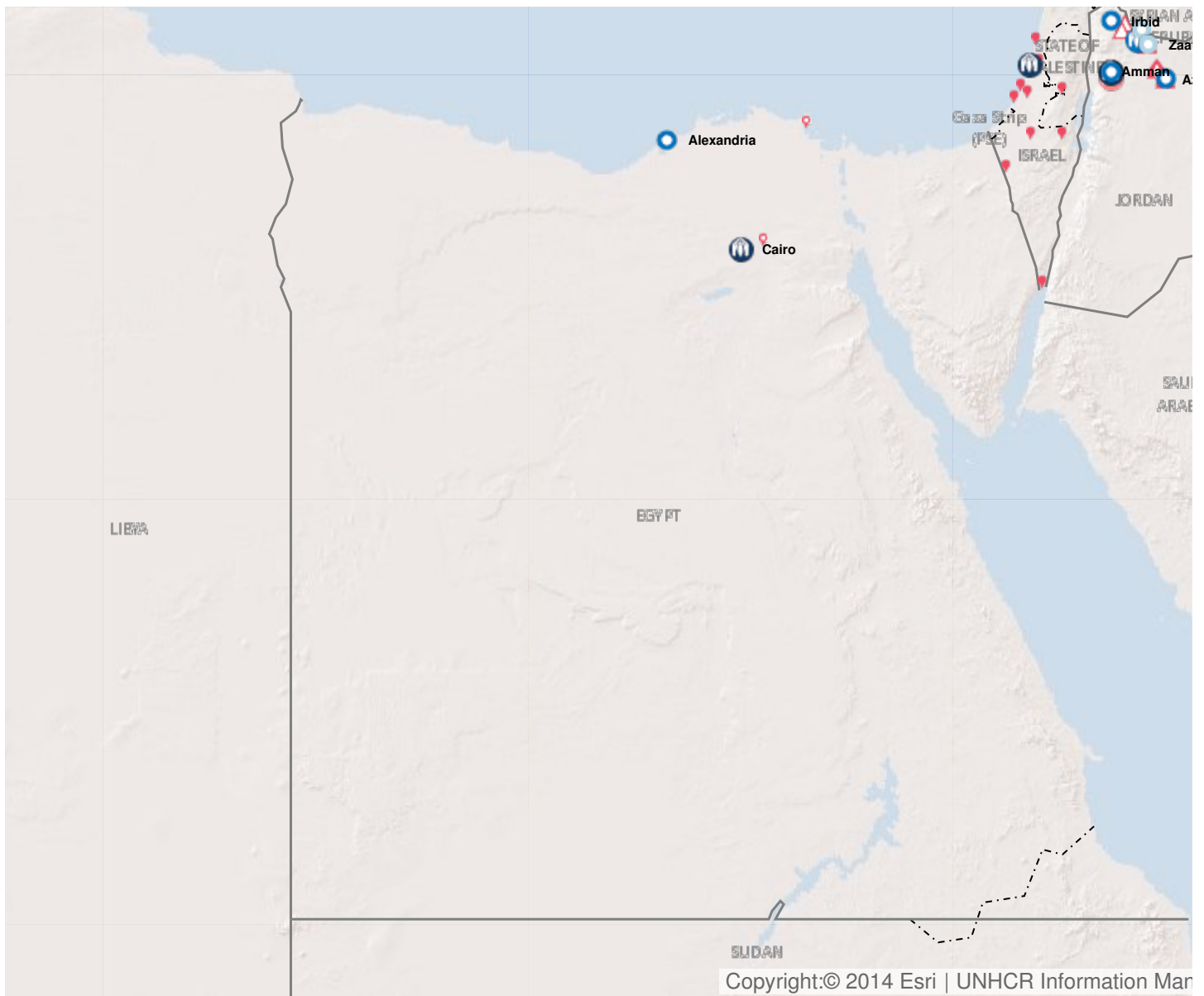


Operation: Egypt

Location

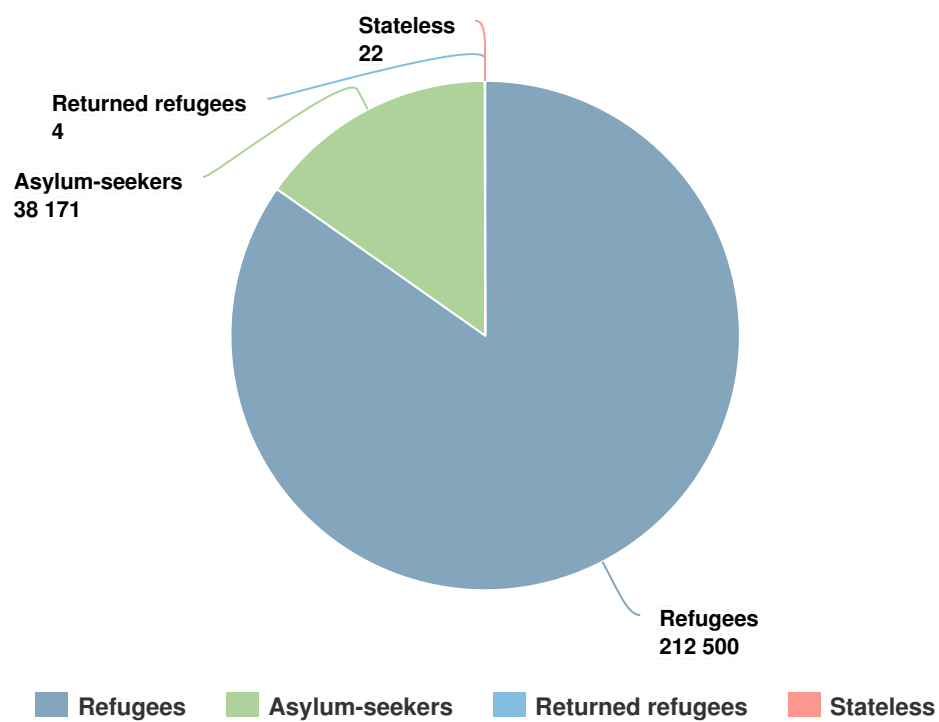


Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016**. By