

# Egypt Country Chapter 2024



**3RP**

REGIONAL REFUGEE  
& RESILIENCE PLAN



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**Egypt Country Chapter 2024**

**Cover photo:** Mohamed, a Syrian refugee working in his blacksmith shop in Alexandria, Egypt.

Photo © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes

**Design:** UNHCR/Klement

**For additional information:**



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# Introduction & Context



The Arab Republic of Egypt is a party to two important international treaties on refugees, namely the 1951 Convention with its 1967 Protocol, and the regional legal instrument governing refugee protection in Africa (1969 OAU Convention). Cooperation between the Government of Egypt and UNHCR is governed by the 1954 Memorandum of Understanding, which delegates a set of defined responsibilities to UNHCR including but not limited to: registration, documentation, refugee status determination, resettlement, voluntary repatriation, and support for vulnerable individuals, while the Government retains the role of the issuance of residence permits for refugees. In 2019, the Government of Egypt announced the drafting of a national asylum law with the aim of developing national procedures to regulate the asylum and refugee framework and proceed with the registration process, an effort that has been supported by UNHCR.

Egypt has a long tradition of welcoming and hosting refugees and asylum-seekers and has been actively participating in the ongoing discussions on the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), which aims to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries. Egypt has already implemented some of the key principles of the GCR, including the out-of-camp policy and equitable responsibility-sharing. Despite the strain on national resources, Egypt grants access to rights and services, including access to education and healthcare services, to Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers, on par with Egyptian citizens.

While Egypt maintains a generally tolerant protection environment, overlapping global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, in conjunction with the later consequences of the war in Ukraine and the escalation in Gaza have aggravated the economic challenges, equally affecting refugees, asylum seekers and host communities. Some of the challenges faced by refugees and asylum-seekers

include limited formal employment opportunities, the inability to meet basic needs and high secondary and tertiary healthcare expenses. The growing influxes and sharp increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt have put strain on national administrative capacities leading to lengthy residency application processes.

As of November 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt has officially registered 487,695 refugees and asylum seekers from 59 different nationalities, including Syrian refugees who are the second largest population in the country after Sudan, with 150,465 refugees registered as of the end of October 2023 (source UNHCR data portal). In addition, Egypt is home to 9 million migrants from 133 countries, the majority originating from neighbouring countries facing protracted crises and have been living in Egypt for over a decade while they are considered in a refugee-like situation.

The protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, remains conducive. Syrians are welcomed in the country and there is a favorable treatment by society and authorities alike. While visa requirements introduced in July 2013 for Syrians entering Egypt are maintained, Syrians continue to enter Egypt including for family reunification reasons. Government policies do not allow any forcible return to Syria).

The Government allows refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR to regularize their residency and grants six-month renewable residence permits. However, there has been increasing demand for residence permits, and the waiting period for an appointment has increased from 47 days in June 2023 to more than 155 days now. The long waiting period and the inability of refugees to renew their residence on time affects many aspects of access to essential services, and education is no exception. 3RP partners will advocate to consider increasing the national processing capacity of the residence permit for refugees and asylum seekers until the digitalization of the immigration data system is completed.

In Egypt, efforts are being made to address the refugee needs through a comprehensive protection and solutions strategy. This strategy aims to support host community and refugees' self-reliance and expand resettlement opportunities in third countries. Egypt is also dealing with the recent influx of refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan, after the outbreak of armed conflict in the country in mid-April, adding to the challenges to the situation.

Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta. Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals as well as they benefit from all subsidies in the transport and food sectors, provided by the GOE to its citizens. Sharing public services and government subsidies represents an added challenge for the Egyptian economy, which is dealing with serious economic pressures with high inflation rate (40% as of November 2023, according to Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - CAMPAS sources).

Continued price hikes of regulated goods and services are adversely affecting refugees' households and members of the impacted community. The difficult socio-economic conditions and increases in the cost-of-living leading refugees to negative coping mechanisms to survive and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. In this context, resilience activities are crucial to support the GOE efforts to enhance the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services. While state institutions play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education, and health needs, they require further support in -line with the responsibility sharing principle-providing broad and quality services for both the refugee and members of the impacted host communities. In addition, interventions to expand access and support to livelihood opportunities and increase self-reliance of both refugees and Egyptian communities are sought, jointly with the GoE.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	58,707	58,707
	Women	46,656	46,656
	Boys	30,309	30,309
	Girls	28,413	28,413
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>164,085</b>	<b>164,085</b>
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	9,012	9,012
	Women	8,658	8,658
	Boys	6,798	6,798
	Girls	6,532	6,532
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>31,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

# Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Like many other countries, Egypt's economy has been affected by the recent global events. Egypt is the world's largest wheat importer and among the world's top 10 importers of sunflower oil. The war in Ukraine has led to a 44% increase in the price of wheat, and a 32% increase in the price of sunflower oil. According to the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), inflation has been strongly driven by the higher prices of core food items across the board, reflecting the impact of the war in Ukraine on the global prices of wheat and wheat derivatives. Many refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt who rely on the informal labour market, which makes up an estimated 40% of the country's GDP,[1] have found themselves out of work and struggling to meet their basic needs. Key commodity prices (including food and oil) have been increasing since February 2022, equally affecting host, refugee and asylum-seeker communities, whose income is often spent entirely on items needed to cover basic needs. According to the CBE, core annual inflation reached over 39% in March 2023, with food prices increasing by almost 63% year-on-year. The inflation rate continues to be negatively affected by the depreciation of the Egyptian pound.

The current macroeconomic environment and the global spike in commodity prices came on top of the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, further increasing the challenges faced by many refugees and asylum-seekers to provide for their families. These cascading developments compound the already low levels of income and reliance on the informal labour market for vulnerable population groups. The trajectory of the monthly Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), which is calculated based on governmental data on the consumer price index (CPI) obtained from the Central Agency

for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), gives a concrete reflection of the impact of these developments on refugees' ability to meet their basic needs. The SMEB was estimated at EGP 1,744 per individual in April 2022, rising to an estimated EGP 2,398 by August 2023. This indicated that the SMEB has exhibited an average increase of over 46% compared with February 2022. Meanwhile, the 2022 year-end UNHCR post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey shows that the average expenditure per person was EGP 1,254 in January 2023. This indicates the extent of the inability of refugees and asylum-seekers to cover the cost of most essential needs.

Vulnerability levels of Syrian refugees in Egypt remain high. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, lack of social and economic ties and access to subsidized goods. The limited formal market, together with the predominance of a competitive informal market and a considerably high labour offer, which can hardly be absorbed, leave refugees struggling to find well-paying jobs.

Most refugees and asylum-seekers continue to report their inability to meet their basic needs. Increasing numbers of forcibly displaced people and Egyptians are desperately hunting for second jobs, scrambling to find new ways to cope with soaring prices, amid a worsening cost-of-living crisis. This critical economic situation leads refugees to use negative coping mechanism such as reducing expenditures on various basic household needs and on food, skipping on rent payments or debt

repayment. To mitigate these risks, as of October 2023, 18,794 Syrian individuals were assisted with multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) based on a range of protection and socio-economic criteria. According to Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) dated August 2023, cash transfers as such were used to meet the refugees' various needs including food, rent, utilities and bills, health items and debt repayments.

Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face additional risks. Vulnerable members of the host communities find it also difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources. Egypt's poverty rate hovers close to 30% (May 2023), according to recent government statistics. The protracted nature of the Syria crisis calls for more investment in resilience and livelihoods. In this regard, UNHCR and UNDP continue to partner with local institutions and strengthen their capacities to optimize and tailor resilience-building interventions across the different sectors, that benefit both refugees and host communities 3RP partners continue to support national institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery aiming to complement government efforts where necessary.

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





# Strategic Objectives & Response Priorities

The 2023 3RP Country Plan for Egypt aims to continue the efforts of the appealing partners in strengthening protection for Syrian refugees and supporting the most vulnerable groups among them and the hosting community. Protection is hereby central cutting across the entire response, being mainstreamed across all sectors. 3RP partners will continue supporting and complement the GOE's interventions to gradually improve protection and service delivery, in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Egypt submitted new pledges during the Second Global Refugee Forum held in December 2023 in Geneva, including a pledge on the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national health and education systems, building upon previous pledges submitted in 2019, as well as a pledge on the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and another on addressing the impact of climate change on displacement, through the implementation of capacity building programs.

Partners will continue to work on multi-level interventions to address the increased challenges adversely impacting the protection space for Syrians and other refugees and asylum-seekers. While the political environment in the country remains stable and the security situation calm, the socio-economic environment continues to be challenging, particularly for vulnerable refugee families.

Protection partners have been providing technical support to the government towards the adoption of asylum and migration management policies that provide comprehensive, collaborative, and solution-oriented approaches, ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum and appropriate

protection-sensitive referral and assistance mechanisms. On 7 June 2023, the Government of Egypt announced that the Cabinet had passed a new asylum law, pending parliamentary approval; In 2024, partners will also continue to extend support to national authorities to address the needs of Syrian refugees, including through the provision of humanitarian, legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance.

3RP partners will continue to focus on timely identification and referral of child protection cases. Further priority areas will cover capacity building initiatives, strengthening of family and community-based alternative care arrangements, provision of specialized services for children with disabilities, cash-based interventions, specialized psychosocial support, including life skills and positive parenting programmes, as well as self-reliance activities for children and youth transitioning to adulthood.

There are over 30 UN and other international organizations and agencies working in different parts of Egypt, in close collaboration with designated line ministries for both humanitarian and development responses. Egypt continues to be an active member of key regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the African Union (AU), the East and Horn of Africa Migration Initiative, as well as the Khartoum Process.

For the protection sector, the Egypt 3RP focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to respond to the protection needs of refugees and impacted members of the communities, with an emphasis on children, adolescents, and youth. Protection partners will continue to provide services to respond to the needs of refugees

with heightened risks, while supporting the efforts of the Government of Egypt to ensure the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national systems as opposed to the creation of parallel systems for service provision to refugees. Support under the resilience component will continue to be carried out in close cooperation with the relevant ministries and national authorities to build capacities of relevant departments to enable them to meet the pressing needs of refugees and host communities. This is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the four strategic priorities, stated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF) - signed in Egypt in May 2023 for four years - to achieve sustainable development, focusing on five primary development pillars which are people, planet, prosperity, governance in addition to women and girls.

Case management and multi-sectorial service provision and full access to all services will remain a key element of the protection response, through the involvement of the community volunteers as well as legal counselling activities. Targeted assistance will be focused in the areas of food, health, education, basic needs, and support in livelihoods work, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthening the service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates.

