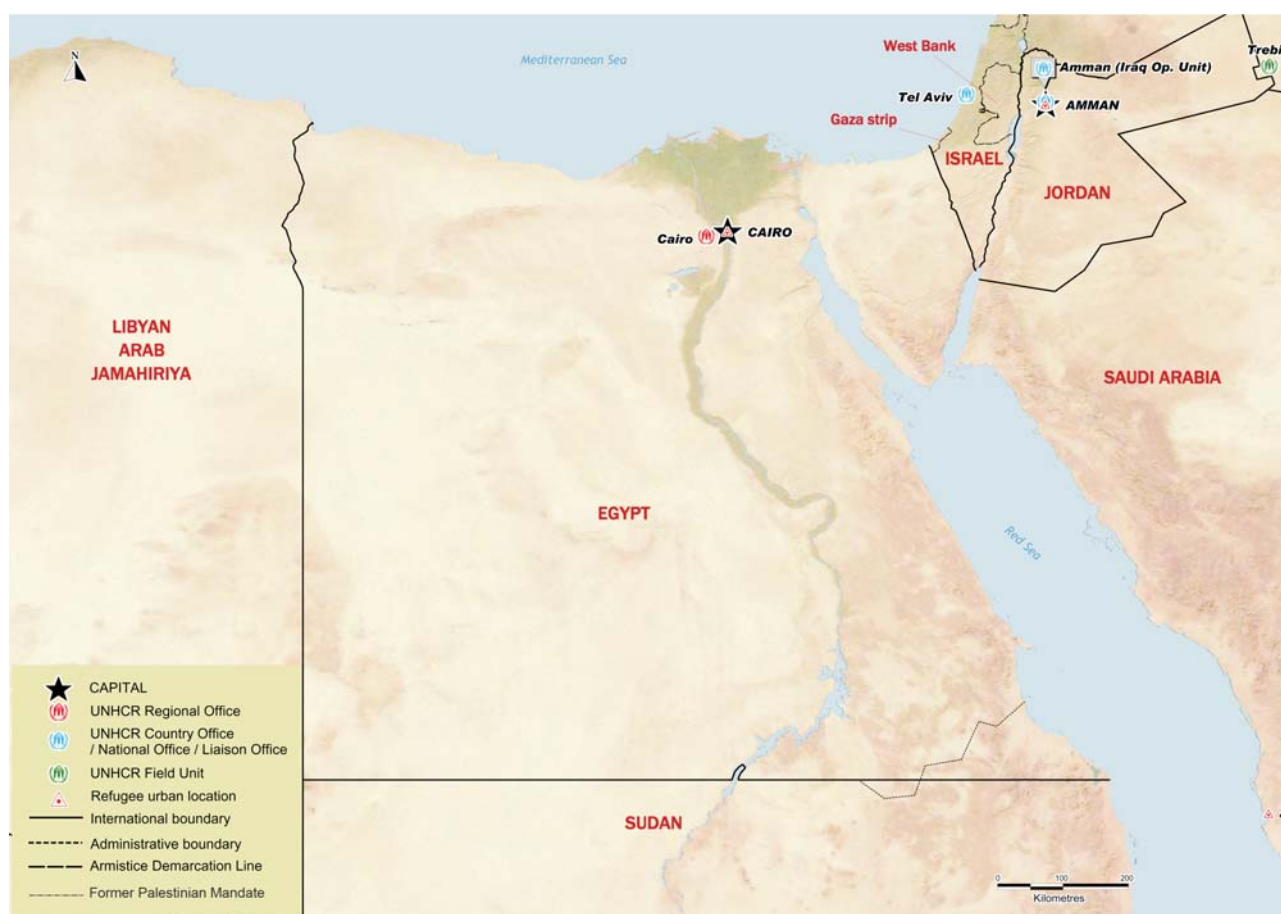


# EGYPT



## Operational highlights

- UNHCR continued to register all people of concern who approached its office in Cairo and determine their international protection needs through individual refugee status determination (RSD) or on a *prima facie* basis. All refugees and asylum-seekers were issued with UNHCR documents which allowed them to be granted six-month renewable residence permits by the Government, thus protecting them from *refoulement*.
- In 2010, Cairo was selected as a pilot city for the implementation of UNHCR's policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas. In Cairo, the implementation of the policy yielded new strategies for health care, education and livelihoods for 2011.

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Occupied Palestinian Territory <sup>1</sup>	70,000	30	47	59
	Sudan	10,000	10,000	39	32
	Iraq	6,800	6,800	50	35
	Somalia	6,200	6,200	51	25
	Eritrea	900	900	51	16
	Ethiopia	600	600	60	13
	Various	600	600	37	19
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Sudan	12,500	-	38	32
	Eritrea	600	-	68	15
	Somalia	380	-	56	35
	Ethiopia	320	-	79	8
	Iraq	170	-	33	39
	Côte d'Ivoire	120	-	18	7
	Various	230	-	40	28
<b>Stateless</b>	Various	60	60	77	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>109,480</b>	<b>25,190</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The demographic breakdown refers to the 30 assisted only.



