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### Syrian Refugees in Egypt: Challenges of a Politically Changing Environment

Maysa Ayoub

*The American University in Cairo AUC*, [maysa@aucegypt.edu](mailto:maysa@aucegypt.edu)

Shaden Khallaf

*The American University in Cairo AUC*

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 THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO  
الجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة

**School of Global Affairs  
and Public Policy**



Paper No.7 / September 2014

**Syrian Refugees in Egypt:  
Challenges of a Politically  
Changing Environment**

Maysa Ayoub and Shaden  
Khallaf



## **THE CENTER FOR MIGRATION AND REFUGEE STUDIES**

The Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS) is an interdisciplinary center of the American University in Cairo (AUC). Situated at the heart of the Middle East and North Africa, it aims at furthering the scientific knowledge of the large, long-standing recent refugee and migration movements witnessed in this region. But it also is concerned with questions of refugees and migration in the international system as a whole, both at the theoretical and practical levels. CMRS functions include instruction, research, training, and outreach. It offers a master of arts degree and a graduate diploma in migration and refugee studies, working with other AUC departments to offer diversified courses to its students. Its research bears on issues of interest to the region and beyond. In carrying its research out, CMRS collaborates with reputable regional and international academic institutions. The training activities that CMRS organizes are attended by researchers, policymakers, bureaucrats and civil society activists from a great number of countries. The center also provides tailor-made training programs on demand. CMRS outreach involves working with individuals and organizations in its environment, disseminating knowledge and sensitization to refugee and migration issues. It also provides services to the refugee community in Cairo and transfers its expertise in this respect to other international institutions.

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## Preface

The turmoil that has swept the Middle East in the past decade has generated large population movements. Since 2011, revolutions, uprisings and civil wars have magnified these movements. The millions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees made Syrian displacement the largest humanitarian crisis of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Out of the three million Syrian refugees, essentially in bordering and neighboring countries, 140,000 were registered in Egypt by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This number is by far higher than that of the sum of refugees from all countries taken together. The Egyptian government's estimate, which includes unregistered individuals and families, puts the total number of Syrian refugees at 300,000.

Documenting the situation of Syrians in Egypt is particularly important. Egypt, unlike many countries in the region, has no policy of encampment. Living outside camps, among the population of the host country, ensures freedom of movement for the refugees and offers them opportunities of employment, livelihoods and integration. However, in developing countries, such as Egypt, refugees face challenges. This applies to all refugee national communities. The highly politicized context in which they moved to and lived in Egypt since 2012, adds complexity to the challenges specifically faced by the Syrian refugees in Egypt.

This study – *Syrian refugees in Egypt: Challenges of a politically changing environment* – documents how the challenges faced by Syrian refugees specifically evolved with the changes in the Egyptian political environment. It is one of the research priorities of the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies' (CMRS), of the American University in Cairo (AUC), to understand the livelihoods of urban refugees in Egypt and the challenges to their integration. CMRS has produced similar studies on Somalis (2003), Palestinians (2003), Sudanese (2005 and 2011), and Iraqis (2008).

The researchers who produced *Syrian refugees in Egypt* used a mixed-methods approach that includes surveying, focus groups, and in-depth interviews, learning about refugees' lives from the refugees themselves. CMRS hopes it could thus produce a useful and direct perspective on the livelihood and protection issues raised by the Syrian refugee situation in Egypt. The aim is to contribute to reinforcing the protection of Syrian refugees and to expand means of livelihood at their disposal, without disregarding the challenges also faced by a developing country such as Egypt. CMRS also hopes the study will be useful to policymakers, researchers and civil society organizations interested in improving the lives of all refugees everywhere.



Ibrahim Awad, Ph.D.  
Director, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies

## Abstract

The conflict in Syria, now in its fourth year, has produced 2.9 million refugees that are being absorbed by other countries in the region. The number of Syrians registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt was 138,245 as of July 7, 2014 (UNHCR, n.d.). However, the actual number of Syrians in Egypt was higher, as the above figure represented only those who were registered with UNHCR. The Egyptian government estimated the total number of Syrians in the country at 300,000 in 2014 (Akram et al, 2014).

This study seeks to understand the challenges faced by Syrian refugees in Egypt amidst the ongoing political changes in the country, including how such challenges affect their livelihoods and economic activities. Researchers used a mixed-methods approach that included a 310-household survey, as well as focus group discussions with selected survey participants and in-depth interviews with key Syrian informants and individuals working in organizations and associations providing services and assistance to Syrian refugees.

This study found that Syrian refugees' living conditions in Egypt have shifted along with changes in the country's political environment. President Mohamed Morsi, in office from June 2012 to July 2013, openly supported Syrian opposition forces; however, after Morsi's overthrow in July 2013, both government policies and media rhetoric turned against Syrian refugees. While this shift has corrected somewhat, participants noted still feeling its effects. Participants reported economic difficulties as well, including the depletion of their savings as their length of stay in Egypt increased.

This study also reveals a lack of clarity in policymaking as it relates to Syrian refugees in Egypt: For example, how long will current visa requirements be in force? What are the criteria upon which these refugees will be granted different types of visas to re-enter Egypt? Increased clarity and the cooperation of the Egyptian government are needed to ensure Syrian refugees have access to necessary resources and stability.

**Keywords:** Egypt, Migration, Refugees, Syria, Syrian Refugees

## Acknowledgments

First and foremost, the deepest gratitude goes to the Syrian men and women who participated in our survey and focus group discussions. We would also like to express our appreciation to members of the Syrian community in Egypt whom we either interviewed directly or depended upon to get in contact with interviewees. We particularly would like to thank Ms. Sima Diab, Ms. Rasha Arous, Mr. Wissam El Naggat, Mr. Rabea El Rawy, and Ms. Nour Mounajjed.

This research represents a collaborative effort of many people. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research (Baseera), which implemented the survey. The development of the survey's questionnaire and the running of the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews in the first and second phases of the study were carried out by CMRS's research team, which included Ms. Shaden Khallaf, Ms. Maysa Ayoub, Ms. Naseem Hashim, Ms. Iman Ahmed, Ms. Carla Gazal, and Mr. Omar Abdelrahman. The interviews conducted in the third phase of the study were carried out by Ms. Nourhan Tawfik, who also edited the first draft of this paper. Special thanks to Ms. Fatima Adris from Tadamon, the Egyptian Refugee Multicultural Council, who provided invaluable coordination assistance in organizing the focus group discussions. Finally, we would like to thank the editor of this report, Ms. Jill Merriman, and to thank Dr. Ibrahim Awad, Dr. Alexandra Parrs , and Dr. Usha Natarajan for reviewing the report and adding valuable comments and edits.

Last but not least, we are very grateful to the funders of this study: the UNHCR Cairo office and the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the American University in Cairo (AUC).

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## **1. Introduction**

Estimates provided by UNHCR reveal that about one-third of the world's 10.5 million refugees live outside fixed camp settlements. Unlike camps, urban areas can in principle offer refugees freedom of movement, opportunities for employment and financial independence, and freedom from the observation and control of camp officials. Some refugees believe cities offer greater access to medical services, educational opportunities for children, humanitarian aid, or even resettlement. Perhaps most significantly, as a challenge to the dominant assumption that refugees want to return home, seeking refuge in urban areas represents for many the opportunity to leave behind the trauma of their flight and build a new life.

Egypt has no policy of encampment. As such, all asylum seekers and refugees residing in Egypt are self-settled. According to the report *UNHCR global trends 2012*, excluding Syrians, Egypt was home to 126,949 persons of concern, including refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2013a). Before the great influx of Syrians to Egypt as a result of the Syrian crisis (now in its fourth year), Sudanese constituted the largest refugee group in Egypt, making up about 56 percent of the total refugee population; this is followed by the Iraqi and Somali communities, who make up 17 percent and 16 percent of the Egyptian refugee population, respectively. There also exists a small community of Ethiopians and Eritreans, who together make up about 8 percent of the country's refugee. Four percent is comprised of "others," which includes a small number of individuals from other African nationalities (UNHCR, 2012).

In recent years, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt has been steadily mounting due to the ongoing crisis in Syria. The latest figure, from July 2014, shows 138,245 Syrians registered with UNHCR, which is more than the total number of refugees from all other nationalities residing in the country (UNHCR, n.d.).<sup>1</sup> While the vast majority of refugees in Egypt reside in the Cairo metropolitan area, Syrians refugees are scattered across a number of other governorates – including Alexandria, Sinai, Damietta, and Mansoura – in addition to Cairo.

Urban refugees in Egypt, as in other countries, face significant challenges in obtaining legal recognition, ensuring protection against arbitrary arrest or deportation, sustaining their livelihoods, and gaining access to adequate social services. For the refugee, earning an income becomes a crucial prerequisite to obtaining key livelihood resources such as food, housing, and medical services, since reliance on charity is unsustainable in the long term for refugees. The extent of the availability and accessibility to services, such as education and health care, are major indicators of the potential for urban refugees' smooth integration into host societies. Though Egypt has been described as generally tolerant of refugees within its borders, refugees nonetheless face a number of legal and socioeconomic challenges that cripple their ability to rebuild stable livelihoods. Such barriers are sometimes further aggravated by the particular nationality of the refugee community.

