

EGYPT



Overview

Operational highlights

- All people of concern who approached UNHCR were registered, including over 131,000 new refugee arrivals from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria). They were provided with emergency accommodation, food assistance and cash assistance.
- Co-operation with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education enabled people of concern to access affordable health care and public schools.
- The number of applications for asylum doubled in 2013 compared to 2012, to over 6,000. The Office determined their

international protection needs through individual refugee status determination (RSD), while reducing the backlog of asylum-seeker cases.

- Victims of trafficking were offered health, housing, legal, financial, psychological and social assistance by the organization. It also continued to support people of concern to gain access to similar services, as well as community empowerment activities and micro-finance projects.
- UNHCR relocated all refugees in Saloum camp, near the Libyan border, to a different

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	3
Total personnel	223
International staff	26
National staff	77
JPOs	0
UN Volunteers	51
Others	69

location further from the border for their improved protection in early 2013. The Egyptian authorities provided the land for the establishment of the new temporary camp.

- The largest number of resettlement departures from Saloum took place in 2013, with over 1,000 refugees departing during the year.

- UNHCR identified resettlement needs and submitted more than 1,000 refugees for resettlement from the regular population of refugees living in urban areas.
- Individuals detained for attempting irregular departure from Egypt by sea received legal assistance.
- UNHCR worked closely with its main counterpart, the Refugee Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as with the Ministry of the Interior on refugee-related matters including registration, RSD, issuance of residence permits, and protection-sensitive responses to irregular movement.

People of concern

There were more than 250,000 people of concern to UNHCR in Egypt by year-end, including an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees not registered with the Office. The number of registered Syrians increased dramatically to more than 131,000 compared

to 12,800 at the end of 2012. There were also over 52,600 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities, including Eritreans, Ethiopians, Iraqis, Somalis, South Sudanese and Sudanese.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Syrian Arab Rep.	131,700	131,700	49	45
	Palestinian	70,000	30	47	59
	Sudan	12,900	12,900	41	36
	Somalia	6,300	6,300	51	20
	Iraq	5,500	5,500	51	30
	Eritrea	1,500	1,500	55	21
	Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	59	17
	Various	1,100	1,100	44	28
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	13,500	13,500	43	39
	Ethiopia	2,100	2,100	78	13
	Somalia	1,800	1,800	58	36
	South Sudan	1,500	1,500	58	53
	Iraq	1,500	1,500	47	33
	Eritrea	1,400	1,400	59	23
	Nigeria	440	440	66	9
	Yemen	190	190	41	43
	Côte d'Ivoire	110	110	22	3
	Various	700	700	39	24
Stateless	Stateless	20	20	57	-
Total		253,260	183,290		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Result/impact: Education in Egypt's public schools was restricted for particular nationalities – only Sudanese and Syrian refugees were allowed to enrol under the same conditions as Egyptian students. However, relatively few Sudanese enrolled their children in public schools because of curriculum issues.</p> <p>Syrian children of school age enjoyed free access to Egypt's public education system, in accordance with a presidential decree. UNHCR and UNICEF continued dialogue with the Ministry of Education at central and local levels to ensure unrestricted access to quality education.</p> <p>By year-end, the Office had assisted more than 26,000 Syrian refugee students with education cash grants for primary, preparatory and secondary education, including for children with special needs. The grants enable the students to purchase school uniforms, books, and to cover transportation costs.</p> <p>Other PoCs, including Eritreans, Ethiopians, Iraqis and Somalis were only able to access more expensive private schools (supervised by the Ministry of Education), which many could not afford. In 2013, UNHCR assisted nearly 10,000 students (91 per cent of school-aged children registered with UNHCR) with education grants to cover part of their tuition fees and other education expenses.</p> <p>Gap: There is a need to increase school capacity to accommodate more refugee children, as many schools are currently overcrowded, as well as to sensitize teachers as to the needs of Syrian refugee children. In addition, the education grants provided do not cover the entire tuition fees for refugee children, and many families could not afford to pay the difference.</p>			
% of PoC aged 6-13 yrs enrolled in primary education	Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	100%
% of children aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	Asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	91%
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
<p>Result/impact: Through its partners in Alexandria, Cairo and Damietta, UNHCR provided vulnerable Syrian refugees with cash assistance at an average of USD 100 per family per month. This assistance, which by year-end had reached more than 17,000 families, targeted the most vulnerable registered Syrian households, to help manage their basic needs.</p> <p>The populations of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas faced difficulties in meeting their basic needs, particularly monthly rent charges. UNHCR reviewed its criteria and rate of assistance with all partners in order to address the most vulnerable 1,350 cases – representing 18 to 20 per cent of this caseload – who each received some USD 57.</p> <p>Gap: With the lack of livelihood opportunities and the difficulties Syrian refugees face in Egypt, families are at risk of becoming increasingly dependent on UNHCR assistance, putting pressure on the resources available to UNHCR. The limited financial assistance that can be provided may not allow the most vulnerable Syrian refugees to cover all of their basic needs, especially given the rapidly rising cost of living in Egypt.</p> <p>The current level of financial assistance for non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers was insufficient to cover the cost of living in Egypt. Due to insufficient funds, UNHCR was unable to provide financial assistance to destitute non-Syrian families who did not fit additional vulnerability criteria.</p>			
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	70%	50%
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met.	Asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	80%
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: In Saloum camp, water trucking remained the only means of providing potable water. UNHCR worked in collaboration with a water company to provide safe drinking water on a daily basis: an average of 25 litres of potable water was available to each individual per day.</p>			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	Asylum-seekers and refugees from Libya	20	25

