.
UNHCR, Save the Children, UNICEF	N/A	Safe learning environment promoted , including establishment of early childhood care centres, awareness-raising and training of students, teachers and school administration, advocacy with MoE on child protection in schools

Education Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
CRS	650,000
Save the Children	506,000
UNHCR	10,247,333
UNICEF	842,550
TOTAL	12,245,883

I. BASIC NEEDS EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association, UN-Habitat
Objectives	Sufficient basic and domestic items available for refugees Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained
Revised requirements	US\$ 18,980,991
Contact Information	Maha Odeima, Senior Admin/Programme Officer; odeima@unhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The joint UN needs assessments conducted in November 2012 and February 2013 identified housing, employment and education as among the top humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt. Whilst in 2012 a significant percentage of Syrians arrived with some savings, those arriving in 2013 have frequently depleted most of their savings before reaching Egypt. In addition those who have arrived earlier and have not been able to secure work are quickly running out of funds. These categories of persons are most frequently the ones registering with UNHCR. There is a certain stigma against being registered as a refugee within the Syrian community and those who have the means prefer to regularize their stay directly with the Department of Immigration and avoid registering with UNHCR. Those who

do register with UNHCR are mostly in need of humanitarian assistance. The percentage of vulnerable Syrians registered with UNHCR is therefore higher than in the overall Syrian community in Egypt.

Syrian refugees who registered with UNHCR in 2012 were initially included in the existing financial assistance programme run by Caritas. In 2013 UNHCR started working with additional partners in order to increase the capacity to assess needs and provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable. However, in view of the limited capacity of implementing partners to assess the needs of all newly registered families, along with a 10 week waiting period for vulnerability assessments, UNHCR and partners decided to provide one-time emergency assistance grant to newly arriving Syrians who meet the basic vulnerability criteria pending an in-depth assessment. The grant varies between US\$ 104 and US\$ 267 depending on family size.

After conducting vulnerability assessments of the Syrian families who had approached Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide and Resala Association to request financial assistance, 2,300 vulnerable cases (some 9,200 individuals) were given financial assistance. It is anticipated that 60% of the Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR will be in need of regular financial support. The assistance provided varies between US\$ 60 to US\$ 193 depending on family size and the profile of each family.

Regular monitoring and focus group discussions with Syrian refugees conducted by UNHCR and partners highlighted specific non-food item needs among the Syrian population. In view of this, UNHCR provides non-food item (NFI) packages through vouchers valued between US\$ 25 and US\$ 177 depending on family size to vulnerable Syrian refugees to cover clothing and other needs from designated retailers. This distribution is planned to continue for vulnerable families during the second half of the year, particularly in preparation for the cold weather, which will start in October.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The influx of refugees has increased demand on the local rental market in all urban centres with heavy Syrian concentrations as most Syrian refugees are renting apartments. As the number of residents within communities has increased significantly and rapidly, the demand on basic urban services (BUS) has also increased. In collaboration with other humanitarian partners, UNHCR will be working on securing the basic needs of Syrian refugees with housing assistance, provision of basic domestic items and, where necessary, financial assistance. While Egyptian civil society has shown great generosity towards vulnerable and destitute Syrian families, finding affordable housing remains a pressing challenge for refugees who do not have access to savings or income in Egypt.

Rents vary depending on the neighbourhood but range from US\$ 177 to US\$ 296 per month in the poorer neighbourhoods in Cairo. Many Syrian families are struggling to pay the monthly rent and some have had to either share accommodation or move to remote areas where rents are more affordable but services including education and health facilities are not as accessible. Financial assistance for housing is an effective way to provide immediate support for at-risk families who resorting to sub-standard and overcrowded living arrangements which. However, cash support must be very carefully targeted to the most vulnerable and provided discretely.

In addition to cash assistance for housing provided by UNHCR and UN-Habitat to the most vulnerable, it is vital to increase the available supply of adequate housing. UN-Habitat has offered to assist Syrian refugees and provide them with the technical and financial assistance through local authorities and civil society organizations to enable them to identify, assess, document, and implement shelter solutions. UN-Habitat is also planning to cover the cost of repair and upgrading of low quality housing for refugees to be carried out by Syrians, and to provide innovative incentives for subsidies to owners.

All Syrian vulnerable families registering with UNHCR will continue to receive a voucher to cover basic domestic items as one-time grant. It is expected that some 50,000 persons will benefit from the distribution of a clothing allowance during the second half of 2013.