Kilo Arbo Wi Nus, a Cairo suburb, hosts Sudanese refugees who have opened small shops and food outlets.

UNHCR / T. HARTWELL

- UNHCR helped people of concern to gain access to basic social services. Subsidized health care was provided through partners and a referral system. Refugee and asylum-seeker children were assisted to attend primary and secondary school. Financial support was provided to the most destitute refugees and those with special needs.

## | Working environment |

Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to the Organization of African Unity's 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. However, it has not developed domestic asylum procedures and institutions. In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in 1954, all activities pertaining to registration, documentation and RSD are carried out by UNHCR.

The number of people of concern registered with UNHCR in 2010 totalled some 39,000, of whom 58 per cent were Sudanese, 17 per cent Iraqis and 17 per cent Somalis. All were living in Cairo, except for some 1,200 residing in Alexandria.

Egypt has traditionally been a refugee destination, but in recent years it has also increasingly become a transit country, with irregular movements of people through its territory. Reports of irregular movements into Israel and of people detained while making this journey continued to be received in 2010.

## | Achievements and impact |

### Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR worked closely with governmental counterparts on registration, documentation and RSD, as well as on the

issuance of residence permits and exit visas. It engaged in dialogue with the authorities on irregular movements and the detention of people arrested while attempting to cross borders irregularly. UNHCR was able to obtain access to registered refugees and asylum-seekers in detention on a case-by-case basis.

- People of concern have access to legal remedies through UNHCR's legal partner.
- UNHCR's refugee-law training and capacity-building activities targeted border guards, lawyers, journalists and NGOs. In cooperation with the Egyptian Press Syndicate and other actors, UNHCR conducted 13 training sessions targeting some 325 individuals.

### Fair protection processes

- UNHCR received a daily average of 100 refugees and asylum-seekers. Based on documents issued by UNHCR for people aged 12 and older, the Government issues renewable legal-residence permits valid for six months. In late 2007, the Government agreed to UNHCR's proposal to update the documents using the most recent technology, but implementation has not yet begun.
- UNHCR continued to carry out its RSD mandate. For Sudanese asylum-seekers, individual RSD was suspended in 2005, however, individual status determination has continued since then, based on a system of identification of those with special needs, in particular from Darfur.

### Basic needs and services

- UNHCR provided financial assistance to the most destitute refugees and those with special needs. An average of 10,000 – 11,000 people, constituting about 25 per cent of the population of concern to UNHCR, were provided with

financial assistance. The rate of assistance varied between USD 52 – USD 210 per month, depending on family size. The amount provided to refugee households in 2010 covered only 30 per cent of their basic needs.

- Support was provided and foster families were identified for some 200 unaccompanied or separated minors. Best Interest Determination (BID) assessments and reviews were regularly carried out.
- UNHCR secured access to subsidized primary and emergency health care for people of concern. Some 41,500 medical consultations were conducted in 2010, of which 60 per cent were at the primary level and 40 per cent at the secondary or tertiary level. Some 1,600 people were treated by UNHCR's partner, and patients suffering from chronic illnesses were provided with treatment on a monthly basis.
- Refugee women have access to antenatal, natal and early neonatal services through UNHCR's partner, and 660 pregnant women benefited from these services. Some 30 people of concern suffering from tuberculosis received outpatient care. The medical assistance was complemented by social support.
- Through a Letter of Understanding (LOU) signed by UNHCR and its local partner, UNHCR supported some 700 malnourished people with supplementary food packages.
- During the academic year 2010–2011, UNHCR provided education grants ranging between USD 175 – USD 490 to some 6,300 refugee and asylum-seeker children, allowing them to attend primary and secondary school.
- Two LOUs were signed with Sacred Heart Church to print books to help teach the Sudanese curriculum and to train some 270 refugee teachers.

### Community participation and self-management

- In 2010, UNHCR conducted a participatory assessment with the main refugee communities to assess their needs in protection, health, education and financial assistance. In addition, some 20 multi-functional refugee community meetings took place during the year.
- Over 20 outreach workers trained by the Psychosocial Training Institute in Cairo played a key role in improving the access of people of concern to medical, social and legal services.
- UNHCR facilitated the access of almost 1,200 refugees to vocational training institutions. Some 60 individuals received employment counselling, and seven were eventually employed.

### Durable solutions

- Resettlement continued to be used as a protection tool to address specific needs. In 2010, UNHCR referred more than 900 individuals to the Resettlement Hub in Beirut and 671 people were resettled.
- UNHCR assisted some 400 individuals to return voluntarily to Sudan. Despite efforts by the Government of Southern Sudan, interest in return remained limited, as many refugees prefer to remain in Cairo rather than go back to an uncertain future in Southern Sudan.