The most serious challenge facing refugees in Egypt is finding employment opportunities to sustain livelihoods. A 2008 survey conducted with Iraqi refugees revealed that only 22 percent had engaged in either formal or informal employment in Egypt (Fargues, El Masry, Sadek, & Shaban, 2008). In addition, studies on Sudanese refugees (most recently in 2011-2012) have suggested that many refugees work intermittently, without any job security, and often under exploitative conditions (Jacobsen, Ayoub, & Johnson, 2012). Studies have also

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<sup>1</sup> The government of Egypt estimates the total number of Syrian refugees in the country at 300,000 (Akram et al., 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Unless stated otherwise with in-text citation, the information provided in this section is based on an earlier study conducted by CMRS on

shown that unemployment rates vary among refugee groups and within refugee communities on the basis of gender. Jacobsen et al. found that a female Sudanese refugee is more likely to obtain work in Egypt compared with their male counterpart because of the high demand for female domestic workers. In general, there is a clear trend among refugees of relying on informal employment to support their livelihoods in Egypt. Although this trend must be read in context of the engagement of most Egyptians in informal work, the large participation of refugees in the informal economy has significant drawbacks. It increases their vulnerability and exposes them to abuse and exploitation.

This study focuses on the Syrian refugee community in Egypt. It seeks to understand the challenges they face and the impact of the ongoing political changes in Egypt on their livelihoods and activities. Syrian refugees in Egypt are in a highly politicized situation that is subject to fluctuations in the Egyptian political environment. Such fluctuations affect their protection, their livelihoods, and their ability to earn income.

The study is structured in two main parts. The first part provides background information on the legal context of hosting refugees in Egypt, the Syrian refugee community in Egypt, and the methodology of the study. The second part presents the findings of the study which are divided into eight headings: demographic characteristics, the journey to Egypt, entry to Egypt, residence in Egypt, relationship with Egyptians, protection issues, employment and livelihood, and women and children.

## **2. Background**

### **2.1. Legal context<sup>2</sup>**

The Egyptian state does not run its own asylum system. Asylum seekers in Egypt are processed by UNHCR, which receives, registers, and interviews asylum seekers for refugee status determination. This occurs under the auspices of a 1954 memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Egyptian government and UNHCR.

As such, an asylum seeker entering Egypt must register at UNHCR for protection and eligibility for assistance. Upon registering at UNHCR, an individual receives the asylum-seeking card (the yellow card), which enables him or her to stay in Egypt under the protection of UNHCR until a refugee status determination (RSD) interview is scheduled to determine his or her eligibility for refugee status. The length of time between receiving the yellow card and the RSD interview varies and can possibly take years. If refugee status is granted, the person becomes a recognized refugee and receives a blue card. The main difference between a recognized refugee (a blue card holder) and an asylum seeker (a yellow card holder) is that recognized refugees become eligible for one of UNHCR's durable solutions: local integration in Egypt, voluntary repatriation to their country of origin, or resettlement to a third country. A durable solution is one in which refugees regain the protection of a state and thus are no longer considered refugees.

The UNHCR cards (both yellow and blue) do not equate to residence permits in Egypt. Once a person receives the card, he or she must register with the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Upon registering there and receiving a number, he or she then proceeds to the city hall to get his or her card stamped with the residence permit, which is valid for six months. The process has to be repeated every six months (African refugee, personal communication, June 11, 2014)<sup>3</sup>.

Egypt, like many countries in the developing world, is not in favor of local integration due to the country's economic challenges, such as high unemployment. The MOU between UNHCR and the government of Egypt specifies voluntary repatriation and resettlement as the two durable solutions available in Egypt. However, because both resettlement and repatriation depend on factors that are beyond the control of UNHCR and the Egyptian government, local integration became the de facto situation for most refugees.

In case the refugee is rejected after the RSD interview, he or she is entitled to request another interview. If he or she is rejected after the second interview, the file is considered closed by UNHCR. A "closed file" means that such a person is no longer considered "of concern" to UNHCR and is therefore expected to leave Egypt. In practice, however, "closed files" continue to live in Egypt with no legal status and as such are left extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

In cases of a mass influx of asylum seekers resulting from prolonged conflict or generalized violence, such as in the Syrian case, RSD becomes unfeasible due to the large number of applications. As such, Syrians in Egypt do not go through the RSD procedure. They are given

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<sup>2</sup> Unless stated otherwise with in-text citation, the information provided in this section is based on an earlier study conducted by CMRS on Sudanese refugees in Egypt that addressed the legal context of hosting refugees. The study can be accessed at <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/cmrs/reports/Documents/paper%20No.%203.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Fitting with other CMRS publications, this refugee is not named to ensure his or her protection.

the asylum-seeking card (yellow card) upon registration, which entitles them to protection and assistance. The yellow card is valid for 18 months and is renewable. Upon receiving the yellow card, Syrians, like other refugees and asylum seekers, must register at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and have their card stamped for residence every six months. Syrians who are identified as especially vulnerable by UNHCR, and thus entitled to possible resettlement, are the only ones that undergo RSD interviews because a RSD is a requirement for resettlement (Del Rey, personal communication, June 26, 2014).<sup>4</sup>

Egypt and Turkey were the only two non-Western participating states in the drafting of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Egypt acceded to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol but made reservations to Articles 12(1), 20, 22(1), 23 and 24, which guarantee refugees equal treatment with nationals with regard to personal status laws, social services, housing, education, social security and welfare, and some labor laws (United Nations Treaty Collection, n.d.). Therefore, Egypt preserves its discretion on these matters, and refugees have restricted access to most state services and to the job market. Egypt is also party to the 1969 OAU [Organization of African Unity] Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. It again made reservations with regard to social services and labor market access in order to protect nationals that face poor social services and high unemployment.

The demand for labor in Cairo and other urban areas where refugees live mostly originates in the informal economy. It has been estimated that 80 percent of private employment of Egyptians is in the informal economy. Refugees face even greater difficulty in finding formal employment because they are treated as foreigners, which means that in order to obtain formal, legal employment, they must first obtain individual work permits. Such restriction imposes significant administrative burdens on both refugees and potential employers. Employers must meet labor market tests, including proving that the national labor force is unable to meet job requirements and paying fees to sponsor refugees in obtaining work permits.

## **2.2. Syrian refugees in Egypt**

As of July 7, 2014, 138,245 Syrian refugees were registered at UNHCR in Egypt (UNHCR, n.d.). According to the UNHCR's weekly update for May 20 to 26, 2014, 78,187 were registered in Cairo, 12,470 in Damietta, 29,714 in Alexandria, and 16,991 in a number of other governorates (Egypt Weekly Update Syrian Operation, April 2014).

The arrival and registration trends have varied in correspondence with the developing conflict in Syria and the political changes in Egypt. Syrians started to arrive in Egypt at the end of 2011, and the rate of their arrival reached its peak in April 2013. The rate stabilized from April to June 2013 and then fell dramatically as of August 2013. Registration peaked in April 2013 corresponding with the high rate of arrivals. However, it declined again between May and July 2013, and then peaked dramatically in August 2013. As of October 2013, the rate have declined in correspondence with the reduced rate of arrival (UNHCR, n.d.). This trend is directly correlated with the political changes in Egypt. This study highlights the significant protection challenges faced by the Syrian community after the regime change in Egypt in July 2013. Such challenges, as will be clarified, explain the reduced rate of new arrivals after July 2013 and the increased tendency of those already in Egypt to register with UNHCR.

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<sup>4</sup> Maria Bances del Rey is UNHCR senior protection officer in Egypt.



In the past, Syrians, like Jordanians, Sudanese, and nationals of some other Arab countries, were exempted from prior-to-arrival visa requirements. They received their tourist visa at the airport upon arrival and were allowed to stay in Egypt as tourists for three months, after which they were required to regularize their stay in the country by approaching the Department of Immigration at the Ministry of Interior. This open-door policy facilitated the arrival of many Syrians seeking refuge in Egypt. This has not been the case since the regime change in Egypt in July 2013.

Egypt's former president Mohamed Morsi, who was in power from June 2012 to July 2013, openly announced Egypt's support for the Syrian revolution. In addition to emphasizing the already existing open-door policy for Syrian refugees entering Egypt, he announced that they were granted full access to public services, such as free health care and education, despite Egypt's reservations to the 1951 convention.

Morsi specifically mentioned Syria in his oath of office speech at Cairo University on June 30, 2012, when he stated that, "We, as Egyptians, always support the people to obtain their freedom, their self-determination, and self-governing rights. These are general principles that all the people in the world believe in. Today, Egypt supports the Palestinian people and also the Syrian people. The shedding of the Syrian people's blood must stop. We will do our best to stop the bloodshed in the near future"(IkhwanWeb, 2012, para. 23 & 24).