Output 1	Vulnerable population has sufficient basic and domestic items	
Expected Outcomes	15,000 vulnerable refugee families (45,000 persons) receive financial assistance 50,000 persons receive coupons to purchase NFIs 9,000 families (27,000 individuals) receive emergency cash assistance	
Priorities	Most vulnerable Syrian refugees are able to rent adequate apartments and afford basic domestic items Most vulnerable Syrian refugees have sufficient clothing and winterization materials prior to winter	
Unmet needs	Appropriate and sufficient clothing and basic needs items	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR (Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association)	50,000	100,000 household goods provided
UNHCR (Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association)	30,000	65,000 vulnerable families receive cash or NFI support

Output 2	Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	
Expected Outcomes	3,000 vulnerable refugee families benefit from shelter support	
Priorities	Appropriate shelter solutions made available to refugees	
Unmet needs	Adequate and affordable housing	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UN-Habitat	N/A	250 families receive shelter subsidies
UN-Habitat	N/A	250 shelters for refugee families are renovated
UN-Habitat	N/A	3,000 refugees benefit from housing units enhancements

Basic Needs Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
UN-Habitat	850,000
UNHCR	18,130,991
BASIC NEEDS TOTAL	18,980,991

J. FOOD SECURITY EGYPT	
Lead Agencies	WFP
Participating Agencies	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children and RESALA (pending approval from the GoE)
Objectives	To save lives and maintain food security Protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of refugees' assets
Revised requirements	US\$ 14,880,682
Contact Information	Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, Emergency Coordinator, Syria EMOP: abraham.abatneh@wfp.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

At the request of the Government, Egypt was included in the WFP's regional emergency operation for Syrian refugees at the beginning of January 2013, along with Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. The actual implementation of the refugee assistance through a food voucher system targeting 30,000 refugees by the end of June 2013 started within a month, at the beginning of February 2013 in three locations: Greater Cairo (Obour and 6th of October), Alexandria and Damietta.

A market assessment was conducted in Egypt as part of WFP's regular programme and the result showed that a voucher system is a suitable tool for providing food assistance in urban areas of Egypt. With specific regard to the Syrian refugee assistance, further shop assessments were carried out in early January 2013 to identify supermarkets matching the criteria of implementation in line with WFP's cash and voucher guidelines. Hyper Supermarket in Damietta, Awlad Ragab/Ragab Sons Supermarket in Cairo and Fathalla Market in Alexandria were selected as partner shops for implementation. All of these shops have branches in close proximity to refugee communities, sound financial accountability, while at the same time ensuring ample choice of staple and fresh foods at reasonable market prices.

Between February and April, over 26,000 Syrian refugees (each family, or individually-registered refugee), have received a monthly voucher that allows them to buy foods from within a diversified and balanced food basket, which also provides the minimum requirements of caloric intake per individual per day. The refugees used the vouchers for buying cereals, pulses, dairy products, animal proteins

(meat, poultry, fish and eggs), vegetables, fruits, cooking oils and fats and sugar. The voucher value was estimated in November 2012 based on the criteria of providing minimum caloric intake of 2100 kilo calories per refugee per day, as per standard provision in refugee population, as well as providing a diversified list of food items. Based on that, the voucher value was initially set at US\$ 26.6 per refugee/month. The value is being revised regularly taking into account the inflation rate and increasing food prices following standard operating procedure.

Refugee communities played crucial role in the planning and the implementation of the voucher programme, especially in the identification and provision of distribution sites, contacting other refugees to brief them on the voucher programme, organization of the refugees in groups and planning their arrival time to minimize crowding and confusion. WFP introduced an SMS service to inform refugees of voucher distribution schedules. In urban settings like Cairo and Alexandria where the refugees are residing in a very diverse and vast geographic area, delivering information to refugees is difficult. With the new software SMS technology, WFP is now able to inform the refugees about voucher distribution schedules. Since the introduction of this method, the number of refugees coming to the distribution has increased significantly.

The main challenge has been the delay in obtaining Government approval for NGOs to work with WFP, which resulted in WFP implementing directly, with only limited support from local NGOs and volunteers. With the estimated increase in the number of refugees and subsequent expansion of the project, WFP will not be able to start distribution in all sites simultaneously to serve all beneficiaries. At the same time, WFP faces difficulties in identifying appropriate distribution sites that are safe and where a low profile can be maintained. WFP continues to work with UNHCR to update distribution lists, including address changes for many refugees who move between cities and Governorates to assure 100 per cent coverage of the targeted beneficiaries.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Based on the joint WFP/UNHCR/UNICEF needs assessment in November 2012 and February 2013, WFP will provide targeted food assistance through vouchers to approximately 40,000 food-insecure refugees by August, and 60,000 by the end of the year in poorer neighbourhoods of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. While this geographic targeting method has some shortcomings (it has led some refugees to change their addresses, and potentially leaves out vulnerable refugees who reside in middle-class to upper-class neighbourhoods), in the absence of sufficient socio-economic data on Syrians in Egypt, WFP and UNHCR have agreed to apply this approach for the time being. WFP with partners will potentially move to a more systematic targeting through household-level vulnerability assessment.