- UNHCR also assisted 175 Iraqis to return to Iraq.

### Logistics and operations support

- In cooperation with IOM, UNHCR assisted refugees to return to Southern Sudan by air and provided 50 per cent of the transportation allowance. UNHCR also assisted some 100 Sudanese to return to other parts of Sudan by boat and rail. Iraqis who returned with UNHCR's assistance were provided with air tickets and financial assistance.

### Headquarters and regional support

- In Egypt, UNHCR hosts four regional posts (Community Services, IT, Public Health and Refugee Law Training) which support all operations in the region.

### | Constraints |

The situation of refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt is characterized by difficult socio-economic conditions, including limitations on access to the formal labour market and lack of affordable health care and public education. Sharp hikes in the prices of basic commodities and the worldwide financial crisis have also affected the most vulnerable people of concern. UNHCR continues to provide health care, education and financial assistance. Despite the obstacles, efforts to develop a sustainable self-reliance strategy for refugees are underway.

### | Financial information |

The 2010 budget was increased by USD 1.5 million compared to 2009 in order to address more effectively the urgent needs of refugees and asylum-seekers for health care, education and financial assistance, as well as to provide assistance to 25 per cent of the number of people of concern, compared to 17 per cent in 2009.

### | Organization and implementation |

UNHCR operated through one office in Cairo covering Egypt and the League of Arab States.

### | UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	1
□ Total staff	65
International	8
National	39
JPOs	1
UNVs	17

### | Working with others |

UNHCR worked with eight implementing and operational partners, including three churches. It remained engaged in the UN Country Team in Egypt and took part in joint activities, and cooperated with UNDP and UNV to support and manage the UN Volunteers programme. UNHCR also collaborated with various UN agencies in Egypt, namely WFP, UNICEF, WHO and ILO, as well as IOM.

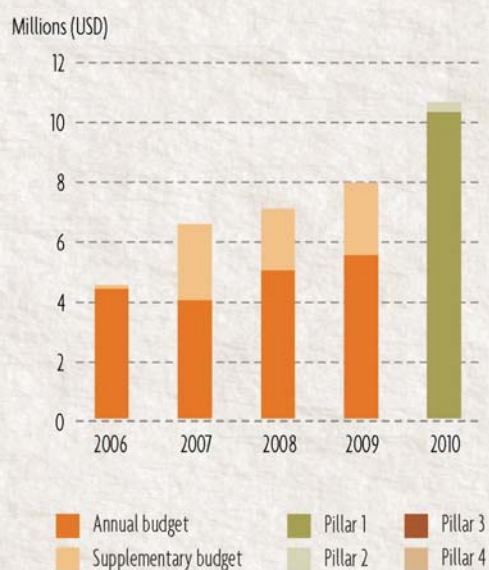
## | Overall assessment |

Access to the territory and UNHCR's registration and RSD processes are respected in Egypt. However, the detention and systematic deportation of people moving in mixed flows to Israel remains a serious concern. In addition, prevailing social conditions result in many people of concern being particularly vulnerable and dependent on UNHCR's financial assistance and subsidized basic services. Efforts will continue to increase access to those in detention, enhance livelihood opportunities for refugees, improve health and education strategies and work with refugee communities to pursue durable solutions.

## Partners

**NGOs:** Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial, Association for the Development and Enhancement of Women, Caritas Egypt, Catholic Relief Services USCCB (USA), Family Planning Association, Refugee Egypt, Refugee Ministry of St. Andrew, *Terre des Hommes*

## Expenditure in Egypt 2006 - 2010



## Budget, income and expenditure in Egypt | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>13,602,088</b>	<b>331,304</b>	<b>13,933,392</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	2,637,031	0	2,637,031
Other funds available	7,664,851	316,563	7,981,414
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>10,301,882</b>	<b>316,563</b>	<b>10,618,445</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National legal framework	171,910	0	171,910
Non-refoulement	119,600	0	119,600
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>291,510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>291,510</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	438,220	0	438,220
Fair and efficient status determination	448,621	0	448,621
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>886,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>886,841</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Nutrition	18,060	0	18,060
Basic domestic and hygiene items	14,281	161,352	175,633
Primary health care	693,845	136,246	830,090
Education	1,293,069	0	1,293,069
Services for groups with specific needs	2,214,888	0	2,214,888
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,234,143</b>	<b>297,598</b>	<b>4,531,740</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Community self-management and equal representation	171,828	0	171,828
Self-reliance and livelihoods	161,309	0	161,309
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>333,137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333,137</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	327,327	0	327,327
Resettlement	266,671	0	266,671
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>593,998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>593,998</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Programme management, coordination and support	601,621	4,925	606,546
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>601,621</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>606,546</b>
Instalments to implementing partners	3,187,336	14,041	3,201,377
Other objectives	173,296	0	173,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,301,882</b>	<b>316,563</b>	<b>10,618,445</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.