In his first speech delivered to the League of Arab States in September 2012, Morsi announced Syrian refugees' right to access public Egyptian schools, stating that "Syrian students will be treated like Egyptian students" (El Dabh, 2012). Despite this important decision, which in principle should have created abundant opportunities for Syrian refugee children and their families, Syrian refugees continued to face protection challenges related to accessing education, which have swelled after July 2013, as is explained in this study.

### **2.3. Study methodology**

Data collection for this study was carried out in three phases. The first phase took place from May to June 2013. The data collection in this phase included a household survey and a series of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. The second phase was carried from July to August 2013 and was based on in-depth interviews that were conducted with some of the interviewees from phase one to follow up on the Syrians' situation after the political changes introduced in July 2013. The third phase took place from April to May 2014 and was also primarily based on in-depth interviews with key Syrian informants and individuals working in organizations and associations providing services and assistance to Syrian refugees; these interviews were conducted to assess the most recent changes in the situation of Syrian refugees in Egypt.

#### **2.3.1. Survey outline**

The survey was administered in the following seven governorates: Cairo, Giza, Qalyubia, Alexandria, Dakahlia, Ismailia, and Damietta. Out of a sample size of 310 households, 101 households were from Greater Cairo (20 in Cairo, 50 in Giza, and 31 in Qalyubia), 58 were in Alexandria, 21 were in Ismailia, 63 were in Mansoura, and 67 were in Damietta. The survey was carried with the head of the household but information was gathered concerning all household members.. The number of family members in each household ranged from one to 21 members, and most households included four to six family members.

As such, this process of data gathering targeted approximately 1,700 individuals (See Annex 1 for the questionnaire).

Following a snowball technique in the selection of the surveyed sample, researchers approached places of residence and chose potential participants for the survey, who then introduced them to other potential participants. The distribution of the sample amongst the different locations in the seven governorates was determined by the researchers' ability to locate Syrians in these cities. Contrary to their expectations, the research team was able to meet and interview more Syrians in Mansoura, Ismailia, and Damietta than in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria.

### **2.3.2. Survey limitations**

The use of the snowball technique meant that the sample was not randomly chosen and could be biased. The research team did not cover all the neighborhoods in each of the seven targeted governorates, but rather only those where Syrians were known to be concentrated. The research team might have missed other neighborhoods with high concentrations of Syrians that it did know about. Moreover, in the approached areas, all the Syrians did not have an equal chance of being selected. Therefore, the sample is not representative of all Syrians in all neighborhoods.

### **2.3.3. Focus group discussions (FGDs)**

A total of 14 FGDs were carried out in three of the seven governorates where the survey was administered. The original plan was to carry out FGDs in all of the governorates where the survey was administered. However, the June 30, 2013 protests and their aftermath, as will be explained shortly, made it impossible to cover all the governorates.

The rationale behind the FGDs was to elaborate on and give more depth to the survey's findings. Since the study was particularly interested in the situation of women and youth, one FGD each with young women and young men aged 18 to 25 took place in each of the three locations. The study also aimed to understand why the rate of registration at UNHCR at the time of the survey did not correspond with arrivals. One FGD with Syrians who were identified as having not registered with UNHCR took place in each of the three locations. Key Syrian informants who had contacts in the selected cities facilitated the process of finding potential participants.

The structure of the discussion included a basic set of questions, which was prepared in advance for each of the three groups mentioned above. It started with an icebreaker activity and included a confidentiality statement, after which a substantive discussion ensued in which the participants were asked about their arrival and registration, protection concerns, assistance and livelihoods, and integration. (See Annex 2 for the FGD guide).

### **2.3.4. In-depth interviews**

The research team conducted face-face interviews with two groups: individuals working in organizations and associations providing services and assistance to Syrian refugees, and key Syrian informants. “Key Syrian informants” refers to individuals who volunteer to help their community and as such have in-depth understanding of their situation. The study consisted of three sets of in-depth interviews: five interviews took place in the first phase of the research between May and June 2013; five follow-up interviews with the same individuals took place in July and August 2013; and another four interviews took place in April and May 2014. (See Annex 3 for the in-depth interview guide).

## **3. Results**<sup>5</sup>

### **3.1 Survey respondents’ demographic characteristics**<sup>6</sup>

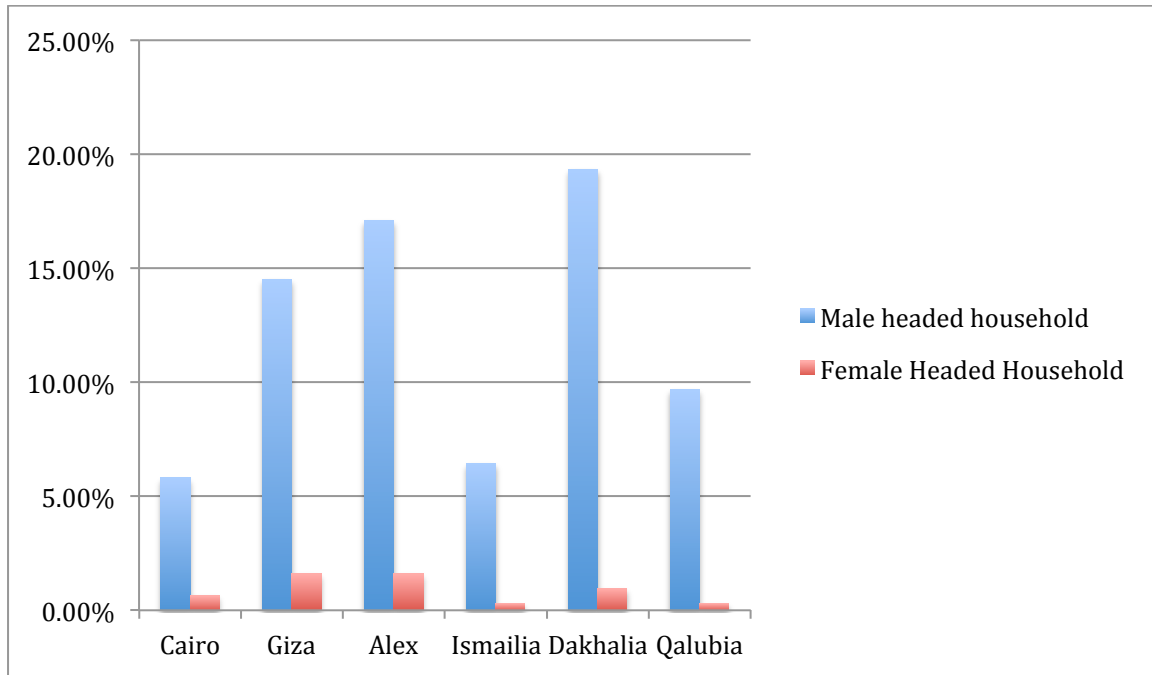
Among survey respondents, the average size of a Syrian family taking refuge in Egypt was about six persons, and 58.4 percent of the households surveyed consisted of four to six family members. Family members mostly moved together from Syria to their new destinations (55.3 percent of the families surveyed reported having moved to Egypt together). The majority of households (75.6 percent of those surveyed) were nuclear families, meaning they generally included one or two parents and children, but did not include extended family members. It is worth mentioning that the majority of the interviewed households in the survey were male-headed (93.9 percent), as opposed to a minority of female-headed households (6.1 percent). Such demographic composition is changing, as considerable numbers of households now are headed by women. It is argued that this might be related to the rise of irregular migration of Syrians males out of Egypt (Del Rey, personal communication, June 26, 2014). In most cases, men migrate alone, leaving their families behind in Egypt in hopes of reuniting after they succeed in reaching new destinations (See section 3.6.2.2 on irregular migration).

Figure 1 shows the proportion of female to male heads of household according to the survey:

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<sup>5</sup> The findings presented here are based on the result of the survey, as well as the qualitative interviews carried out in the three phases of the study.