Over the past few months, Egypt has experienced significant inflation accompanied by rising food prices. According to the Egyptian Food Observatory, a quarterly price monitoring publication, food prices have increased by 6 per cent by the end of 2012, and in just one-month (January 2013) food price has further increased by 2.7 per cent. It is expected that 2013 will see further price increases, without factoring in seasonal fluctuations. Accordingly, WFP has increased the monthly food voucher

value since April 2013 from US\$ 26.3 to US\$ 30/person/month to cushion the already felt effects of the inflation on purchasing power since the start of the food distribution assistance.

WFP had originally planned to implement this project in collaboration with implementing partners. However, due to unanticipated bureaucratic delays by the GoE in granting approval for national NGOs to work with WFP, WFP was forced to implement the programme directly. Based on discussions between the Government and UN agencies as well as other humanitarian agencies engaged in the Syrian assistance, delays can be expected in the approval process for national NGOs to join this project.

Output 1	Save lives and maintain food security	
Expected Outcomes	60,000 food-insecure refugees received monthly food assistance through vouchers	
Priorities	The assistance targets food-insecure Syrians who are residing in poorer neighbourhoods	
Unmet needs	Access to nutritious and sufficient food	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
WFP, Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children, and Resala Association	10,000	60,000 food-insecure refugees received food assistance through vouchers

Food Security Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
WFP	14,880,682
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	14,880,682

K. EGYPT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
CRS	650,000
FAO	902,000
IOM	1,825,272
Save the Children International	1,649,000
Terre des Hommes	586,000
UN-Habitat	850,000
UNFPA	795,000
UNHCR	42,325,480
UNICEF	1,742,550
WFP	14,880,682
WHO	500,000
TOTAL	66,705,984

Response	Revised requirements (US\$)
Protection	7,615,109
Food	14,880,682
Basic Needs	18,980,991
Education	12,245,883
Health	10,297,366
Livelihoods	2,685,953
TOTAL	66,705,984

Syrian refugee child just back from school.
She arrived a few months ago with her mother,
aunt, siblings and cousins and they are
hosted by local community.
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ANNEX 2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AJEM	Association Justice et Misericorde
AKWS Jordan	Al Kitab wa Sunna
Al Majmoua	Lebanese Association for Development
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ALPHA	Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action
AMERA	Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
ARRD	ARRD – Legal Aid
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CADER	Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform
CBAW	child bearing age women
CBO	community-based organization
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation International
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre
CPIE	Child Protection in Emergency
CRI	Core Relief Items
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVO	Civil Development Organization
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture
DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DoH	Directorate of Health
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	early childhood development

EmST	Emergency Support Team
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance
FGAC	Family Guidance and Awareness Centre
FSPC	Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura
GoE	Government of Egypt
Gol	Government of Iraq
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GoT	Government of Turkey
GSO	General Security Office
HAI	Heartland Alliance International
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCW	Healthcare Worker
HI	Handicap International
HIS	Health Information System
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	Islamic Charitable Society
IFH/NHF	Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League
IM	Information Management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief

IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JOHUD	Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KG	Kindergarden
KHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
KnK	Children without Borders
KR	Kurdistan Region
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MC	Mercy Corps
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Support
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoMD	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policy
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MPDL	Movement for Peace
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAJMAH	National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODWC	Organization for the Development of Women and Children
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary health care
PoC	person of concern
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
PSTIC	Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
PWD	person with disabilities
QIP	quick impact project
QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
QRTA	Queen Rania teacher Academy
RET	Refugee Education Trust
RH	reproductive health
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
RI	Relief International
RMF	Rene Mouawad Foundation
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SCI	Save the Children International
SCJ	Save the Children Jordan
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDC	Social Development Centre
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SHEILD	Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development

SI	Solidarites International
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
TCN	third-country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes
TdH-I	Terre des Hommes Italia
TdH-L	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
THW	German Federal Agency for Technical Relief
UA/SC	unaccompanied and separated children
UAERC	UAE Red Crescent
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UPP	Un Ponte Per
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VoT	Victim of trafficking
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRF	World Rehabilitation Fund
WVI	World Vision International
WVI	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZENID	Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan
early in the morning in November 2012.
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