Programmes benefiting both refugees and local communities will promote harmonious coexistence and social cohesion, while also expanding existing community protection for refugees. With the increased integration of refugees into the national educational system, 3RP partners will further extend support to the Ministry of Education's (MoE) systems in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education. Partners will also continue to address the needs of out-of-school children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities through life skills and vocational training opportunities and developing additional child-friendly spaces. Adolescents will further be supported in accessing secondary schools and receiving certification. While tertiary education and access to universities remain critical.

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

There is an urgent need to advocate for more support by the international community to the government of Egypt to ensure the sustainability of the services provided to refugees, and to support developmental interventions aimed at enhancing the resilience of host communities and promoting social cohesion, in line with the principle of burden and responsibility-sharing.

# Durable Solutions Strategy

The strategic use of resettlement is considered a tangible expression of solidarity and responsibility sharing with the Government of Egypt. Resettlement remains the main durable solution for many refugees. In view of this, UNHCR and partners will continue and strengthen its advocacy with resettlement states to pledge commitments to refugees in Egypt, advocating for the inclusion of Syrian refugees in its resettlement programs, notwithstanding emerging refugee situations across the globe. It is likely that quotas will either remain at the same levels as in 2023 or increase in line with Egypt's fast-growing resettlement needs. Similarly, advocacy efforts will also focus to expand and improve on the availability and predictability of complementary pathways for refugees.

3RP partners will support the Government's continued efforts to maintain access to asylum and protection space. Efforts will be focused to provide support towards asylum policies for a more comprehensive, collaborative, and solution-oriented response to asylum seekers, and towards the enhancement of migration and asylum management by the authorities, ensuring that those in need of international protection are identified and have access to asylum mechanisms and assistance. The identification and processing of Syrian refugees for resettlement remain a priority, in the spirit of responsibility sharing. Understanding the intentions and concerns related to return to Syria, as well as trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant humanitarian and development actors will be strengthened as part of Inter-Agency efforts. For most Syrians, voluntary return in safety and dignity is currently not a viable option. Results of the Seventh Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return to Syria conducted in February 2022 indicate that the hope for refugees to return to Syria remains relatively strong compared to

earlier in the crisis. However, 90% of participants reported that they would not return to Syria in the next twelve months, citing security conditions, protection concerns, and limited access to shelter, basic services, and livelihood opportunities, as the main factors impacting their decision. As such resettlement remains the main durable solution for refugees in Egypt, along with other admission programs to third countries and voluntary repatriation, on a very limited scale. Partnerships & Coordination

The Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG), chaired by UNHCR, is the highest coordination body to the refugee response in Egypt where partners discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps and challenges with regards to refugee communities of all nationalities. The Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG) is an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together the sector and sub sector working groups in Protection, Public Health, Education, Food Security, Basic Needs and Cash-Based Interventions, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion, and WASH. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify, and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The (ISWG reports to the IAWG for policy decision and overall guidance).

Each sector working group has its specific set of partners including Egyptian line ministries, donors, international agencies, and international and national NGOs. Under the Protection working group, three sub-working groups are established to cover Child Protection, Violence against Women and Girls and Community-Based Protection (CBP). All sector working groups and sub-working groups meet monthly. If required, agencies will form task forces to focus on specific outputs and enhance synergies and impact such as the PSEA task force which was established in 2023 to work on development common indicators and joint post distribution monitoring as well as to measure

the SMEB. UNHCR, as chair of the IAWG, briefs the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and donors on developments on refugee issues and provides updates on implementation of the Regional Refugee Resilience and Response Plan (3RP) on regular basis. These fora ensure coordinated, collaborative, and comprehensive approaches and responses to address protection and resilience needs and provision of humanitarian, protection, and solutions assistance to refugees as well as the vulnerable communities in Egypt.

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# Accountability Framework

Partners will continue to actively engage in community outreach to understand the specific concerns and needs of men, women, boys, and girls to maximize coverage and service provision, promote social cohesion, and empower community-led structures. Refugees and asylum-seekers will be engaged through community meetings, sector-specific focus group discussions, assessments, studies, and participatory assessment.

The Community-based Protection working group will focus specifically on analyzing and identifying preferred channels of communication with Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable. It will enhance coordination in identifying information needs and gaps, improve direct feedback and response mechanisms with the refugee community, and empower Refugee Led Organizations and community representatives. Refugees and asylum-seekers will be actively involved in decision-making processes and the design and delivery of interventions.

Community centers strategically located in neighborhoods home to significant refugee populations will ensure refugees receive accessible information on humanitarian agencies' interventions and services, through posters, videos, awareness initiatives and regular direct interaction with staff members UNHCR's Infoline also provides a systematic and efficient method to answer queries from forcibly displaced people, including related to assistance, protection, registration, RSD and durable solutions.

On monitoring, evaluation and reporting, the partners in this appeal will continue to exchange information and roll out information management tools, assessments, and feedback from the communities, to ensure evidence-based planning and programming and cross-sectoral linkages. Partners will continue to report on indicators through Activity-Info to reflect progress made.

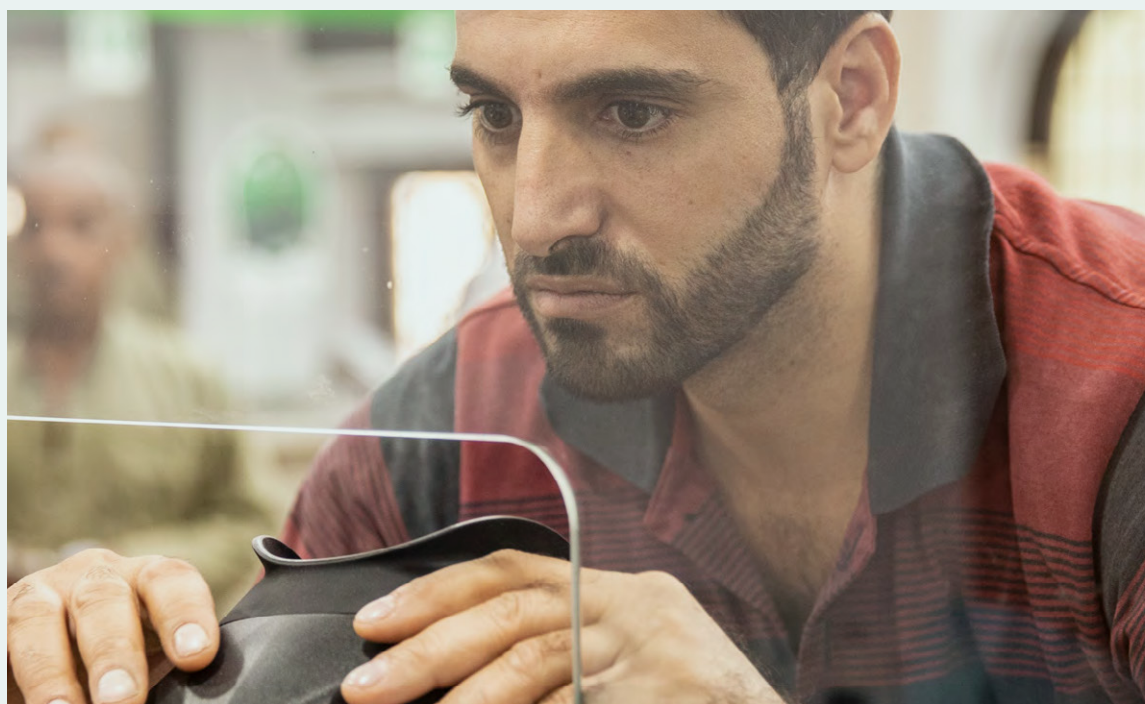
# Egypt: Financial Requirements Summary

**Table 1: Egypt Financial Requirements by Agency**

Agency Name	Type of Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2024 (USD)		
		Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
Balqees	National NGOs	12,000	7,820	19,820
Care Egypt Foundation (CEF)	National NGOs	117,928	-	117,928
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	International NGOs	384,055	497,028	881,083
Don Bosco	International NGOs	421,376	90,758	512,134
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFR)	National NGOs	-	61,265	61,265
Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)	National NGOs	186,000	162,123	348,123
Youth And Development Consultancy Institute Etijah (Etijah)	National NGOs	96,774	375,875	472,649
Gezour Foundation	National NGOs	4,800	4,152	8,952
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion) (Handicap)	International NGOs	48,000	142,500	190,500
International Labour Organization - Egypt (ILO - Egypt)	UN Agencies	-	1,830,400	1,830,400
Life Makers Foundation (Egypt) (LMF)	National NGOs	-	96,000	96,000
Mais	National NGOs	-	134,800	134,800
Plan International	International NGOs	128,160	465,041	593,201
Syria Al Gad	National NGOs	95,000	20,432	115,432
Terre Des Hommes International (TDH)	International NGOs	250,000	698,000	948,000
UN WOMEN	UN Agencies	70,000	266,000	336,000
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	UN Agencies	18,600	-	18,600
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UN Agencies	-	500,000	500,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UN Agencies	-	21,600	21,600
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	UN Agencies	3,300,000	528,000	3,828,000
Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	UN Agencies	-	436,000	436,000
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)	UN Agencies	45,893,070	1,500,176	47,393,246
United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	UN Agencies	2,393,124	113,828	2,506,952
World Food Programme (WFP)	UN Agencies	8,865,059	656,368	9,521,427
World Health Organization (WHO)	UN Agencies	-	5,200,000	5,200,000
<b>Total requirements</b>		<b>62,283,946</b>	<b>13,808,167</b>	<b>76,092,113</b>

**Table 2: Egypt Country Financial Requirements by Sector:**


Sector	Sub Sector (for Protection)	Total Jan-Dec 2024 (USD)		
		Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
Basic Needs - CBI		23,486,188	48,000	23,534,188
Education		7,548,207	148,423	7,696,630
Food Security and Agriculture		8,865,059	656,368	9,521,427
Health		7,500,911	5,470,523	12,971,434
Livelihoods and Social Cohesion		431,176	5,851,994	6,283,170
Multi-Sector		66,600	48,000	114,600
Nutrition		41,284	98,971	140,255
Protection	CBP	-	72,000	72,000
Protection	Child Protection	847,141	1,022	848,163
Protection	GBV	3,380,523	433,320	3,813,843
Protection	Other protection activities	9,828,857	816,745	10,645,602
Shelter and NFI		-	162,800	162,800
WASH		288,000	-	288,000
<b>Total requirements</b>		<b>62,283,946</b>	<b>13,808,167</b>	<b>76,092,113</b>