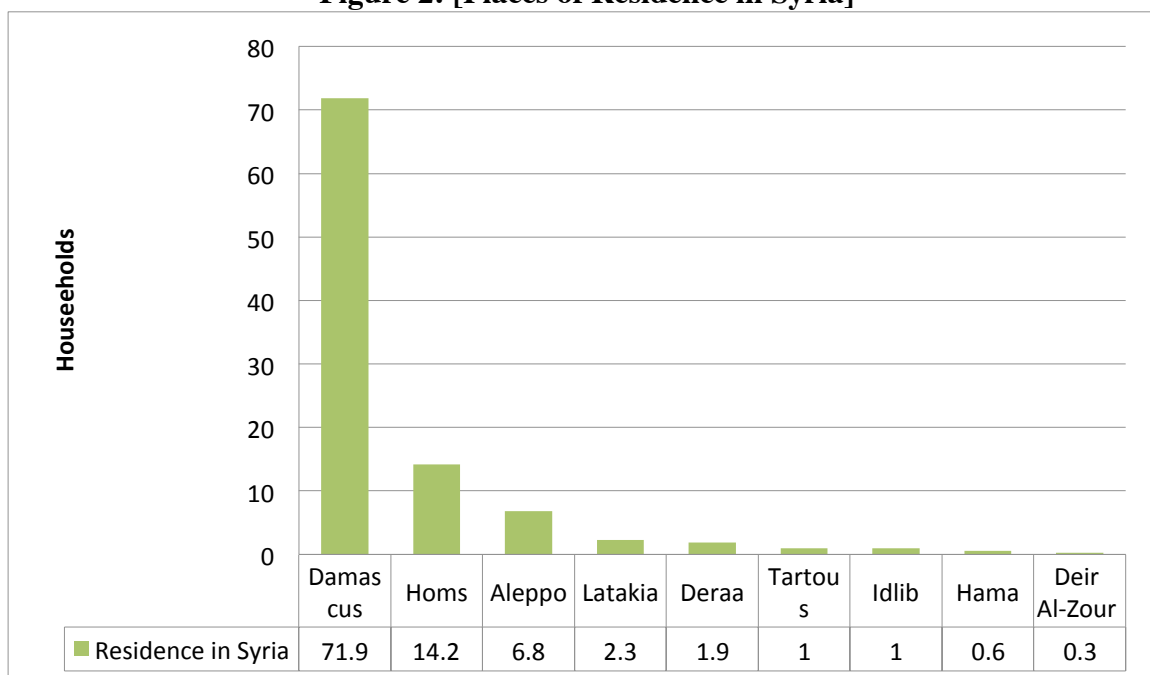
<sup>6</sup> Section 3.1 and 3.2 present the composition of the survey sample and how participants responded to survey questions. The results from section 3.3 onward include the qualitative findings.



The survey revealed that most Syrians (71.9 percent) came from Damascus and its rural outskirts, followed by Homs (14.2 percent). The remaining 13.9 percent of the sample came from the cities of Aleppo (6.8 percent), Latakia (2.3 percent), Deraa (1.9 percent), Tartous (1.0 percent), Idlib (1.0 percent), Hama (0.6 percent) and Deir Al-Zour (0.3 percent).

Figure 2 shows the respondents' places of residence in Syria before departure.

**Figure 2: [Places of Residence in Syria]**



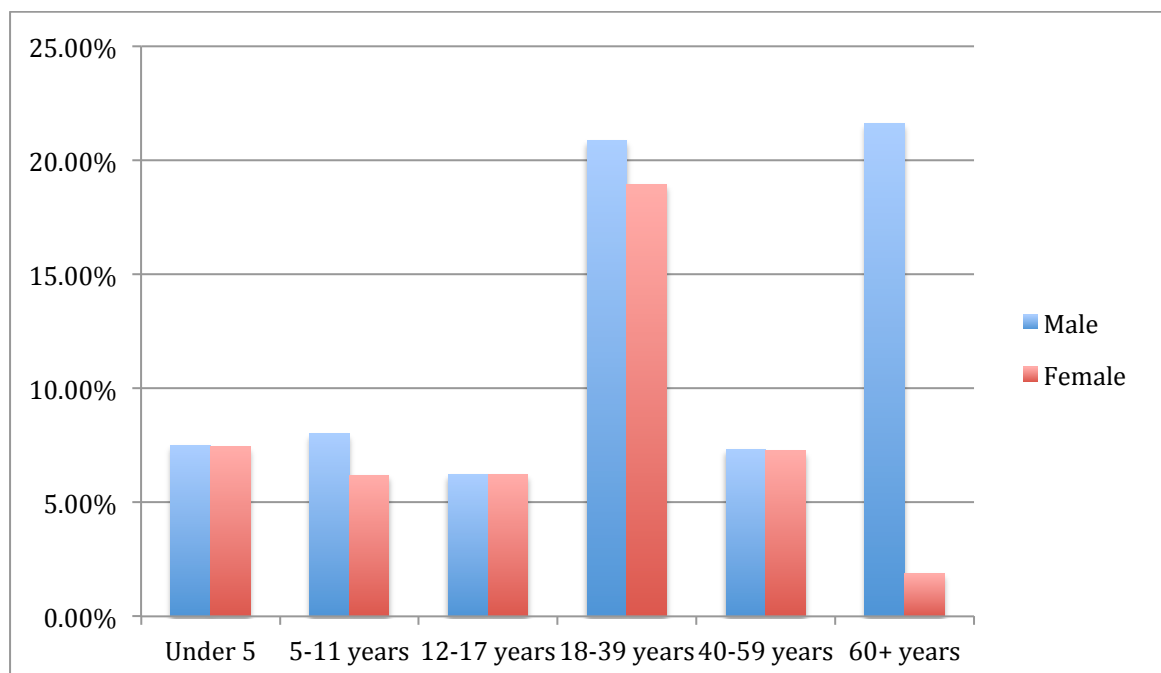
With regard to age, youth and younger adults made up the bulk of the Syrian family. Among the surveyed sample, 41.48 percent were under 18 years old, and 39.82 percent were between 18 and 39. On the other hand, 14.58 percent were between 40 and 50, and only 4.03 percent were over 60. The follow-up interviews conducted in 2014 indicated that the age distribution for Syrian families in Egypt remains the same. According to UNHCR’s Syria regional refugee response, the bulk of those coming to Egypt continue to be young. Of those currently registered at UNHCR, 54.4 percent are between the ages of 18 and 59, 43.3 percent are under the age of 18, and 4.2 percent are over the age of 60 (UNHCR, n.d.).

Figure 3 shows the age distribution of individuals constituting the surveyed sample.



**Figure 3: (Age Distribution)**

The age and gender distribution is shown in Figure 4.



**Figure 4: [Age-Gender Distribution]**

Finally in terms of religion and ethnicity, the majority of the sample (99.7 percent) were Sunni Muslims, and 99.4 percent identified themselves as Arabs.

### **3.2. Survey respondents' journey to Egypt**

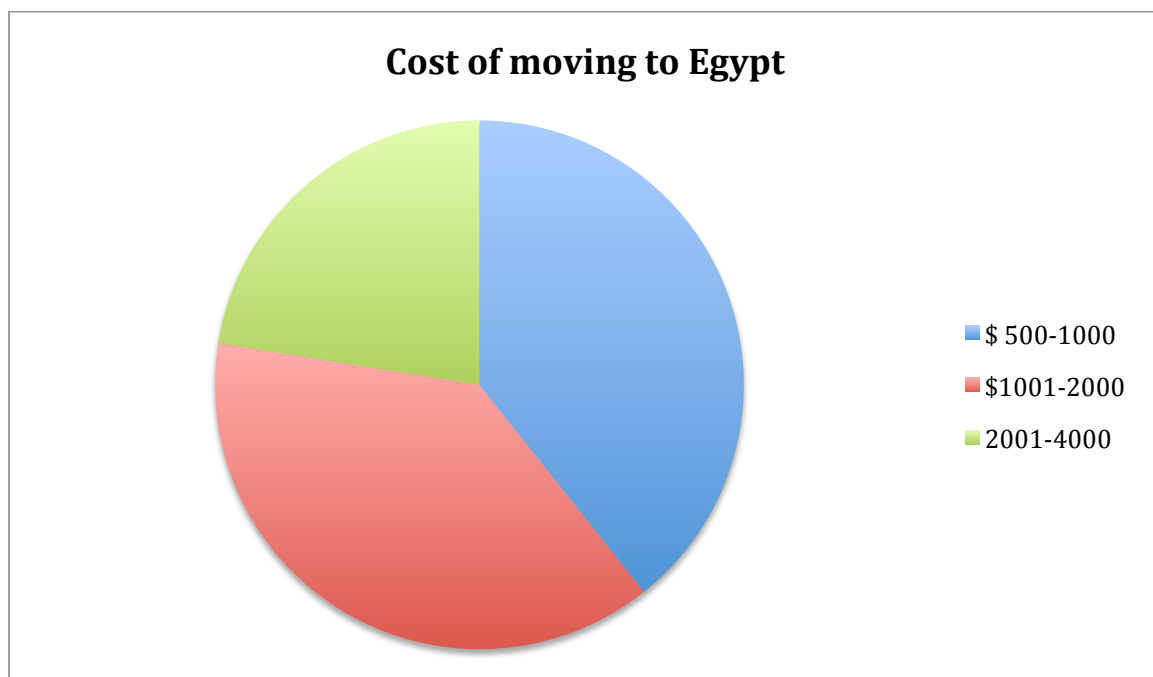
Syrians mostly traveled to Egypt together with their family members, with only 27.4 percent of the surveyed sample stating that not all of their immediate family members accompanied them. Among those who left a family member behind, the majority attributed that to financial issues. A few reported that their family members remained to join the Free Syrian Army.