clicking on the icons on the map, additional information is displayed.

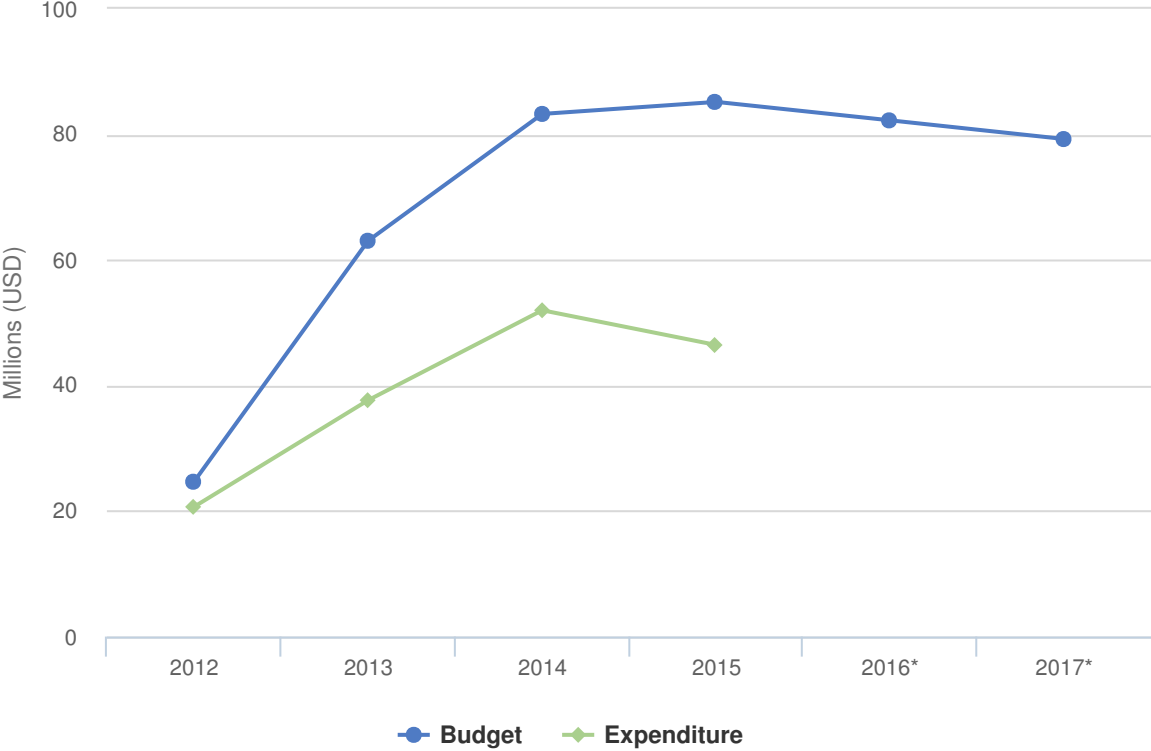
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
4% **2015**