SECTOR

# Protection

**Protection Sector Working Group Response**  
(including Child Protection, Gender Based-Violence,  
and Community Based Protection sub working groups)

 [Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



*Samira, a Syrian refugee, painting at Soryana which is a training and human resource development centre supported by UNHCR in Alexandria, Egypt. Photo © UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes Photo*

<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<p><b>General Protection</b>, Chair: UNHCR  <b>Child Protection</b>, CO- Chair: UNICEF &amp; UNHCR  <b>Violence against Women and Girls</b>, CO- Chair: UNICEF &amp; UNFPA  <b>Community- Based Protection</b>, CO- Chair: UNHCR &amp; TDH</p>								
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	<p>Balqees, Care Egypt Foundation (CEF), Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFR), Youth and Development Consultancy Institute, Etijah, Handicap International/ Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Plan International, Syria Al Gad, Terre Des Hommes International (TDH), UN WOMEN, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).</p>								
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	<p>Ministry of Youths and Sport, the National Council for Women, the Ministry of Health and Population, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity, National Council of Childhood and Motherhood, Save the Children International, Plan International Egypt, Caritas Egypt.</p>								
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Support the Government of Egypt in maintaining asylum space and in promoting international refugee standards and protection principles.</b></li> <li><b>2. Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral lifesaving and protection and assistance to Syrian refugees and extend support to host communities.</b></li> <li><b>3. Identify through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted protection assistance.</b></li> </ol>								
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	<p>Protection services and programs offered by UNHCR are designed to address the specific needs and capacities of women, girls, men, and boys of all ages. Gender mainstreaming and the use of gender-disaggregated information and activities have been integrated into the organization’s interventions across the operation. The objective is to aid to these groups, recognizing that women, girls, boys, and men have immediate legal, practical, and strategic survival needs, particularly in humanitarian crises. UNHCR will continue to prioritize gender-sensitive interventions and programming throughout its operations.</p>								
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>								
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<p><b>US\$ 14,056,521</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>General Protection .....</td> <td>9,828,857</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Protection .....</td> <td>847,141</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violence against Women and Girls .....</td> <td>3,380,523</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community-Based Protection .....</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	General Protection .....	9,828,857	Child Protection .....	847,141	Violence against Women and Girls .....	3,380,523	Community-Based Protection .....	0
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<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<p><b>US\$ 1,323,087</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>General Protection .....</td> <td>816,745</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Protection .....</td> <td>1,022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violence against Women and Girls .....</td> <td>433,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community-Based Protection .....</td> <td>72,000</td> </tr> </table>	General Protection .....	816,745	Child Protection .....	1,022	Violence against Women and Girls .....	433,320	Community-Based Protection .....	72,000
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<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<p><b>US\$ 15,379,608</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>General Protection .....</td> <td>10,645,602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Protection .....</td> <td>848,163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violence against Women and Girls .....</td> <td>3,813,843</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community-Based Protection .....</td> <td>72,000</td> </tr> </table>	General Protection .....	10,645,602	Child Protection .....	848,163	Violence against Women and Girls .....	3,813,843	Community-Based Protection .....	72,000
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## Current Situation

As of end of October 2023, UNHCR had registered a total of 151,721 Syrian refugees and asylum seekers, 70,019 (46.1%) are females and 81,702 (53.9 %) are males. The Syrian refugees account 37 % of the entire registered refugee population in Egypt. Out of total number, 12,410 were registered in 2023 (new birth 1,462, in situ 3,376 and new arrivals 7,572). The Syrian refugee population reside mainly in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta. 11,850 (7.78%) of the Syrian Individuals have specific needs.

The overall protection environment in the country remained generally stable with the Government of Egypt (GOE) continuing to extend its hospitality to Syrian refugees. However, the outbreak of the conflict erupted on 15 April 2023 in Sudan, which led to displacement of more than 400,000 Sudanese till end of December 2023, in addition to more than 8,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs), from Sudan to Egypt, has affected the Syrian refugees and asylum seekers' general access to the public and humanitarian services. The GOE's capacity to respond to the needs of all the refugees, has been overburdened, moreover, most of the attention of the humanitarian community was given to support the Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers while the Syrian and refugees from other nationalities were secondly prioritized.

As of end of October 2023; 57,245 Syrian Refugees and asylum seekers children were registered with UNHCR (47% girls and 53% boys). Out of them 448 are identified unaccompanied and separated children (71 % boys and 29 % girls). Generally, refugee children are included in the child protection services provided by the government, for example, Syrian refugee children or their families/ care givers can call the National child help line through the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, to report serious child protection risks of violence and abuse. However, the national system is already overburdened, and therefore face challenges to adequately respond to the protection gaps of the Syrian refugee children.

Safe and confidential Violence against Women and Girls multi-sectoral referral pathways were established in 2023, including Violence against Women and Girls case management, emergency shelter, psychosocial support, legal assistance, emergency cash assistance, medical support, clinical management of rape, sexual and reproductive health integrated services, support to livelihoods opportunity, and timely response for urgent cases.

In Egypt, Community-based Protection (CBP) sub working group was established in 2023, it coordinates the Community-based Protection work of agencies and Refugee-led Organizations through interagency coordination and direct engagement with refugees focusing on six key areas: information sharing, coordination and harmonization, policy guidance, advocacy, communication with communities and capacity building.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	58,707	58,707
	Women	46,656	46,656
	Boys	30,309	30,309
	Girls	28,413	28,413
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>164,085</b>	<b>164,085</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	4,822	4,822
	Women	4,633	4,633
	Boys	3,638	3,638
	Girls	3,495	3,495
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>16,587</b>	<b>16,587</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Over 17 Protection-related assessments were conducted by sector members in 2023 involving around 4,416 forcibly displaced people from many nationalities, including Syrian refugees and asylum seekers.

Access to territory in Egypt is challenging for those without valid passports and visas. Moreover, Syrian refugees and asylum seekers officially registered with UNHCR are entitled to a six-month renewable residence based on their asylum status in the country. The increase in the number of refugees in Egypt in 2023, particularly, Sudanese and the rise in the number of registrations with UNHCR has seen prolonged the waiting period for residence appointments increase from 25 days in 2022 to 166 days in November 2023. In addition, the lengthy administrative and court procedures

lead to a delay in registering and authenticating personal status events, such as marriage, birth, death, and divorce, as well as delays in issuing personal status documentation such as birth certificates for children born in Egypt. In 2023, the CBP sub sector working group members conducted 11 assessments with approximately 3,800 participants from refugees from various nationalities, including Syrian refugees, in different locations across Greater Cairo and on the North Coast. Participants raised many challenges, such as the delay in obtaining proper documentation, including residency, access to education, difficulties in meeting their basic needs due to the lack of livelihood opportunities, and the need to improve communication with the host communities.

## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

The protection sector's objectives for 2024 are:

- **Support the Government of Egypt in maintaining asylum space and in promoting international refugee standards and protection principles.**
- **Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees and extend support to host communities.**

Identify through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted protection assistance. In 2024 the 3RP appealing partners will enhance the protection space, and services provided to refugees and impacted host communities. Partners will continue to work closely with the Government of Egypt to try to issue longer residency periods and for a faster processing schedule. They will strengthen the legal aid provided to Syrian refugees and asylum seekers, to raise awareness of their rights and obligations in the country and to ensure access to justice and other fundamental rights, including civil documentation and birth registration. Special attention will be given to victims of Violence against Women and Girls, women at risk, children, and persons with heightened protection risks. Capacity building will focus on supporting national protection mechanisms by providing training, technical expertise, and advice to national and local authorities on international protection and refuge protection matters within mixed movements.

Child protection sub sector working group partners will continue providing case management to respond to identified risks. Furthermore, given many Syrian communities live outside the larger cities of Greater Cairo and Alexandria, community-based child protection will be strengthened. Community leaders and organizations will be capacitated to identify and support children at risk.

GBV sub sector working group and the appealing partners will improve Violence against Women and Girls prevention and response activities to enhance access to quality and timely services based on a survivor-centred approach. Prevention activities will focus on women and girls' social and economic empowerment, promoting a protective environment for girls in refugee community schools, and supporting community-based prevention mechanisms. Increased efforts will be dedicated to further localizing the response through women-led and refugee-led organizations by providing technical expertise. The provision of psychosocial support for frontline workers will also be prioritized to enhance the quality and continuity of services as well as case management and data protection training including assessment and analysis of SEA risks. Coordination will be strengthened with relevant working groups, particularly Child Protection and Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

CBP partners will empower Syrian refugee and asylum-seeker leadership structures and Refugee Led Organizations by providing capacity and material support to strengthen their self-management and meaningful participation, particularly to identify and lead community solutions and promote social cohesion between refugee and host communities. Through CBP networks, accountability to refugees will be improved, by effective feedback and response mechanisms on their rights and access to services through refugee outreach modalities, community centers and information sessions for new arrivals. Individual protection case management will be expanded and outsourced to partners to identify persons with specific needs such as persons with disabilities, elderly and women at risk, who will receive targeted assistance including psycho-social and material support and rehabilitative services for inclusion in their community.

## Accountability Framework

UNHCR ensured AAP inclusive programming through different means, one of which is the participatory assessment. The participatory assessment exercise ensures that disaggregated feedback by age, sex, and other diversity considerations is collected. These assessments involve collecting feedback from refugees and asylum seekers in a disaggregated manner,

considering factors such as age, sex, and other diversity considerations. The findings obtained from these assessments are incorporated into the Operations Management Cycle (OMC). This ensures that the concerns and suggested solutions provided by refugees and asylum seekers are considered in UNHCR's programs, and that effective feedback is provided.

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**The Protection sector and its three sub- sectors (CP, GBV and CBP) monitoring and evaluation framework will include in 2024:**

- Registration of Syrian asylum seekers.
- Provide protection and legal aid services to Syrian refugees.
- Provide children/caregivers with Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Supported children at risk with Best Interest Procedures (BIP), including the Best Interest Assessment (BIA) and Best Interest Determination (BID)
- Children at risk who receive individual case management.
- Children and caregivers are benefiting from winterization.
- Respond to the needs of Syrian refugees, asylum seekers and members form the host communities who are at risk or survivals of GBV (including GBV case management, MHPSS, cash assistance, shelter, legal support, medical response, dignity kits, and referrals).
- Conduct GBV prevention activities and messages to raise awareness on GBV through awareness-raising sessions and outreach efforts promoting behavioral change.
- Train community mobilizers and volunteers (male & female) on the identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and information dissemination.
- Provide awareness and information sessions to refugees and asylum seekers on different protection related issues.
- Provide with psycho-social support.