The respondents attributed their departure from Syria to many reasons, including the lack of security and extreme state surveillance, the desire to escape war and the daily risk of death, the destruction of their places of residence, and economic hardships. Some of the Syrian youth interviewed mentioned that they wanted to escape mandatory military service. It is worth noting that 70 percent of the survey respondents reported they were unemployed for over six months before leaving Syria

The cost of traveling to Egypt ranged from USD500 to USD 4,000. The majority (69.7 percent) reported a cost of USD500 to USD 2, 000, and 20.3 percent paid between USD 2,000 to USD 4,000 USD.

Figure 5 shows the differing costs of migration.

**Figure 5: (Cost of moving to Egypt)**

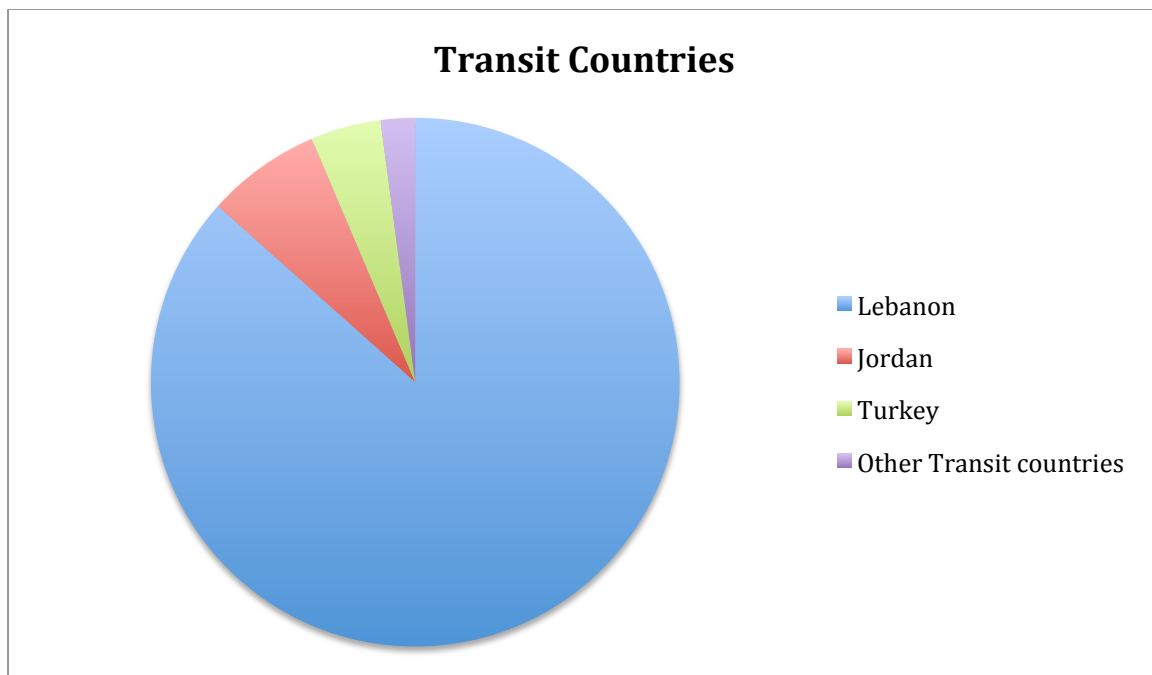


About 60 percent of the surveyed sample named sale of property (32.6 percent) or withdrawal of savings (26.1 percent) as the main sources of funding their trip to Egypt. A few (14.8 percent) indicated that they took out loans from friends and relatives.

The majority of the surveyed sample specified the cost of living in Egypt and the welcoming attitude of Egyptians as the primary incentives for choosing Egypt as a destination as opposed to other countries near Syria such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

To reach Egypt, most respondents passed through a transit country. The majority among them (86.60%) transited in Lebanon while others stopped at Jordan and Turkey as indicated in the below chart.

**Figure 6: (Transit Countries en-route to Egypt)**



Moreover, respondents reported taking several exit routes during their departure trip from Syria. Of the surveyed sample, 18.4 percent travelled through other Syrian governorates on their way out of the country, with the most common transit cities being Damascus, Tartous, and Latakia. In more complicated cases, respondents reported being forced to pass through several cities prior to their departure from Syria.

### 3.3. Entry to Egypt

Exempted from prior-to-entry visas, Syrians received their tourist visas in the airport upon entering Egypt at the time of the survey. The visa issued at the airport would be valid for three to six months, after which Syrians would have to adjust their status in Egypt by extending their tourist visa, getting a work permit, providing proof that they are studying in Egypt, or approaching UNHCR for registration. The overwhelming majority (99.4 percent) of the surveyed sample for this study reported not having acquired visas prior to their entry into Egypt.

However, this is no longer the case. Visa restrictions were imposed on a number of Arab nationals, including Syrians, as of July 8, 2013. The rationale behind such restriction is the deterioration in the security conditions in Egypt after June 30, 2013.

On June 30, 2013, mass protests occurred in Egypt in conjunction with the one-year anniversary of former president Mohamed Morsi's inauguration. From June 30 to July 3, 2013, protestors called for early presidential elections in reaction to perceptions of increased authoritarianism, misgovernment, and resulting threats to national security. The former president did not accede to protesters' demands. At the same time, the president's supporters and those of the Muslim Brotherhood (to which the former president belongs) initiated a smaller rally that ended with a sit-in in one of Cairo's districts. On July 3, 2013, the commander in chief of the Egyptian armed forces, surrounded by key representatives of the opposition and spiritual leaders, announced that the president had been deposed in response to people's demand. The head of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt was declared interim president for a six-month transitional period. Following the announcement, clashes took place between the Muslim Brotherhood on one side and the Egyptian army and police on the other. The security condition deteriorated, and a state of emergency was announced.

Entering Egypt became difficult for Syrians, as the state's internal security bodies were wary of the possibility that Syrian rebel groups might come to Egypt with the intent of supporting the (subsequently banned) Muslim Brotherhood, and thus exacerbate the security situation (A. Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014).<sup>7</sup> This perception has negatively affected Syrians seeking refuge in Egypt. Syrians attempting to enter Egypt without a visa are put in detention centers upon their arrival, where they are kept until they are capable of paying for their flight out of Egypt. Once they provide the needed money, they are not sent back to Syria, but rather to the country of transit from which they traveled to Egypt, which is usually Jordan, Lebanon, or Turkey. In this way, the Egyptian government can claim that it is not practicing refoulement for two reasons: The refugees are sent back before their entry into Egyptian territory, and they are not sent back to Syria.<sup>8</sup> This practice is supposed to have been at its peak during the summer of 2013. Currently, because of the continuous visa restriction and the realization of Syrians that they cannot enter Egypt, fewer and fewer Syrians try to come without visas, and as such, the number of Syrians in detention centers is declining. Surprisingly, though, a few Syrians (500 cases) were able to make it in to Egypt despite the visa restriction. It has been claimed that they resorted to questionable illegal ways to enter the country and these few are well-to-do and can pay bribes; the majority remains unable to seek refuge in Egypt. (Del Rey, personal communication, 2014).

The visa restrictions explained above are not only affecting refugees, but also those Syrians attempting to enter Egypt for study and work purposes. Moreover, it has been reported that the visa applications of Syrians (as well as those of some other Arab nationals such as

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<sup>7</sup> Ahmed Badawi is a lawyer at the Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR).

<sup>8</sup> Jasmine Fritzsche is an independent researcher.



Palestinians and Iraqis) no longer go to the Ministry of Interior, but rather to the Egyptian General Intelligence (Personal communication with a security officer, June 2014).

### **3.4. Residence in Egypt**

As mentioned earlier, Syrians, like other refugees, are required to have their UNHCR cards or passports stamped for residence in Egypt. Some Syrians, especially those living outside of Cairo, complained that renewing their residence permits has taken longer since July 2013, when stricter visa requirements were imposed. Such delay puts their families at risk of detention and deportation (UNHCR, 2013b).

Syrians tend not to overwhelmingly concentrate in major cities such as Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria. The survey revealed that 41.9 percent of the households surveyed were in Damietta and Dakkahliya, while 41.3 percent were located in the three major governorates of Egypt (Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria). This results in the Syrian refugee population in Egypt being different than other refugee populations such as Iraqis and Sudanese, who prefer to reside in major Egyptian cities, where they believe relief agencies and organizations, work opportunities, a sense of security, and reasonable costs of living can be found more easily. The qualitative interviews carried out for the purpose of this study indicated that Syrians prefer provincial cities because they believe they are safer, characterized by low costs of living, and offer more employment opportunities compared to Cairo. Respondents who were residing in Syria's rural areas or in the suburbs of Damascus attributed their choosing provincial cities to the relatively quiet lifestyle compared with the crowdedness and fast pace of Cairo life.

### **3.5. Relations with Egyptians**

There is a long history of relations between Egypt and Syria, and strong historical ties exist between the populations of both countries. This section is divided into two parts. The first part provides a glimpse into the historical relations between the two populations, and the second highlights the initial welcoming attitude by Egyptians towards Syrian refugees and how such attitude later changed.