2015	250,697
2014	261,741
2013	253,268



Budgets and Expenditure for Egypt



Working environment

- Egypt remained a destination and transit country for refugees and asylum-seekers from some 65 countries, including Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria).
- Difficult socioeconomic conditions, coupled with the loss of hope, contributed to the continued trend of refugees leaving the country by sea, land or air. An increasing number of asylum-seekers and refugees were arrested and detained for irregular departure from Egypt.
- Residency issues, variations in funds available for Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities, and difficulties for some humanitarian organizations to receive government approval to operate in the country were among the main protection and operational challenges in 2015.
- Refugees of certain nationalities had access to the public primary health care system and education institutions. However, asylum-seekers and refugees had limited access to specialized health services and the lack of capacity in public schools to absorb refugee children remained of concern.

Population trends

- In 2015, UNHCR registered more than 7,800 Syrians, some 3,000 of which were new arrivals, and more than 19,700 individuals of other nationalities, 13,000 of which were new arrivals.
- The Syrian refugee population decreased by 15 per cent in 2015, from 138,400 to 117,600 people. Verification and inactivation procedures were implemented, and the files of 26,163 Syrians and 6,424 individuals of other nationalities were inactivated when it was deemed that they were no longer present in the country.

Achievements and impact

- UNHCR led the inter-agency refugee response and coordinated the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for Syrian refugees, in coordination with UNDP and other partners.
- The Child Protection 2014-2016 Regional Initiative for unaccompanied and separated children was implemented.
- The “graduation approach” for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and the mainstreaming of UNHCR’s Global Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection, Education and Health Strategies were implemented.
- The waiting period for refugee status determination was halved to 18 months, when compared to the waiting period in 2014.
- UNHCR stepped up its collaboration with the League of Arab States, including working on the draft Arab Convention for Child Protection and initiatives to raise awareness of refugee issues.

Unmet needs

- In Egypt, socioeconomic assessment results showed that 85 per cent of Syrian refugees are severely or highly vulnerable. UNHCR was only able to provide support to 32 per cent of vulnerable Syrian cases and 18 per cent of the vulnerable refugees of other nationalities.
- Difficulties were faced in supporting refugees in need of life-saving health care and in supporting hospitals to provide timely and quality care.
- Education grants for refugee children who were not allowed to attend public schools covered less than 30 per cent of private school fees.

2015 Expenditure for Egypt | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Total
Final Budget	85,120,372	50,000	85,170,372
Income from contributions*	35,176,650	0	35,176,650
Other funds available / transfers	11,460,817	31,621	11,492,438
Total funds available	46,637,467	31,621	46,669,088

Expenditure by Objective

Favourable Protection Environment

Legal remedies and legal assistance	702,074	0	702,074
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	588,888	0	588,888
Subtotal	1,290,962	0	1,290,962

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	72,940	0	72,940
Registration and profiling	434,490	0	434,490
Status determination	149,203	0	149,203
Civil status documentation	491,576	31,621	523,197
Subtotal	1,148,210	31,621	1,179,831

Security from Violence and Exploitation

SGBV prevention and response	1,295,629	0	1,295,629
Non-arbitrary detention	274,711	0	274,711
Child protection	1,775,368	0	1,775,368
Subtotal	3,345,708	0	3,345,708

Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	7,077,838	0	7,077,838
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	823,603	0	823,603
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	18,806,574	0	18,806,574
Services for persons with specific needs	745,730	0	745,730
Education	6,393,451	0	6,393,451
Subtotal	33,847,197	0	33,847,197

Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Total
Community mobilization	523,866	0	523,866
Co-existence with local communities	608,814	0	608,814
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,995,984	0	1,995,984
Subtotal	3,128,665	0	3,128,665
Durable Solutions			
Voluntary return	92,298	0	92,298
Resettlement	342,411	0	342,411
Subtotal	434,709	0	434,709
Logistics and Operations Support			
Operations management, coordination and support	3,214,214	0	3,214,214
Subtotal	3,214,214	0	3,214,214
2015 Expenditure Total	46,409,664	31,621	46,441,285

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