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR implements Level 3 registration for Syrian refugees in Egypt. Applicants aged 12 years and above are issued with asylum-seeker cards. While the waiting period at the beginning of the year was approximately 72 days, by year-end there was no waiting period and more than 131,000 people had been registered.</p> <p>The number of non-Syrian asylum-seekers registered during 2013 totalled 10,500. The waiting period at the beginning of the year was about two days; however, by year-end this had increased to ten weeks as greater numbers of asylum-seekers approached the Office for registration (process for Syrians is separate).</p> <p>UNHCR began a verification exercise to improve the quality of data. It also introduced biometric registration.</p> <p>Gap: Capacity for outreach to locations outside Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta needs to be strengthened to ensure access to the most vulnerable refugees. The available staffing resources for registration of the regular non-Syrian asylum-seeker population were not sufficient to cover the high number of registrations needed in 2013. UNHCR had to recruit additional affiliated workforce to cover its needs.</p>			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	100%
% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	83%	100%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR established a dedicated child protection unit and conducted 70 best interest determinations for the unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) it had registered. Assistance and psychological and social support, as well as monitoring care arrangements, were provided when necessary.</p> <p>Child protection responses were strengthened through several initiatives, including a micro-grants programme, which focused on community-based child protection projects. Fifteen grants were distributed and projects were implemented, addressing issues such as children's health, nutrition and mental wellbeing, through art, film and sport initiatives.</p> <p>UNHCR designed and organized a series of workshops to build national capacity on children's rights and child protection.</p> <p>Gap: The dramatic increase to 700 UASC registered with the office is straining UNHCR's ability to afford their monthly living allowances.</p>			
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	94%
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
<p>Result/impact: In 2013, services provided by UNHCR and its partners for survivors of SGBV improved, in particular in the areas of psychological and social support. UNHCR and partners finalized a referral pathway and standard operational procedures for SGBV survivors and established an SGBV working group. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood launched a hotline for reporting SGBV incidents</p> <p>The Office responded to 15 cases of reported SGBV amongst Syrian refugees – providing counselling, legal assistance, safe housing, medical care, and financial and psycho-social support. A high incidence of SGBV amongst victims of trafficking (mostly Eritreans and Ethiopians), and some minors, was identified. All cases known by the Office were offered support and individual follow-up. Through government agencies and other partners, the Office offered temporary accommodation in two shelters, in particular for survivors of domestic violence.</p> <p>Gap: The reporting of SGBV incidents remains limited due to fear of stigma and limited awareness of available services offered by UNHCR and partners outside Greater Cairo.</p>			
# of reported incidents of SGBV	Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	0	15
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support	Asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas	100%	100%

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Arab Medical Union, CARE International, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services, Egyptian Red Crescent Society, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, Mahmoud Mosque Society, Refuge Egypt, *Resala*, Save the Children, *Terre des Hommes*

Others:

American University in Cairo

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Refugee Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NGOs:

AMERA Legal Aid, American University in Cairo, Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights, Sacred Heart Church, Saint Andrews Refugee Services

Others:

ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP

Assessment of results

UNHCR's Egypt operation provided protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers of at least 40 different nationalities in various urban locations.

Registration was enhanced in Cairo and, through continuous mobile registration, in other areas of the country. Data verification also improved, not least through the introduction of biometrics. Child protection efforts were increased, with the establishment of a dedicated child protection unit and more consistent best interest assessments and follow-up on the cases of unaccompanied and separated children deemed at-risk. Dialogue and advocacy were maintained with the Government on protection-related concerns, including the detention of Syrians who attempted to leave Egypt illegally. After intensive multilateral efforts, more than 170 Syrian and Palestinian refugees were released in December from detention centres in Alexandria, Beheira and Port Said governorates. UNHCR also continued its work with victims of torture, providing regular assistance and pursuing durable solutions.