#### **3.5.1. History of relations between Egyptians and Syrians**

The Syrian presence in Egypt dates back to antiquity, but in more recent times, it is argued that there were two major waves of Syrian immigration to Egypt prior to the current influx. The first took place between 1730 and 1780, and the second began in the mid-nineteenth century. The first wave of Syrians arrived in Egypt among immigrants from what was known as "bilad al-sham," which encompassed today's Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria. They were mostly Catholics, but also comprised Maronites and Greek Orthodox immigrants. They were traders who were able to win the confidence of the Egyptian ruling elite. The second wave of immigration of Syrians to Egypt was due to the deteriorating economic situation in Syria at a time when Egypt was booming. Cotton exports made Egypt an attractive destination, and because of their qualifications, well-educated Syrians found employment opportunities created by the ambitious modernization plan of Khedive Ismail. (Abu-Haidar, 1987: 332) (Barbir, 1986: 760-761).

Arab nationalist ideology gained momentum in Egypt after 1952 and the rise to power of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The strong sense of regional Arab nationalism was manifested in a referendum put forward to the Egyptian and Syrian people for the unity of the

two countries. An overwhelming majority in the two countries was for the union that formally came into being in February 1958 under the name of the “United Arab Republic” (Isaac, forthcoming). However, it was not long before the union was subjected to a severe threat. Nasser’s socialist legislation made many Syrian businessmen and professionals leave Egypt (Barbir, 1986: 761). Moreover, in Syria, Nasser adopted the same political system as Egypt, where a single party system was established and other political parties were dissolved. The unity government nationalized the economy and introduced land reform similar to that applied in Egypt, to the extreme distress of the Syrian bourgeoisie (Cleveland & Bunton, 2012). Eventually, the United Arab Republic collapsed in September 1961 (Isaac, forthcoming).

Many Syrians had long been “Egyptianized” before the collapse of the union and Egypt’s socialist turn. Many Egyptian families today are of Syrian origin. They had become Egyptian long before the influx of Syrian refugees in 2011. In fact, it was the existence of such a community that encouraged Syrians in 2011 and 2012 to consider coming to Egypt, where they had families, businesses, and/or some personal networks (UNHCR, 2013b, p. 17).

### **3.5.2. Attitudes toward Syrian refugees**

Almost all Syrian participants in the study praised the initial friendly and welcoming attitude of the Egyptians they encountered when they first arrived. Although the vast majority of Syrian refugees are in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon, those in Egypt indicated that the welcoming reception by Egyptians was the prime reason why they preferred coming to Egypt rather than going to other neighboring countries that are geographically closer to Syria.

However, a large majority noted a sharp change in Egyptian attitudes towards Syrians, which was attributed to three main reasons: the increase in numbers of Syrian refugees, their extended duration of stay in Egypt, and the developments in the Egyptian political scene that tarnished Syrians refugees’ image through accusations that they were involved in domestic Egyptian politics.

Syrian refugees began to face problems in Egypt after a speech by former president Mohamed Morsi in which he expressed full support for the Free Syrian Army and announced the closure of the Syrian Embassy in Egypt.<sup>9</sup> He called on Egyptians to join the Syrians in their fight against the Assad regime. The Syrians who participated in focus group discussions after June 15, 2013 spoke of the negative impact of the embassy’s closure on their lives in Egypt. One woman, for example, indicated that her newly born son had no birth certificate because no other entity can issue such certificate except the Syrian embassy. Moreover, during the focus groups discussions of May 2013, concerns were raised about the possible outcome of the anticipated June 30 protests. On the one hand, there were concerns about the possible change of regime and the impact it would have on Syrians in Egypt. On the other hand, Syrians indicated that they were experiencing hostile attitudes from some Egyptians, particularly those opposed to the Muslim Brotherhood. These Egyptians accused them of interfering in Egypt’s politics by supporting the Muslim Brotherhood.

As many Syrians expected, their situation worsened after June 30, 2013. A few Syrians reportedly participated in extended sit-ins (see Section 3.3) organized by the Muslim Brotherhood in protest against the political changes of July 3, 2013. The participation of those few Syrian refugees was highlighted in different Egyptian media channels, which led

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<sup>9</sup> The Syrian embassy was re-opened in July 2013 after president Morsi was ousted

to the spread of anti-Syrian sentiments and the emergence of a hostile attitude toward Syrians (International Federation for Human Rights [FIDH], 2013). Some Egyptian TV presenters accused Syrian refugees of supporting the Muslim Brotherhood and interfering in Egypt's internal politics. There was one incident when a TV presenter gave Syrian refugees two days to stop their support to the Muslim Brotherhood or else Egyptians would destroy their homes (FIDH, 2013; Human Rights Watch [HRW], 2013b). The hostile attitude was highlighted in the interviews conducted with Syrians after June 30 and confirmed in the interviews with the organizations providing them with assistance. In the follow-up interviews conducted immediately after June 30, some Syrians complained that they were fired from their jobs, while others had their rent contracts terminated.

The media's fueling of hate speech against Syrian refugees was at its peak in July and August 2013, and it then receded. The fluctuation in the general Egyptian public's attitude towards Syrians is an indication of how easily the media can mold people's attitudes. After the media campaign was waged, incidents of violence against Syrian children by Egyptian children were reported. This was in striking comparison to 2011, when there were cases of Egyptian families hosting Syrian refugee families in their homes until they could find a suitable place of residence (A.Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014).

Strong nationalistic sentiments were nurtured by the media after June 30, 2013. The distinctiveness of the Egyptian identity was emphasized, and its Arab, African, and Muslim elements were downplayed. National security and the need to preserve territorial integrity were repeatedly invoked to fuel Egyptian nationalism. Conspiracy theories about attempts to undermine Egypt's national interest multiplied (Sabry, 2013). Turmoil and instability in several other Arab countries were used as evidence of the conspiracy. In the official discourse, a strong state and a solid army were needed bulwarks against the reproduction of such turmoil and instability in Egypt. This discourse portrayed the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood as bent on undermining Egypt's national interests. Therefore, the association created between Syrian refugees and the Brotherhood affected their security and threatened their protection in Egypt (Marroushi, 2013)

### **3.6. Protection issues**

UNHCR's mandate is to provide international protection to refugees, asylum seekers, and other forced migrants who fall within the scope of its statute. UNHCR's protection mandate includes providing refugees with protection against involuntary return to a country where their life or freedom is threatened for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership of a particular social group. The mandate includes helping to protect the basic human rights of refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern to UNHCR until a durable solution is found. One of the aims of this study is to ascertain the extent to which Syrian refugees in Egypt are aware of UNHCR's protection mandate. At the time the survey was conducted in May and June 2013, there was a striking variation between the number of Syrians registered at UNHCR and the Egyptian government's estimate of refugees within the country. The survey aimed to understand why UNHCR registration numbers did not reflect the real number of Syrian refugees residing in Egypt. The first part of this section will provide the survey results with regards to UNHCR's registration, and the second part will focus on the protection challenges faced by Syrians in the aftermath of June 30, 2013.

### **3.6.1. Registration with UNHCR**

Some of the Syrians who participated in the May 2013 survey perceived registration with UNHCR positively, while others perceived it as unnecessary. Of the surveyed sample, 57.4 percent said they had approached UNHCR for registration, while a significant 42.6 percent did not. Among those who approached UNHCR, 47.7 percent reported having already obtained the yellow card.

The survey revealed that most of the survey participants were not familiar with UNHCR's protection mandate and believed it to be solely an assistance agency. Their satisfaction was evaluated in terms of the financial and medical assistance provided. Very few commented on the organization's essential role in providing residence permits or protection against forced return. Some of the unregistered participants talked of a lack of interest in the process, which was seen as long and tedious. This was particularly true for Syrians who resided in cities other than Cairo and therefore complained about the difficulty of traveling to Cairo with their families to obtain registration. Others stated that they would rather leave registration spaces for other Syrians who are in dire need of assistance, which highlights the above-mentioned perception of UNHCR as an assistance agency. A considerable number, however, attributed their decision to registration-related problems such as fear that registration would restrict their ability to temporarily return to Syria in case they needed to bring more family members or concerns about the confidentiality of the information that would be provided to UNHCR. Many argued that they were hesitant about (and uninterested in) bearing the title "refugee," which they believed was loaded with images of weakness, desperation, and misery. A young woman in Alexandria echoed such concerns, stating, "It is better to die in dignity rather than to live in humiliation."

The reluctance towards registration was also highlighted in the qualitative interviews that were carried out before June 30, 2013. During those interviews, participants highlighted that registration was unimportant because of the lack of visa requirement to enter Egypt and the easiness of renewing residence permits. This situation was reversed after June 30, and registration rate with UNHCR has significantly increased since then. This seems to suggest that the previous reluctance to approach UNHCR was not due to lack of awareness of UNHCR's protection mandate, but was rather the belief that such protection is not needed in Egypt because, on one hand, entry and residence is feasible, and on the other hand, the political orientation of the Egyptian government was clearly in support of the Syrian revolution.