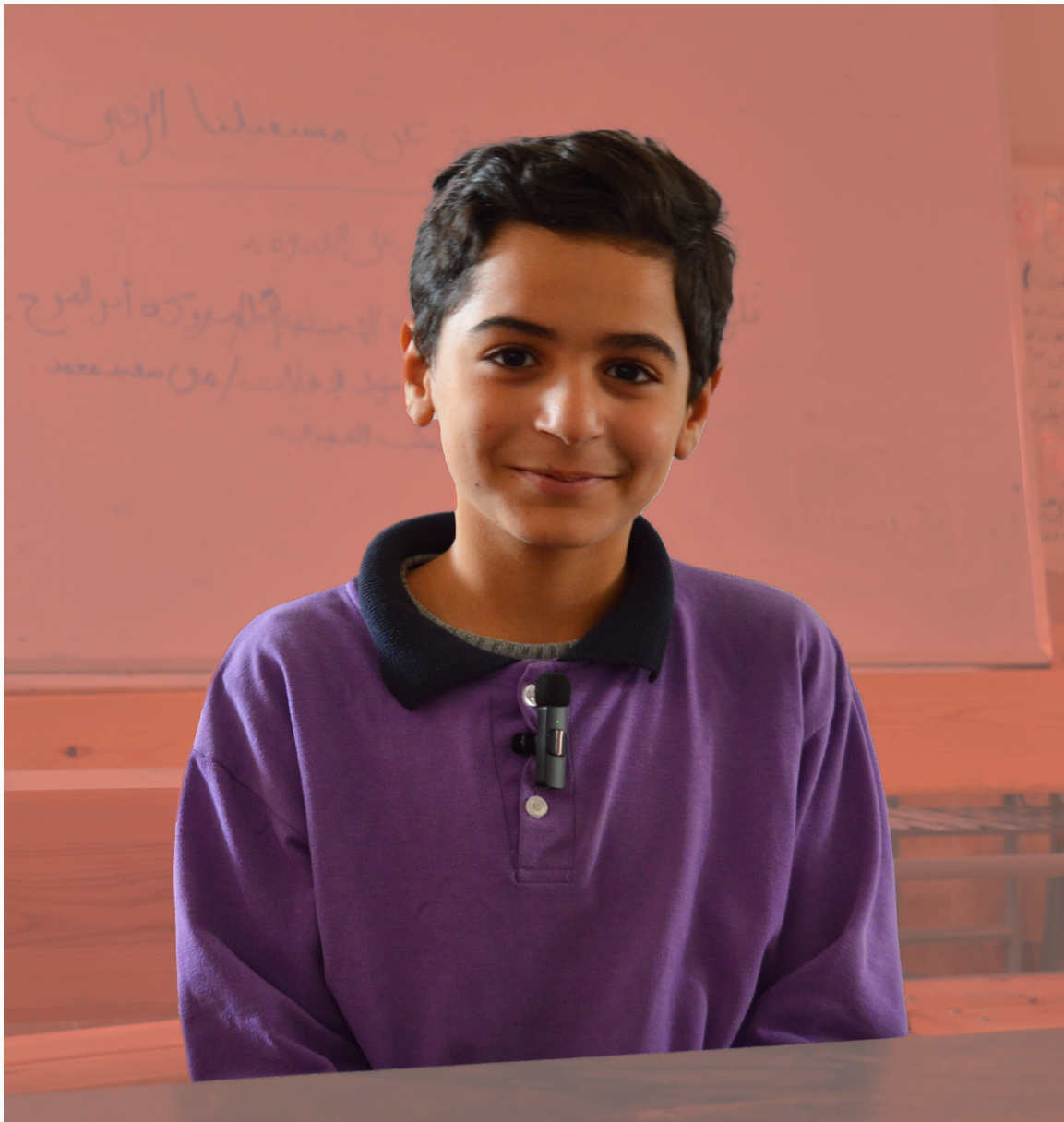
SECTOR

# Education

## Education Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



Ali (11) is a Syrian student at one of the Instant Network Schools. Ali wants to be a surgeon when he grows up just like his mother. Photo ©UNHCR / Lamis Soliman

<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Co-Chairs:</b> United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) & United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS), Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion) Plan International, Syria Al Gad, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Egypt Ministry of Education (MoE) Egypt Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Access to education for refugee children is increased</b></li> <li><b>2. Quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective environment is enhanced</b></li> <li><b>3. Capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response is strengthened</b></li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	3RP partners will provide their services to boys, girls and adolescents on equal footing with no discrimination between genders. All activities aim to support boys and girls equally, and in some cases, girls are prioritized in the response particularly in areas where further enhanced services are needed for female refugee students.
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 7,548,207</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 148,423</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 7,696,630</b>

## Current Situation

As of October 2023; about a third of the Syrian registered refugees, 50,753 children were at school age (9,952 Kindergarten, 19,823 Primary School and 20,978 Secondary School). The GOE has granted access to Syrian registered refugee students and other refugees from various nationalities to the national public school, however, due to the increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers during 2023, especially the Sudanese refugees, this has affected the government school capacity to enrol them.

On 20 November 2023, the Minister of Education and Technical education of Egypt issued a circular no. 39, which stipulates that refugee and asylum-seeking students would be enrolled in Egyptian public schools however, this is subject to submitting proof of their status. This would mean that refugee students should possess valid Documents, including UNHCR's registration cards and residency. Asylum-seekers and refugee students should provide a confirmation letter from UNHCR to be enrolled in schools. Furthermore, Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR enjoy access to public universities on par with Egyptian nationals, with those who obtained their Secondary School Certificate from an Egyptian school fully exempted from the tuition fee applicable to foreign students.

Amidst challenging economic circumstances in the country and the GOE's plans to digitalize and reform the education sector, both the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) and Ministry of Higher Education (MoEHE) resources remain under strain. Consequently, sustaining the same level of inclusion and assistance to refugee children and youth through the public education system would not be possible without the support of the 3RP partners and fundings from the international community.

Education sector partners continue to work with MoETE and other government partners to ensure refugee boys and girls whose families are in possession of expired documents or residency permits, are granted access to schools as early as possible. 3RP partners are supporting public schools through an inclusion programme that enhances the schools' capacities to serve children with specific needs and particularly Unaccompanied or Separated Children (UASC). Furthermore, Syrian refugee girls and boys with disabilities will be supported in 2024 to access schools close to their homes, in addition to specialized private schools that meet their educational and care needs. In addition, these children receive special education grants to cover school fees, transportation, and other specialized education and care services.

The inclusivity and mainstreaming discourse of Syrian students within the Egyptian Education system is informed and based on the 2022 Technical Education Working Group Advocacy Strategy that was developed through the leadership of UNICEF with abreast participation of the education partners. The advocacy strategy which is looking at costing of operationalization based on multiyear costed action plan, represents the roadmap of the sector's interventions and programming for the coming years. While resources to assist Syrian refugees in higher education remain very limited, the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) continues to provide scholarships for tertiary education to refugees of all nationalities. The total number of Syrian refugees benefiting from this scholarship for the academic year 2022/2023 reached over 541 scholars. For 2023/2024, 50 scholars have been selected. Yet, support to higher education opportunities remained limited compared to the needs, considering the increased number of secondary school graduates and students. Approximately 2,000 higher education students need such support for next year and beyond.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	-	-
	Women	-	-
	Boys	25,068	20,012
	Girls	23,502	17,048
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>48,570</b>	<b>37,060</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	-	-
	Women	-	-
	Boys	3,177	3,177
	Girls	3,053	3,053
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>6,230</b>	<b>6,230</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

3RP education partners are reorienting their programmes to cater for the needs of refugee children studying in public schools or at home. Education grants to refugee families with school age children enrolled and public schools' attendance continue to be a crucial intervention to allow most vulnerable refugees to access education services. The grant is paid to cover part of the tuition fee, safe transportation, stationary and for children to buy school uniforms. UNICEF assessed literacy and numeracy skills during April 2022 on a representative sample of children. Based on the findings of this assessment, a remedial learning programme was developed to equip and capacitate the teachers with the required technicalities that enable them to address the primary grades' learning loss. More activities, such as these remedial programs

continue also to be needed. Refugee youth still face challenges in accessing education and livelihood opportunities. Targeted programmes addressing youth education including life and employability skills, psychosocial support, technical and vocational courses, as well as recreational activities will be implemented in 2024 to 2,600 refugee youth. In 2024, 3RP partners will enhance efforts to identify out-of-school children as well as children at risk of dropping out of school and provide them with education services that suit their needs. In addition, measures to combat Violence against Women and Girls and CP risks in education facilities will be implemented jointly with Child Protection partners and through the newly established Education Working Group - Violence against Women and Girls Task Force.



## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

3RP Partners will be supporting refugee children to access quality formal and non-formal education, through the provision of education cash grants to families for their children's enrollment and tuition fees as well as to enhance the quality of education and learning for students in all types of schools. Additional vulnerability grants are also provided to the most vulnerable families to alleviate the burdens of their socio-economic difficulties. Children with disabilities will be financially supported to enroll in schools with a model of education and care suitable for their needs. Education partners will implement activities with school children including individual learning materials, bridging, remedial, language classes, MHPSS and catch-up classes approach. These activities aim to prepare students for their formal exams and remediate the identified learning loss that was exacerbated

by their displacement journey. Additionally, learning, and extra-curricular activities will be provided for all children in both formal and non-formal settings to support refugee and migrant children's integration and encourage social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities. Finally, technical support, refurbishment of WASH facilities and classrooms coupled with the provision of equipment will be provided to strengthen the capacity of the public education system to absorb the added number of refugee boys and girls and improve their protection space. Targeted public and community schools hosting refugee children will also receive specific training, targeting teachers and enrollment and certification of staff to provide the needed educational support for forcibly displaced school age children and youth.

## Accountability Framework

Education Sector Partners will continue to actively communicate with refugee communities and engage in outreach activities, conduct assessments and Focus Group Discussions with school age boys, girls and their families to understand their concerns, priorities and needs. This will help partner's monitoring of delivery and impact and ensure coverage and good service delivery, promote social cohesion, and empower communities. Refugees and asylum-seekers will be engaged throughout the process and their views will be reflected in planning and reviews of the 3RP Education Sector component.

**The Sector members will monitor the response activities using the below indicators:**

- # of school age children and youth provided with education grants to facilitate enrollment in formal and non-formal education.
- # of Children with disability supported to enroll in schools that have the model of education and care suitable for their needs.
- # of public and community schools hosting refugee children benefiting from construction, refurbishment, maintenance, or supplies.
- # of Ministry of education and community learning initiative staff trained.
- # of refugee school age children benefiting from Bridging, remedial, language classes, MHPSS, accelerated learning programs in formal and non-formal settings.