The organization issued a large number of refugee status determination decisions, however the high rate of registration led to prolonged waiting periods. Whilst voluntary repatriation activities slowed during 2013, UNHCR submitted a large number of refugees for resettlement. As part of its regular community outreach activities, the Office's Cairo team continued to hold regular community meetings with people of concern.

Cash assistance was provided regularly to the most vulnerable people on either a monthly or emergency basis. WFP began distributing food assistance to Syrian refugees in February 2013. Education grants were provided to help families pay for schooling costs while technical and material support was provided to Ministry of Health primary health care facilities.

UNHCR maintained its presence at the Egyptian-Libyan border (Saloum), attending to refugees there and facilitating durable solutions.

Working with others

UNHCR continued to work closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department of Refugee Affairs, as well as the Ministry of the Interior (particularly the Department for Immigration and Citizenship and national security authorities) on all protection-related matters.

Several meetings took place with the relevant ministries to support access to public health services and schools. UNHCR also met with officials from the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, with a view to implementing quick-impact projects.

The organization worked with long-standing NGO partners, and new partnerships were established in view of the influx of Syrian refugees to Egypt. Through the Syria Regional Response Plan process (RRP5), partnerships with WFP and UNICEF were strengthened.

UNHCR remained actively engaged in the UN Country Team and expanded its collaboration with universities and civil society groups interested in refugee issues, in Egypt.

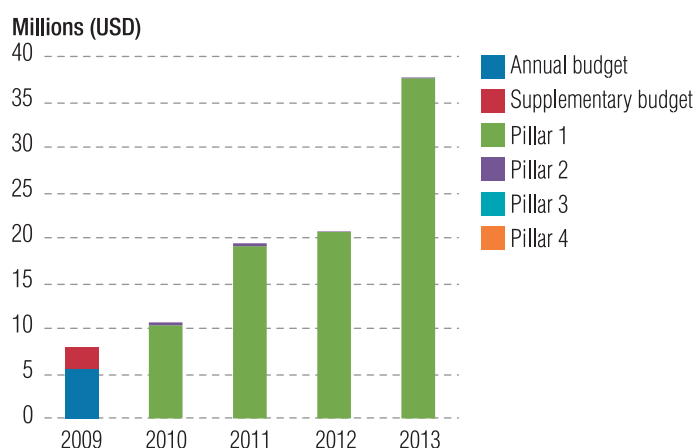
| Financial information |

The initial 2013 comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in Egypt was set at USD 23.4 million; by the end of the year it stood at USD 63 million. This considerable increase was related to the requirements for the influx of Syrian refugees.

Total funds available allowed for overall expenditure of USD 37.6 million. The 2013 budget for programme requirements in Egypt for non-Syrian refugees faced a shortfall, but the Office worked hard to pursue planned activities, notably related to child protection.

Under the 2013 inter-agency Syria Regional Response Plan, the overall requirements presented by all participating organizations for the needs of the Syrian refugee population in Egypt amounted to USD 42.3 million.

Expenditure in Egypt | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Egypt | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	62,946,148	102,472	63,048,620
Income from contributions ¹	22,853,005	0	22,853,005
Other funds available / transfers	14,714,004	83,502	14,797,507
Total funds available	37,567,009	83,502	37,650,511

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Access to legal assistance and remedies	382,984	0	382,984
Public attitude towards people of concern	418,430	0	418,430
Subtotal	801,414	0	801,414

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	1,581,744	0	1,581,744
Status determination procedures	651,531	0	651,531
Civil registration and status documentation	77,004	0	77,004
Subtotal	2,310,278	0	2,310,278

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	885,575	0	885,575
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	109,959	0	109,959
Protection of children	941,344	0	941,344
Subtotal	1,936,878	0	1,936,878

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	3,817,170	35,262	3,852,432
Reproductive health and HIV services	883,620	0	883,620
Food security	150,603	0	150,603
Water	184,597	0	184,597
Sanitation and hygiene	253,970	0	253,970
Shelter and infrastructure	224,067	0	224,067
Basic and domestic items	9,973,286	40,605	10,013,891
Services for people with specific needs	3,579,327	0	3,579,327
Education	5,033,618	0	5,033,618
Subtotal	24,100,258	75,868	24,176,126
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	1,329,818	0	1,329,818
Coexistence with local communities	230,640	0	230,640
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	919,334	0	919,334
Subtotal	2,479,793	0	2,479,793
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	272,150	0	272,150
Resettlement	321,494	0	321,494
Subtotal	593,643	0	593,643
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	206,788	0	206,788
Operations management, coordination and support	947,373	0	947,373
Subtotal	1,154,160	0	1,154,160
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Protection advice and support	100,426	0	100,426
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	101,068	0	101,068
Subtotal	201,494	0	201,494
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,989,090	7,635	3,996,725
Total	37,567,010	83,502	37,650,512

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.