### **3.6.2. Protection challenges post-June 30, 2013**

As mentioned earlier, Syrian refugees' problems in Egypt emerged after June 15, 2013 and accelerated sharply after June 30, 2013 (see 3.5.2). Moreover, with the evacuation of the Muslim Brotherhood's sit-in and its aftermath, the security situation in Egypt deteriorated. Alleging that Syrians had contributed to the insecurity, the Egyptian government imposed a visa requirement on Syrians entering Egypt (see 3.3). The deteriorated security situation also affected those Syrians already in Egypt who were exposed to arbitrary arrest. Their subjection to these practices coupled with the deterioration in their relationship with Egyptians, as well as the economic crisis in Egypt, has led to increasing numbers of Syrians seeking to migrate to Europe instead. As many cannot easily enter European territories, they instead resort to human smugglers and find themselves in very vulnerable positions. The below section will

discuss the rise of arbitrary arrest, irregular migration, and the particular situation of Palestinians from Syria.

### **3.6.2.1. Arbitrary arrest**

In the past, refugees who carried the UNHCR card would rarely be subject to arrest even if their residence permits had expired. In the few cases when refugees were arrested because they were carrying expired residence permits, the public prosecutor's office would order their immediate release once a lawyer confirmed their status as refugees. This ceased to be the case as of June 30, 2013. Lawyers can no longer secure the release of detained refugees, and authorities have to thoroughly investigate the case of the detained before clearance is given. This means that the refugee may be detained for months (A. Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014)

As of July 2013, Syrians in particular are more exposed to arbitrary arrest for allegedly supporting the Muslim Brotherhood. One hundred and forty-five Syrians were arbitrary arrested between July and December 2013. Most of them have now been released, but 42 are believed to be still in detention; it is difficult to trace those who were detained because they may have left Egypt without informing UNHCR (Del Rey, personal communication, 2014).

Detained Syrians were not always arrested because of their alleged political affiliation. Some were arbitrarily arrested because they had either unknowingly broken the curfew that was imposed right after June 30 or because they held no residence permits. Although breaking the curfew was mostly unintentional, in cases of Syrians who were coming from other governorates (such as Alexandria, Ismailia, Suez, and Arish) to Cairo to renew their residence, refugees were immediately taken off buses and detained at the checkpoints. They would be arrested for long durations that often exceeded two months (HRW, 2013b; Amnesty International, 2013, October 17).

Arbitrary arrests have decreased since March 2014. Currently, it has been reported that if a refugee is asked about his or her residence permit and does not possess it, the officer performs a security check and releases him or her if no evidence of a criminal record exists (A.Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014).

### **3.6.2.2. Irregular migration**

Irregular migration from Egypt has been a growing phenomenon since the 1990s. This is attributed to high unemployment rates in Egypt, the decreased demand from the Persian Gulf countries for Egyptian labor, and the securitization of European migration policies (Zohry, 2007, p.20; Roman, 2008, p.3); (Nassar, 2008, p.3; Roman, 2008, p.5). In recent years, Egypt has also become a transit country for Arabs, Africans, and Asians using Egypt to get to Europe through the Egypt-Libya-Italy route. Irregular migration is facilitated by networks of smugglers, who are mostly based in Libya and charge about USD2,500 per person. The means of transportation secured by those migration brokers are almost always unsafe and subject migrants to the risk of drowning in the Mediterranean Sea or being arrested by authorities (Zohry, 2007, p. 24; Roman, 2008, p.5 & p.7).

With regard to Syrians, very few intentionally use Egypt as a transit route. The irregular migration of Syrians from Egypt to Europe started after July 2013 and is a direct consequence

of the growing difficulty of entering and living in Egypt. The hate-speech campaign waged against them by the media with the ensuing arbitrary arrests, negative attitude of a good part of the public, and worsening economic conditions – all contributed to many Syrian refugees leaving Egypt. It is worth noting that the majority of Syrians who attempt to leave Egypt irregularly have either an expired passport due to the dangers of approaching the Syrian embassy for renewal or an expired visa due to the difficulties of renewal post-June 30, 2013 (Del Rey, Personal communication, 2014).

According to figures from UNHCR, between the months of January and September 2013, about 6,000 Syrian refugees reached Italy irregularly, with the majority arriving from Egypt. It was reported that each person had to pay between USD2,500 and USD3,500 to smugglers to afford this risky trip (Amnesty International, 2013, October 17, p. 2-4). This is despite the fact that many of those who attempt to leave Egypt are arrested upon departure. According to UNHCR, Egyptian security forces have detained over 1,500 refugees from Syria during the period mentioned above, including 400 Palestinians and 250 children, as they tried to irregularly migrate to Europe (HRW, 2013a). The detained would either be stopped at sea or caught as they stood on the coast prior to their migration attempt. In many cases, the smuggler him- or herself, knowing that the trip was bound to fail and that the boat was bound to sink, would report the unauthorized attempt to leave the country to the police (A. Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014; HRW, 2013a).

As mentioned above, most Syrians who attempt to leave Egypt in an irregular way have either an expired passport or an expired visa. As a consequence, they are detained until their situation is cleared from a security perspective by the General Intelligence Directorate. Once clearance is given, a new visa is issued, and the refugees are allowed to re-enter Egypt. Different visas are given: Some refugees are granted six months, others six months renewable, others three months renewable, and some are given three months non-renewable. The criteria upon which these distinctions are based remain unclear. In some cases, expired passports are caused by the Syrian embassy in Egypt refusing to renew passports. Moreover, if renewal is granted by the embassy, it is for no more than nine months. Most Syrians detained by Egyptian authorities in their attempts to migrate to Europe are allowed to re-enter Egypt. A small percentage whose situation could not be cleared are sent to a transit country. One case was reported in which the refugee was sent back to Syria (Del Rey, personal communication, June 26, 2014).

Irregular migration of Syrians from Egypt slowed down during the fall and winter of 2013-2014 but picked up again in spring 2014 (A. Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014). On April 20, 2014, Egyptian border guards arrested 20 Syrians – including Palestinians fleeing from Syria – by the coast of Alexandria as they attempted to migrate from Egypt to Italy (Kortam, 2014). In the same month, about 140 Syrian and Palestinian refugees, including 68 children, were detained as they were trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea on their way to Europe. They were held at the Rosetta Police Station in Beheira Governorate (Amnesty International, 2014).

### **3.6.2.3. Palestinians from Syria**

There is a widely held misconception that Palestinians are excluded from the 1951 convention and thus the UNHCR's mandate (Amnesty International, 2013, October 17, p. 7). Accordingly, Egyptian authorities have not allowed UNHCR to register Palestinians or consider their asylum claims (HRW, 2013a). It is a misconception, because the 1951 Convention excludes Palestinian refugees from receiving assistance and/or protection from UNHCR "in areas of operation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA] for Palestine Refugees, which consist of Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza." Egypt is not within the above-mentioned areas of operation, and so the absence of UNRWA in Egypt makes Palestinians fall under the mandate of UNHCR and eligible for refugee status under Article 1 of the 1951 convention and the 1969 OAU convention (J.Fritzsche, personal communication, 2014).

Palestinians, particularly those fleeing Syria in recent years, face serious challenges. With regard to services, as they are not registered with UNHCR, they cannot access food vouchers, medical support, and other services that UNHCR facilitates. In some instances, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Doctors Without Borders, and Save the Children succeed in closing the gap by offering some services (A.Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014). The protection challenges are more serious. The lack of an organization tasked with protecting Palestinian refugees in Egypt means that in case a refugee is detained for having no visa or an overdue residence permit, there is no entity from which to request registration documents. In the case of a Syrian refugee, the lawyer can ask UNHCR to provide papers that prove the refugee is registered and that his or her file is open. However, this is impossible for Palestinian refugees from Syria (A.Badawi, personal communication, May 4, 2014).