SECTOR

# Food Security

## Food Security Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Chair:</b> WFP
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Aram academy for science and maritime transport, Plan international, and Sohag community development association for children and women.
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.</b>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	3RP partner ensure streamlining Gender with Age Marker (GAM) by systematically integrating principles, and tools in all steps of their programmes. Partners place great emphasis on gender equality, protection, accountability to affected populations and environmental sustainability, including through the reinforcement of safe, accessible, and inclusive community feedback mechanisms. They will ensure that monitoring tools and methods and evaluation systems are gender-responsive, protection-sensitive, and inclusive, with data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. Disaggregated analysis will ensure that decision making is evidence-based and guided by detailed and systematic analysis of the specific needs of girls, boys, women, men, and persons with disabilities.
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 8,865,059</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 656,368</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 9,521,427</b>

## Current Situation

Considering its status as a net food importer, Egypt has been heavily impacted by the global economic turmoil and the subsequent supply chain disruptions, which have put pressure on the country's ability to meet the growing domestic food demand. Despite the successful implementation of Egypt's 2016 economic reform programme, rising inflation, soaring commodity prices and currency devaluations are likely to have an impact on food and nutrition security, disproportionately affecting people in vulnerable situations, displaced persons, and asylum seekers, including Syrians.. In urban contexts, income poverty is the key determinant of food insecurity in the country. According to the World Bank, despite progress in recent years during population growth, an estimated 27.3 percent of the population suffered from moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020. The recent sharp devaluation

of the Egyptian pound and rising inflation (40% as of October 2023 according to CAMPAS) are likely to further aggravate poverty and food insecurity, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable groups

Food sector partners facilitate access to essential food needs to Syrian refugees through cash-based interventions (CBIs) which allow refugees to meet their basic needs in urban settings over prolonged time periods. WFP's serious funding shortfall has impacted refugees who used to receive cash for food support and no longer receiving from September,2023. The cuts impacted specifically 36,000 individuals of all nationalities including a significant number of Syrians. Cash assistance at a maximum amount to the equivalent of USD \$14.6 and is disbursed by WFP through pre- paid cards monthly.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	9,184	9,184
	Women	7,480	7,480
	Boys	5,087	5,087
	Girls	4,749	4,749
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>26,500</b>	<b>26,500</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	-	1,090
	Women	-	1,047
	Boys	-	822
	Girls	-	790
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3,750</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

The recent sharp devaluation of the Egyptian pound, which had lost more than 60 percent of its value year-on-year in November 2022,<sup>1</sup> and rising inflation are likely to further aggravate poverty and food insecurity, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable groups. Findings from food security outcome monitoring exercise conducted in September 2023, revealed that 62% of the refugees' beneficiaries

reported spending the total amount of the WFP assistance on food, demonstrating a high degree of food insecurity and, 38% were spending the assistance on food and/or other items such as rent and utilities. Additionally, the report indicated an overall reduction in food security indicators among refugee households that can be attributed to inflation and the increase in food prices during the last year. In July 2023, food inflation reached 68.2%.

<sup>1</sup> WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring report 2022

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

Appealing partners will continue to support the greater integration of Syrian refugees, and asylum seekers into host communities, through a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, responding to immediate needs, while providing opportunities for livelihood activities to improve self-reliance and integration over the long term. Simultaneously, through a long-term perspective, partners will advocate actively the economic inclusion of refugees and their inclusion under national social protection schemes, while seeking to mobilize sufficient funding from development partners to support the efforts by the Government of Egypt to enhance the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. Partners will continue to assist vulnerable refugees. Cash assistance is provided monthly in the form of e-cards with a value of 24.9 USD. The cash modality also serves to support pregnant and lactating refugee women and children under two with monthly cash transfers, conditional upon medical check-ups and other nutrition services.

Partners will also work with refugees and host communities, following a community participatory approach aimed at creating long-term sustainable income generation opportunities. This program will allow for a gradual shift from unconditional assistance to more targeted conditional assistance that promotes self-reliance through market-based livelihood training. It will also include the fostering of improved financial inclusion and economic empowerment for women and the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises that encourage social cohesion and self-reliance. In 2024, WFP will launch a two-year livelihoods improvement program targeting 7,500 refugees, including Syrian refugees and host community per year in high-refugee-concentration governorates such as Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta. The self-reliance programme will build employability skills of refugees and their host communities, will advance gender equality, and will contribute to stability and social cohesion. In addition, the 3RP partners will collaborate with the Government of Egypt, and academic and private sector institutions to identify and advocate for sustainable solutions for refugee communities in Egypt to access their basic needs and reach food security levels.

## Accountability Framework

The Sector members will monitor the response activities using the below indicators:

- Targeted crisis-affected populations have access to cash-based assistance and support to meet their essential food and nutrition needs.
- Targeted refugees and urban host communities participate in vocational and skills development to access income-generating activities.

3RP partners commits to accountability to the affected refugee population and follow two main principles:

- a) Affected people have a right to be actively involved and have their needs and preferences reflected in the decisions that affect their lives.
- b) Meaningful engagement makes food security and nutrition interventions more effective.



SECTOR

# Public Health

## Public Health Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



*Mostafa Moussa, A Syrian refugee, getting medical assistance in a UNHCR supported Caritas clinic.  
Photo © UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes*

<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Co-Chairs:</b> WHO & UNHCR
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), Syria Al Gad, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO)
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	<p><b>Egyptian Government:</b> Ministry of Health and Population</p> <p><b>Semi-Governmental Organizations:</b> Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)</p> <p><b>Non-Governmental Organizations:</b> Caritas, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), Refuge-Egypt, St Andrews Refugee Services (StARS) and Terre Des Hommes (TDH)</p> <p><b>United Nations:</b> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.</b></li> <li><b>2. Engage with national institutions, and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.</b></li> <li><b>3. Further engagement with donors and development partners with the aim of mobilizing the necessary funds to support the Egyptian Government's capacity to expand the services provided to refugees, asylum seekers and affected host communities.</b></li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	Health response is aiming to ensure access to health care services for all, regardless of gender, age and disability. Where possible, the results of interventions are monitored disaggregating for gender and age. The health working group is using the expertise within its member organizations to continuously ensure greatest possible inclusivity.
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 7,500,911</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 5,470,523</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 12,971,434</b>



## Current Situation

Refugees are granted access to public health care services like Egyptian citizens. A bylaw of the Universal Health Insurance Scheme stipulated that all foreigners residing in Egypt, including refugees and asylum seekers, shall be covered by a Comprehensive Health Insurance. Refugees were also included in the COVID-19 response and the 2019 presidential initiative “100 million health” for early Hepatitis C screening and treatment, while benefiting from other Presidential Health Initiatives. Psychological support is provided through the clinics of the General Secretariat for Mental Health to refugees and migrants without discrimination.

However, they are not included in national programmes for social or financial protection. In addition, even though language is usually

not an issue for Syrians, some cultural barriers might be present. Most Syrians also lack the social networks and extended family structures on which many Egyptians rely in case of illness. Typical health services that Syrian refugees and asylum seekers have difficulties accessing include treatment for more advanced chronic diseases (cardiovascular, neurological, metabolic, immunologic, cancers) and inpatient hospital care (surgery, intensive care etc). Some recent developments have impacted negatively on the capacity of the Egyptian health care system, especially the devaluation of the national currency which have caused a sharp rise in costs for various medicines and medical consumables that must be imported. The continuous influx of persons fleeing the conflict in Sudan is putting additional strain on the public system.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	58,707	35,660
	Women	46,656	29,047
	Boys	30,309	19,752
	Girls	28,413	18,441
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>164,085</b>	<b>102,900</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	9,012	9,012
	Women	8,658	8,658
	Boys	6,798	6,798
	Girls	6,532	6,532
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>31,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

The main recent assessments undertaken by the sector members are the Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS) and the UNHCR annual Participatory Assessment, a feasibility study by the International Labor Organization (ILO) together with UNHCR in 2022 on the implementation of universal health insurance scheme in all of Egypt, a recent assessment conducted by UNICEF which includes component on health and an WHO study to provide comprehensive analysis on the challenges faced by refugees, asylum

seekers, and their experiences to access health care during the era of COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the health sector gets information through routine data collection by the various health programmes and occasional internal reports and field missions. Key findings confirm that although refugees and asylum seekers have access to primary health care and basic health services such as vaccination and preventive reproductive health care, access to many of the advanced health care services is more challenging.

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

Appealing partners will provide medical services in complementarity with the services offered by the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population such as treatment of non-communicable diseases and hospital care. In addition, public health infrastructure will be strengthened through procurement and instalment of essential medical equipment, provision of consumables, medication, and vaccines, as well as through staff training and establishing / updating of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines. Special attention will be given to mental health, reproductive health care services especially to survivors of Violence against Women and Girls through establishing an effective referral mechanism for comprehensive reproductive health and protection response in coordination with the Violence against Women and Girls sub sector, as well as communicable diseases including Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Tuberculosis (TB). Through advocacy, inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers into the national development response, for example, the universal health insurance scheme (UHS) will be accelerated. Furthermore, information

sharing, and community engagement will be strengthened to ensure that forcibly displaced people are aware of the available services and misinformation is minimized. Cultural barriers will be reduced through sensitization campaigns among health facility staff, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material and hotline services. Provision of assistance will consider the needs of persons with disability through assessing prevalence of different forms of disabilities and functional status. Accessibility of disabled people to healthcare facilities will be promoted as well as social inclusion, empowerment, and protection, through raising awareness in the communities about rights of people living with disability.

## Accountability Framework

The needs and opinions of affected populations are continuously being sought through the regular surveys conducted such as the Health Access and Utilization Survey and the Participatory Assessments. In addition, individual programmes have feedback/complaint mechanisms to ensure further accountability.

The Sector members will monitor the response activities using the below indicators:

- # of individuals received primary healthcare service
- # of Individuals received secondary or tertiary health care services.
- # of children under five years of age receive routine immunization/vaccine and growth monitoring services.
- # of healthcare staff trained
- # of secondary health care facilities provided in-kind support.
- # of primary health care facilities provided in-kind support.



SECTOR

# Nutrition

## Nutrition Sub- Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Chair:</b> UNICEF
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.</b></li> <li><b>2. Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social system.</b></li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	<p>The nutrition services are targeting children aged under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers in health facilities. There is active participation of the pregnant and lactating mothers, particularly during the infant and young child feeding counselling sessions in promoting breastfeeding and the prevention of maternal and childhood malnutrition. No negative effective such stigmatization is associated with the nutrition interventions. Nutrition services reporting age and sex disaggregation of children under five years. Furthermore, health facilities staff providing nutrition services are a combination of male and female health professionals.</p>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 41,284</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 98,971</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 140,255</b>

## Current Situation

The depreciation of the Egyptian pound has increased economic pressure on the Egyptian and refugee populations, making it more difficult to access a nutritious, well-balanced diet. Recent influx of displaced persons from Sudan may reduce available funding for Syrian populations and may put further pressure on the Egyptian health care system. The Egyptian MOHP provides routine nutrition services such as growth monitoring and promotion and infant and young child feeding counselling, and micronutrient supplementation to the Egyptian population and refugees. Equipment and supplies and health worker capacity may require upgrading to enable the health system to respond to increased host population and refugee needs. At present, there are insufficient stocks of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to manage all cases of severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF and partners are currently supporting the MOHP to digitalize its primary health care services by introducing District Health Information System (DHIS) platform, which will enable individual tracking of the nutrition status of refugee children and mothers. WFP, partners, and academia innovated online training courses for breastfeeding counselling and anthropometry to enable rapid scaling up of training of front-line health workers. The nutrition sector in Egypt is working with MOHP and academia and other partners to set up a wasting programme for early detection and management of cases with moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	-	-
	Women	-	-
	Boys	9,401	864
	Girls	7,834	736
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>17,235</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	-	-
	Women	-	-
	Boys	8,160	8,160
	Girls	7,840	6,532
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

The sector members and partners conducted nutrition assessments in Alexandria with Syrian refugees using as methodologies phone call surveys, studies, and reports of focus group discussions. The results of the assessment showed that high prices are limiting the access of both refugees and vulnerable members of the host community, to quality food, leaving many Syrian refugees at risk of malnutrition, especially children. Recent nutrition assessments and data shared by the MODP show limited access to quality food, a

high percentage of malnutrition cases, children either being underweight or eating unhealthy food, and community leaders with limited access to health services, even with cash assistance. In addition, families have indicated fear of stigmatization in health facilities as a barrier to access to health and nutrition services. UNICEF will work in governorates and facilities with large concentrations of Syrian population, such as Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, and Qaliubia among others.

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

The Nutrition sector will continue to support the GOE to ensure that Syrian displaced families receive nutrition support, mainly for children under five years and pregnant or nursing women. This includes building the capacity of health workers for early detection, screening and responding to all forms of malnutrition, wasting, and anaemia cases among children under five and pregnant and lactating women, in areas with high concentrations of refugee populations, whether in the Primary Health Care (PHC) units or in Civil society organizations (CSO)-affiliated spaces in, Cairo, Giza, Alexandria and other governorates. Partners will work with academia to develop national wasting management guidelines and set up referral pathways and scale up training programmes. Other activities include technical support and provision of equipment and supplies such as ready-to-use therapeutic food and micronutrient supplementation. In collaboration with the GOE, partners will provide infant and young child counselling to improve their diets. The MOHP will also play a key role on community mobilization, awareness-raising and transforming harmful social norms to address

the root causes of inadequate diet. Nutrition sector will continue to support the Ministry of Health in improving the District Health Information System (DHIS) platform, registering Syrian children and mothers who benefit from the Nutrition services in the Primary Health Care Facilities. All the above will be provided to both refugee and host populations.

## Accountability Framework

Nutrition partners are committed to Accountability to Affected Population. The nutrition interventions are designed based on quantitative and qualitative information received from the affected communities and partners. Community engagement is enhanced by various structures at health facility and community levels. Apart from the communities, mothers and caregivers of children participate in counselling on recommended nutrition practices. Also, information sharing on the nutrition services in and out of the health facility is key to delivery. The nutrition sub-sector continues to work closely with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), other UN Agencies, NGOs, and the MOHP to strengthen coordination and partnerships on nutrition, and the introduction of feedback and compliant mechanism.

The Health sector will monitor the response activities using the below indicators, with MOHP and other partners providing required inputs:

- # of children below 5 years of age screened for malnutrition.
- # of primary health care facilities supported by equipment.
- # primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling.





SECTOR

# Livelihood & Economic Inclusion

## Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



*Lamia Ismael, a Syrian refugee artisan making ornaments for the Holidays at a UNHCR-Made 51 assignment.*

*Photo ©UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes*

<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Co-Chairs:</b> UNHCR & UNDP
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	Balqees, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Don Bosco, Youth and Development Consultancy Institute Etijah (Etijah), Gezour Foundation, International Labour Organization - Egypt (ILO - Egypt), Life Makers Foundation (Egypt) (LMF), Mais, Plan International, Syria Al Gad, UN WOMEN, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	CARE International, Don Bosco, Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Etijah, Gezour Foundation, The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Italian Cooperation, Latte, Day Saint Charities, National Council for Women, Refuge, Swiss Embassy, Dutch Embassy, StARS, Tomoh CBO, United Refugee Network
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.</b></li> <li><b>2. Encourage development partners to step up funding to support the government's efforts towards expanding services provided to refugees and asylum seekers.</b></li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	The projects have an Age Gender and Diversity Approach (AGD) approach, targeting sectors where women inclusion can be facilitated and beneficiaries between 35 and 55 years old are considered for both self and wage employment. Diversity is also promoted as much as possible while engaging with employers, to provide when possible flexible work accommodations.
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 431,176</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 5,851,994</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 6,283,170</b>

## Current Situation

The economic crisis that Egypt is facing, and the high level of inflation has negatively impacted access to meaningful livelihood opportunities. Syrian refugees are mainly working in self-employment and the cost of raw material has drastically increased eroding the profit. Transportation costs as well food prices skyrocketed, including the one of nuts, bread, oil etc. This had catastrophic consequences for Syrian refugees in general and women as many are engaged in food preparation businesses and in selling nuts and nuts derivate products. Those working in wage employment saw the value of their salaries decrease as rarely they keep up with actual inflation rates. Lack of financial access also didn't allow refugees to rely on savings and to put in place other copying strategies.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	5,430	2,616
	Women	4,423	2,131
	Boys	3,007	1,449
	Girls	2,808	1,353
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>15,668</b>	<b>7,548</b>
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	4,233	4,233
	Women	4,067	4,067
	Boys	3,194	3,194
	Girls	3,068	6,532
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>14,563</b>	<b>14,563</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Sector partners conducted several livelihood assessments in 2022 and 2023 targeting refugees from various nationalities. Key findings from the assessment showed difficulties in looking and maintaining a wage employment and high transportation fees for the self-employment, high cost of materials and

of renting a shop and psychological support. Women are better to maintain jobs than men. Due to lack of documentation or proof of education or qualification refugees have difficult access to job opportunities. Exclusion from any forms of financial inclusion also affects particularly self-employment chances.

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

The LEI sector aims to simultaneously meet the goals of market-based economic empowerment of refugees and vulnerable host communities. 3 RP Partners will put more efforts to build the resilience of the refugee families against economic shocks and stresses as well as they will foster social cohesion between refugees and host communities and develop local capacity to respond to the refugee influx through an integrated socio-economic inclusion strategy. The LEI sector will operationalize the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN) by developing medium- and long-term scenarios to build refugees and host community's resilience. This approach will require interventions in coordination with national authorities, institutions, civil society, and the private sector to improve refugees' socio-economic inclusion and access to the labor market, including self-employment and entrepreneurship. Partnering with relevant entities will promote crucial interventions that can benefit from refugee and host community human potential and capacities. Women, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), youth, and other vulnerable groups will receive tailored programs. These approaches will reduce refugee and host community socioeconomic vulnerability and financial burden. Livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion measures will also help national and local governments and institutions to implement social cohesion activities.

Partnering with national and local authorities to plan and provide resources and services will continue as key priority. This will help national and local authorities address the refugee needs which will be coordinated with central and local governments to increase national ownership and engage civil society and the private sector in attaining economic and social development. Partners will also conduct socio-economic profiling, stakeholder mapping, evaluating market access gaps to inform programming, advocacy efforts and partnerships, providing refugees with information, self-employment support, job counselling to be able to access services and market opportunities. Developing socio-economic inclusion partnerships with the public and private sectors, civil society, international organizations, academia, and refugees will also remain a paramount in the implementation of LEI programs. Livelihood grants to Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers will be disbursed, to enable them to establish or support income-generating activities aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in Egypt. The main livelihood sectors are retail, production, and service.

## Accountability Framework

The accountability to affected population will be ensured through meetings with refugees and host communities to identify their priorities and be part of the decision-making process. This will happen through ad hoc community meetings and regular working group meetings, where Community Based Organizations CBO and refugee-led organizations are represented. A feedback mechanism is also in place among most partners while all of them conduct regular monitoring work and adjustments when required.

The LEI sector will monitor the response activities using the below indicators:

- # of people who received livelihood support (productive assets, job placement facilitation/ cash grants to start up and / or to expand businesses or business support in cash or in kind).
- # of persons provided capacity development and training for livelihood purposes.



*Khaled has transformed his life and business with support from UNHCR and Caritas Egypt - Alex Refugees' Office. Through entrepreneurship training and two grants, he expanded his workshop, employing two people, including a local Egyptian. Khaled's business has grown to export finely crafted furniture overseas, providing for his family and creating new opportunities. Photo © UNHCR Egypt / Sebastian Herwig*

SECTOR

# WASH

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene WASH Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III:  
Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Information, Education and Communication (UNICEF)
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	UNICEF
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.</b>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	The WASH activities aim at promoting gender equality and ensuring the protection particular emphasis on addressing gender-based violence. In the context of WASH, the activities prioritize the provision of gender-responsive, safe, and inclusive facilities and services. This includes the establishment of private and gender-separated sanitation, washing, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities for girls.
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 288,000</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 288,000</b>

## Current Situation

WASH in health care facilities is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving health goals or any community. Safe water, functioning hand washing facilities, latrines, and hygiene and cleaning practices are especially important for improving health outcomes linked to maternal, new-born, and child health, as well as carrying out basic infection prevention and control (IPC) procedures necessary to prevent antimicrobial resistance (AMR). To provide quality of care and reduce infections, healthcare facilities must have the appropriate infrastructure and staff capacities to provide safe, effective, equitable, and people-centered services.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	29,110	29,110
	Women	23,712	23,712
	Boys	16,124	16,124
	Girls	15,054	15,054
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>84,000</b>	<b>84,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.



## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

WASH partners' joint assessments and data collected from the MOHP reported the lack of drinking water and water sources, deficiencies in some sanitation facilities, significant demand for the improvement of cleaning services, need for waste management, and the lack of access to hygiene, dignity, and baby kits in some healthcare facilities, as primary concerns. There is also a need for additional water tanks, rehabilitation of water sources, and for power supply problems affecting hospitals, clinics, and primary health care units to be addressed. Situation analysis conducted by UNICEF

individually and in some cases jointly with partners, to assess WASH at healthcare facilities (HCFs) in some governorates, showed that some health places require improvement in the WASH situation inside these locations.

So, it is very crucial to improve the infrastructure of the WASH facilities inside health facilities and increase the capacity of health staff to provide hygiene awareness and education to other health staff and to community members (Egyptian and non-Egyptian).

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

The wash sector will put more efforts to ensure that Syrian refugees have access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. This is essential for protecting them from waterborne diseases and promoting their overall health and well-being. Preparedness activities will include, pre-position WASH supplies and equipment and Hygiene items (soap, hygiene kits, water tanks, water treatment systems, latrine, and shower), train the staff on WASH preparedness and response procedures and develop contingency plans to address unexpected challenges. The partners' response activities will support water supply through the construction of additional water storage, rehabilitate or repair water points where possible to have a sustainable and constant source of water with rational use. Partners will also support the sanitation interventions through the construction and rehabilitation of emergency and permanent latrines and bathing shelters. The wash sector will also incorporate the repair and refilling of hand-washing facilities, and the establishment of mechanisms for regular cleaning.

In addition, partners will work on enhancing the hygiene education through community mobilization activities among the most vulnerable families with infants, young children, and high risk pregnant and lactating women to enhance their knowledge on the importance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene, water conservation and hand washing. Risk communication and hygiene promotion campaigns will be conducted to raise the awareness of refugees about the importance of handwashing, and proper sanitation practices. Refugees will be also receiving hygiene kits, such as soap and menstrual management kits for women and girls of menstruating age. Moreover, to maintain a clean and healthy environment partners will support waste management systems to effectively collect and dispose of waste, reducing environmental contamination and minimizing the risk of disease transmission.

## Accountability Framework

UNICEF ensures the involvement of the affected population, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project through several modalities. This includes conducting focus group discussions with beneficiaries, engaging in direct conversations with them during monitoring visits, and utilizing UNICEF Rapid Pro data collection tool for rapid assessments, monitoring, and feedback gathering in emergency and development contexts. Feedback collected from these interactions plays a critical role in shaping the design of the humanitarian response, UNICEF places a strong emphasis on adapting the project based on the feedback received to ensure it effectively addresses the specific needs and preferences of the affected communities.

**The Sector members will monitor the response activities using the below indicators:**

- # of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water.
- # of people accessing an improved WASH facility.
- # of people reached with handwashing behavior-change programmers.



Photo © UNHCR Egypt / Radwa Sharaf

SECTOR

# Basic Needs / Cash Based Interventions

## Basic Needs / Cash Based Intervention Sector Working Group Response



[Click here for Annex II + III: Detailed Requirements and Logframes](#)



Layla is a 6-year-old Syrian refugee who wants to become a dentist. Photo © UNHCR / Firas Al-Khateeb

<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	<b>Co-Chairs:</b> UNHCR & WFP
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	Life Makers Foundation (Egypt) (LMF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), PLAN international, Save the Children international (SCI), Handicap International (HI), Etijah institute
<b>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.</b>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	<p>The formulation of a proxy-means targeting formula considered gender and age-specific factors, such as the gender and marital status of household heads and the age and gender composition of household members.</p> <p>The analysis accounted for various risks faced by refugees and asylum-seekers, including the ratio of children and older persons at risk, underage marriages, single-parent households, and persons with disabilities, relative to the total household size.</p> <p>This comprehensive approach ensures that the cash assistance program considers a range of vulnerabilities and characteristics to effectively address the diverse needs of the beneficiaries.</p>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 23,486,188</b>
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>US\$ 48,000</b>
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024</b>	<b>US\$ 23,534,188</b>

## Current Situation

Syrian refugees and asylum seekers residing in Egypt face multifaceted challenges. Access to essential resources, including unconditional cash assistance, becomes a critical lifeline to address fundamental household needs like food, rent, utilities, healthcare, and debt repayment. However, the current economic crisis in Egypt, coupled with soaring inflation rates, heightens the difficulties for these individuals. Even with the current support provided, only a quarter of Syrian families receiving assistance can meet their essential needs, and the transfer value covers a mere 35% of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). Limitations of funding leave 32,523 Syrian individuals on the waiting list for cash assistance, facing prolonged financial insecurity and heightened vulnerability. The delayed access to crucial support further

exacerbates their challenges and inability to navigate the economic crisis securely. Innovations and adaptive approaches within the sector are imperative to address these challenges effectively. Efforts to enhance the efficiency of cash assistance delivery, improve the coverage of essential needs, and increase the transfer value to align with rising costs should be prioritized. The strain on national systems, coupled with the economic crisis, poses challenges in providing services, affecting both refugees and the local community. The primary challenges include potential disruptions to financial stability, heightened vulnerability, and delays in accessing crucial assistance, necessitating a comprehensive approach to mitigate their impact and improve overall resilience.

## Population Table

Population Group		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Refugees	Men	3 1,019	3 1,019
	Women	25,267	25,267
	Boys	17,181	17,181
	Girls	16,042	16,042
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>89,509</b>	<b>89,509</b>

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include these numbers in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

During 2023 the 3RP partners conducted several rapid needs and participatory assessments, key informant interviews and post distribution monitoring. The key findings showed the limited access to basic needs and job opportunities, the extreme poverty, which was exacerbated by price increases, devaluation of Egyptian currency, and the very low amount of the cash assistance received by vulnerable refugees. The deteriorating economic situation continues to

impact livelihood opportunities, Faced with barriers to accessing livelihoods, refugee and asylum seeker populations are likely to become increasingly reliant on unstable sources of income generation and resort to harmful coping strategies that may generate protection risks. Female-headed households are likely to experience particularly acute job insecurity while children will be disproportionately impacted by reduced household incomes.

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## Sectoral Objectives & Response Plan

The sector will continue working to ensure operational coordination on cash transfers and follow a common rationale approach. This includes avoidance of duplication, harmonization of tools and transfer modalities, reporting and monitoring among humanitarian actors, and coordinating complementary programs by different organizations and cash actors to ensure a comprehensive and effective humanitarian response. In 2024, the sector's partners will put more efforts to improve the work of the two task forces which were established in 2023 to work on developing common indicators and a joint Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tool, as well as to measure the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). CBIs partners will continue providing a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) assistance to address the basic needs of vulnerable refugees. To complement this effort, WFP will provide cash assistance to sustain food security. Together, both transfer values cover approximately 60% of the SMEB. A joint targeting hub, between UNHCR and WFP, will review and update the existing targeting methodology enhancing accurate prioritization of vulnerabilities and available resources are dedicated to those who need it the most.

The targeting hub started its operation in Egypt in early 2023. Presently, an automated mathematical algorithm is employed to assess eligibility, considering various factors, including age, family size, disability status, educational background, and employment status, among others.

## Accountability Framework

UNHCR is committed to strengthening accountability to affected people (AAP) by actively involving beneficiaries in decision-making. The cash partners conduct Participatory Assessments utilizing an Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming Approach. Insights gathered on preferences and feedback mechanisms contribute to refining the cash assistance program. To address challenges in reaching helplines, UNHCR employs diverse communication platforms, including community meetings, social media, and bulk text messaging. Focus group discussions also aim to enhance communication and contribute to the evaluation of the cash assistance program, placing persons of concern at the centre. Additionally, UNHCR is dedicated to fortifying its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Collected inquiries, complaints, and feedback are recorded on RAIS, enabling regular monitoring and analysis by the UNHCR CBI team. Front desk staff receive guidance on responding to cash assistance inquiries and referring cases as needed. This integrated approach ensures transparency, participation, and responsiveness throughout the program cycle, fostering continuous improvement in humanitarian programming tailored to the needs of those served.



Photo © UNHCR / Firas Al-Khateeb

## ANNEX 1:

# Abbreviations

<b>AGD</b> .....	Age Gender and Diversity Approach	<b>IEC</b> .....	Information, Education and Communication
<b>BIP</b> .....	Bets Interest Procedures	<b>ISWG</b> .....	Inter- Sector Working Group
<b>BIA</b> .....	Best Interest Assessment	<b>LMF</b> .....	Life Makers Foundation
<b>BID</b> .....	Best Interest Determination	<b>LEI</b> .....	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion
<b>CEF</b> .....	Care Egypt Foundation	<b>MoU</b> .....	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>COVID</b> .....	Coronavirus Disease	<b>MOFA</b> .....	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>CSO</b> .....	Civil society organizations	<b>MoHE</b> .....	Egypt Ministry of Higher Education
<b>CRS</b> .....	Catholic Relief Services	<b>MHPS</b> .....	Mental Health and Psychosocial
<b>CAMPAS</b> .....	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	<b>Mais</b> .....	Movement for self-development, interchange, and solidarity
<b>CPF</b> .....	Country Partnership Framework	<b>MSF</b> .....	Medicin Sans Frontieres
<b>CPSWG</b> .....	Child Protection Sub Working Group	<b>MPCA</b> .....	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
<b>CBP</b> .....	Community Based Protection	<b>MOHP</b> .....	Ministry of Health and Population
<b>CBT</b> .....	Cash-Based Transfers	<b>MoE</b> .....	Ministry of Education
<b>CBI</b> .....	Cash-Based intervention	<b>NGOs</b> .....	National non-governmental organizations
<b>CBO</b> .....	Community Based Organizations	<b>NCCS</b> .....	National Climate Change Strategy
<b>DHIS</b> .....	District Health Information System	<b>NNI</b> .....	National Nutrition Institute
<b>ERC</b> .....	Egyptian Red Crecent	<b>OAU</b> .....	Organization of African Unity
<b>EFR</b> .....	Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	<b>OMC</b> .....	Operations Management Cycle
<b>EBRD</b> .....	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>PSEA</b> .....	Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>FGM</b> .....	Female Genital Mutilation	<b>PHC</b> .....	Primary Health Care
<b>GBV</b> .....	Gender Based Violence	<b>PoE</b> .....	Points of Entry
<b>GoE</b> .....	Government of Egypt	<b>PDM</b> .....	Post Distribution Monitoring
<b>GRF</b> .....	Global Refugee Forum	<b>PwD</b> .....	Persons with Disabilities
<b>GCR</b> .....	Global Compact on Refugees	<b>PSEA</b> .....	Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>GIZ</b> .....	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	<b>RCM</b> .....	Refugee Coordination Model
<b>HI</b> .....	Humanity and Inclusion	<b>RCO</b> .....	Resident Coordination Office
<b>HIV</b> .....	Human immunodeficiency virus	<b>RSD</b> .....	Refugee status determination
<b>HDPN</b> .....	humanitarian-development-peace nexus	<b>RUTF</b> .....	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
<b>IAWG</b> .....	Inter- Agency Working Group	<b>3RP</b> .....	Regional Refugee Resilience and Response Plan
<b>INGOs</b> .....	International non-governmental organizations	<b>SDR</b> .....	Secondary Data Review
<b>IOM</b> .....	International Organization for Migration	<b>SCI</b> .....	Save the children International
<b>ILO</b> .....	International Labour Organization	<b>SDGs</b> .....	Sustainable Development Goals
		<b>SOPs</b> .....	Standard Operation Procedures
		<b>STDs</b> .....	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
		<b>SMEB</b> .....	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket



<b>TDH</b> .....	Terre Des Hommes/Psycho social services
<b>TCN</b> .....	Third Country Nationals
<b>TB</b> .....	Tuberculosis
<b>UNHCR</b> .....	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UASC</b> .....	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
<b>UNSDCF</b> .....	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNICEF</b> .....	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
<b>UNDP</b> .....	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNFPA</b> .....	The United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNAIDS</b> .....	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNESCO</b> .....	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNCT</b> .....	United Nations Country Team
<b>UHS</b> .....	Universal Health Insurance Scheme
<b>WFP</b> .....	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b> .....	World Health Organization
<b>WASH</b> .....	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



*Mohamed Fayad, a Syrian refugee attending a Instant Network Schools class in Cairo, Egypt.*

*Photo© UNHCR / Pedro Costa Gomes*

## ANNEX 2:

# Detailed Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Component	Budgetary Requirements 2024 (in USD)
<b>Protection: General</b>		
EFR - Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	Resilience	61,265
Etijah - Youth And Development Consultancy Institute Etijah	Humanitarian	96,774
Etijah - Youth And Development Consultancy Institute Etijah	Resilience	44,400
Plan International	Humanitarian	47,600
Plan International	Resilience	13,080
Syria Al Gad - Syria Al Gad	Humanitarian	20,000
TDH - International - Terre Des Hommes International	Humanitarian	250,000
TDH - International - Terre Des Hommes International	Resilience	698,000
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Humanitarian	9,414,483
<b>Protection: CBP</b>		
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion)	Resilience	72,000
<b>Protection: CP</b>		
UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	Humanitarian	847,141
UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	Resilience	1,022
<b>Protection: GBVs</b>		
Balqees	Humanitarian	7,000
Balqees	Resilience	3,720
Care Egypt Foundation	Humanitarian	117,928
UN WOMEN - UN WOMEN	Humanitarian	70,000
UN WOMEN - UN WOMEN	Resilience	60,000
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	Humanitarian	2,310,000
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	Resilience	369,600
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Humanitarian	875,595
<b>Education</b>		
CRS - Catholic Relief Services	Humanitarian	384,055
CRS - Catholic Relief Services	Resilience	24,000
ERC - Egyptian Red Crescent	Resilience	50,000
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion)	Resilience	22,500
Plan International	Humanitarian	80,560
Plan International	Resilience	16,488
Syria Al Gad - Syria Al Gad	Humanitarian	40,000
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Resilience	21,600
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Humanitarian	6,402,893
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Humanitarian	640,699
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Resilience	13,835

<b>Food Security</b>		
WFP - World Food Programme	Humanitarian	8,865,059
WFP - World Food Programme	Resilience	656,368
<b>Health</b>		
ERC - Egyptian Red Crescent	Humanitarian	186,000
ERC - Egyptian Red Crescent	Resilience	112,123
Syria Al Gad - Syria Al Gad	Humanitarian	35,000
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	Humanitarian	990,000
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	Resilience	158,400
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Humanitarian	5,713,911
UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	Humanitarian	576,000
WHO - World Health Organization	Resilience	5,200,000
<b>Nutrition</b>		
UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	Humanitarian	41,284
UNICEF - United Nations International Children'S Emergency Fund	Resilience	98,971
<b>Livelihood</b>		
Balqees	Humanitarian	5,000
Balqees	Resilience	4,100
CRS - Catholic Relief Services	Resilience	473,028
Don Bosco - Don Bosco	Humanitarian	421,376
Don Bosco - Don Bosco	Resilience	90,758
Etijah - Youth And Development Consultancy Institute Etijah	Resilience	331,475
Gezour Foundation	Humanitarian	4,800
Gezour Foundation	Resilience	4,152
ILO - Egypt - International Labour Organization	Resilience	1,830,400
LMF - Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	Resilience	48,000
Mais	Resilience	134,800
Plan International	Resilience	435,473
Syria Al Gad - Syria Al Gad	Resilience	20,432
UN WOMEN - UN WOMEN	Resilience	206,000
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	Resilience	500,000
UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme	Resilience	273,200
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Resilience	1,500,176
<b>WASH</b>		
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Humanitarian	288,000
<b>Basic Needs / CBI</b>		
LMF - Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	Resilience	48,000
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	Humanitarian	23,486,188
<b>Shelter and NFI</b>		
UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme	Resilience	162,800
<b>Multi-Sector</b>		
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion)	Humanitarian	48,000
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion)	Resilience	48,000
UNAIDS - United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Humanitarian	18,600

## ANNEX 3:

## Sector Logframes

Objectives	Output Indicator	Total Target	Trageted Population
<b>SECTOR: Protection</b>			
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of people registered on an individual basis	154579	Sryian Refugees
SO1 : Support the Government of Egypt in maintaining asylum space and in promoting international refugee standards and protection principles.	# of person received protection/legal services	16896	Sryian Refugees
<b>SUB-SECTOR: Protection: CBP</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of individuals who attend new arrivals information sessions	500	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of individuals who receive psycho-social support	1000	Sryian Refugees
<b>SUB-SECTOR: Protection: Child Protection</b>			
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of children/caregivers provided with Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	16590	Sryian Refugees
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of children/caregivers provided with Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	850	Host Community
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of children at risk supported with BIP (BIA and BID)	120	Sryian Refugees
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of children at risk who receive individual case management	1196	Sryian Refugees
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of children at risk who receive individual case management	210	Host Community
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# children and caregivers benefitting from winterization	5220	Sryian Refugees
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# children and caregivers benefitting from winterization	450	Host Community
<b>SUB-SECTOR: Protection: GBVs</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of person assisted with GBV response services (including GBV case management, MHPSS, cash assistance, shelter, legal support, medical response, dignity kits, and referrals)	11348	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of person assisted with GBV response services (including GBV case management, MHPSS, cash assistance, shelter, legal support, medical response, dignity kits, and referrals)	7406	Host Community
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of person reached with GBV prevention messages through awareness-raising sessions and outreach efforts promoting behavioral change	12446	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of person reached with GBV prevention messages through awareness-raising sessions and outreach efforts promoting behavioral change	7631	Host Community
<b>Education</b>			
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# Of 3-17 school age children and youth provided with education gants to facilitate enrollment in formal and non-formal eduation	35000	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance."	# of Chiden with disability supported to enroll in schools that has the model of education and care suitable for their needs	450	Sryian Refugees

SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of public and community schools hosting refugee children benefiting from construction, refurbishmen, maintainance or supplies	10	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of public and community schools hosting refugee children benefiting from construction, refurbishmen, maintainance or supplies	10	Host Community
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of Ministry of education and community learning initiative staff trained	250	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of Ministry of education and community learning initiative staff trained	300	Host Community
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of refugee school age children benefiting from Bridging, remedial, language classes, MHPSS, accelerated learning programs in formal and non-formal settings	1360	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of refugee school age children benefiting from Bridging, remedial, language classes, MHPSS, accelerated learning programs in formal and non-formal settings	5930	Host Community
<b>Food Security</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of people who benefited from self-reliance capacity-strengthening activities	1500	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of people who benefited from self-reliance capacity-strengthening activities	3750	Host Community
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations have access to cash-based assistance and support to meet their essential food and nutrition needs.	25000	Sryian Refugees
<b>Health</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of individuals received primary healthcare service	64590	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of individuals received primary healthcare service	6326	Host Community
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of Individuals received secondary or tertiary health care services	8240	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of children under five years of age receive routine immunization/vaccine and growth monitoring services	13200	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of children under five years of age receive routine immunization/vaccine and growth monitoring services	31000	Host Community
SO3 :Identify, including through registration procedures and community-based outreach, persons at risk and in vulnerable situations and provide targeted assistance and specialized protection services.	# of health care staff trained		Host Community
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of secondary health care facilities provided in-kind support	5760	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of secondary health care facilities provided in-kind support	31000	Host Community
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of primary health care facilities provided in-kind support	102900	Sryian Refugees

SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of primary health care facilities provided in-kind support	31000	Host Community
<b>Nutrition</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of children below 5 years of age screened for malnutrition	600	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of children below 5 years of age screened for malnutrition	10000	Host Community
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	1000	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6000	Host Community
<b>Livelihood</b>			
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of people who received livelihood support (productive assets, job placement facilitation/ cash grants to start up and / or to expand businesses or business support in cash or in kind)	5407	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of people who received livelihood support (productive assets, job placement facilitation/ cash grants to start up and / or to expand businesses or business support in cash or in kind)	11819	Host Community
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of persons provided capacity development and training for livelihood purposes	2141	Sryian Refugees
SO4 :Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of persons provided capacity development and training for livelihood purposes	2744	Host Community
<b>WASH</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water	84000	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of people accessing an improved WASH facilities	84000	Sryian Refugees
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities.	# of people reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes	84000	Sryian Refugees
<b>Basic Needs / CBI</b>			
SO2 :Provide well-coordinated comprehensive multi sectoral life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to all new arrivals and extend support to host communities."	# of people who received multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)	89509	Sryian Refugees
<b>Shelter and NFI</b>			
SO4: Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of individuals who have received community-centred shelter upgrading assistance	200	Sryian Refugees
SO4: Engage with national institutions and other partners to promote inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and health systems. Support the Government to expand social services to refugees and provide the necessary support from a humanitarian perspective as well as to promote (economic) inclusion to ensure increasing levels of self-reliance.	# of individuals who have received community-centred shelter upgrading assistance	100	Host Community



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