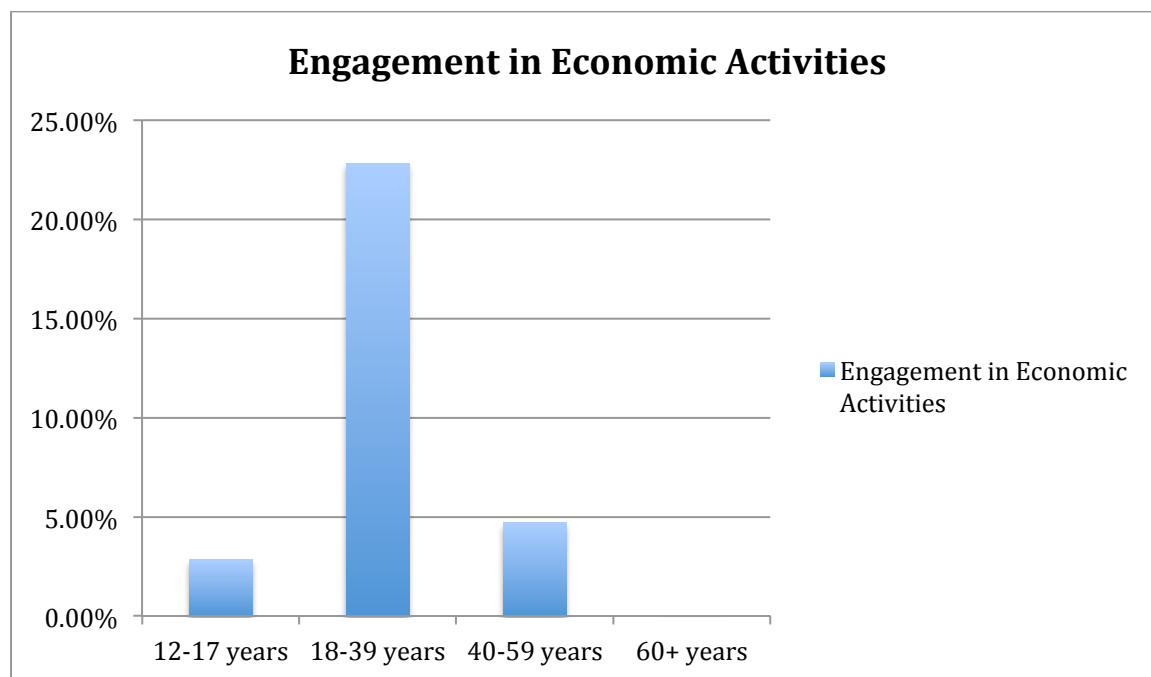
### **3.7. Employment and livelihood**

Information on employment and livelihoods is based on the survey carried out in May and June 2013. The results of the survey revealed that work is the main source of income for many Syrian families residing in Egypt, as 45.5 percent of the surveyed sample reported work as their only source of income. The rest either depended on a combination of work, financial aid, and/or withdrawing from savings to sustain their livelihoods. A very small percentage depended on money transfers from outside Egypt as their only source of income.

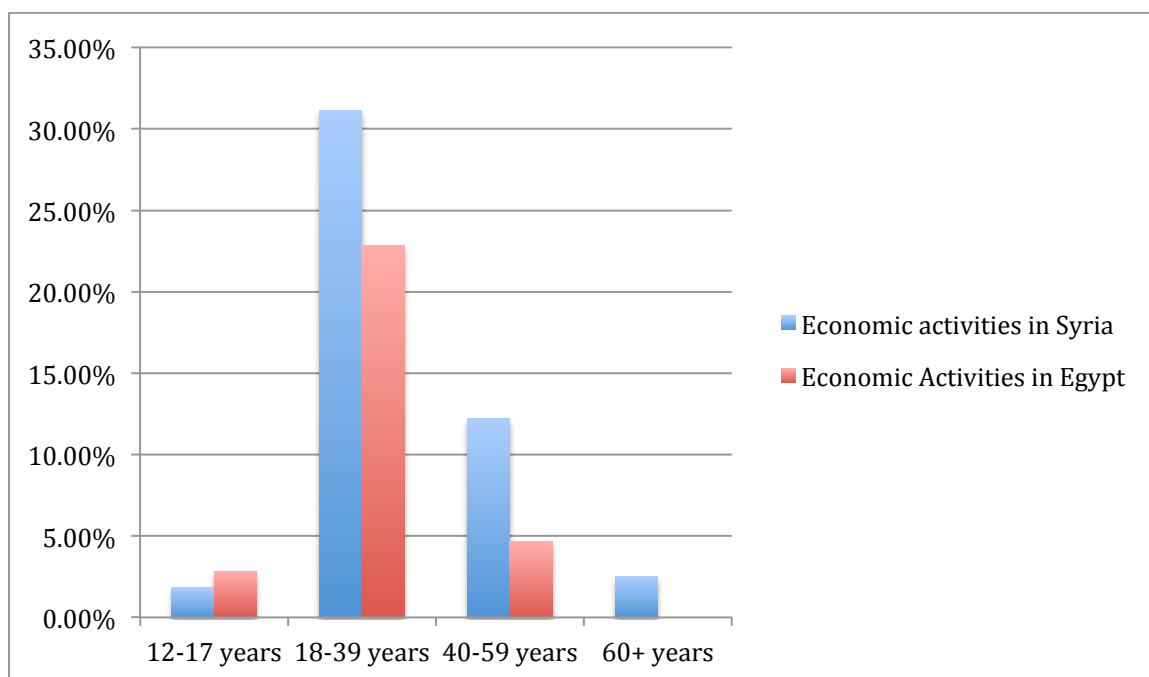
The majority of those who work in Egypt are between 18 and 39. Work opportunities declined with age (See figure 7). Compared to other refugee groups, Syrians were able to carve out a niche in the Egyptian economy because of their reputation as experienced entrepreneurs and workers in the food industry. The well-to-do among them were able to start their own businesses and provide opportunities to other Syrians. Many others worked in Egyptian-owned businesses, as they were perceived as experienced and hard workers. However, it is important to note that in the qualitative interviews respondents indicated that although they were initially able to find work opportunities in restaurants or in homemade food-delivery shops, tensions emerged when Syrian refugees came in larger numbers and their Egyptian counterparts began to perceive they were preferred for job opportunities in the food industry. Moreover, as explained previously, their ability to find employment lessened with the political changes discussed above.

An alarming finding from the survey and FGDs was the increased engagement of children under 18 in income-generating activities compared with their situation in Syria as indicated in figure 8. Figure 8 also reveals that the engagement in economic activities declined with the move to Egypt with all other age groups.

**Figure 7: (Engagement in economic activities in Egypt)**





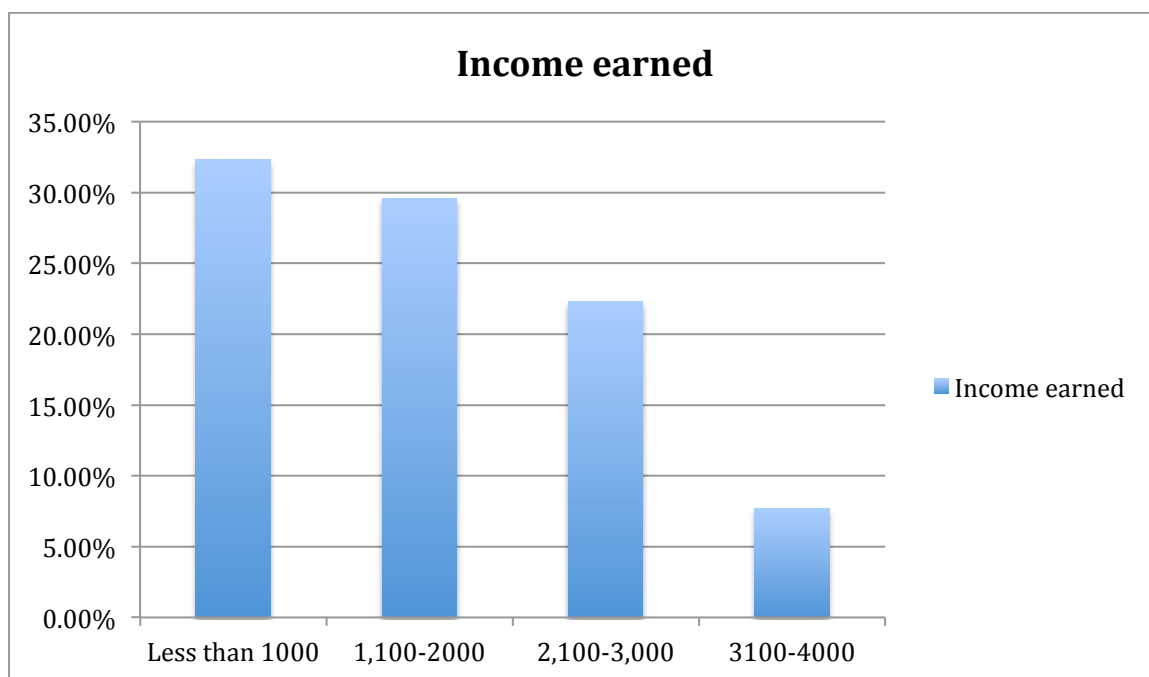


**Figure 8: (Comparison between engagement in economic activities in Egypt and Syria)**

The majority of the survey respondents, as is the case with other refugee groups, worked informally. Respondents reported having had to change their occupations and take up less-skilled jobs upon their arrival in Egypt. The explanations provided for such change included the inability to find suitable jobs, lack of funds to establish projects, and the inability to obtain a work permit and thus having to resort to the informal sector.

Average family incomes in the three months prior to the survey widely varied between EGP 0 to EGP 7,500. Of the surveyed sample, 14.2 percent (44 households) reported zero income. For the remaining 266 heads of households constituting the sample, the distribution of average family incomes was as follows:

- Less than 1,000: 32.3 percent reported having an average income in this category.
- EGP 1,100 – EGP 2,000: 29.6 percent of the total sample belonged to this category, which amounts to about 92 households.
- EGP 2,100 – EGP 3,000: 22.3 percent of the interviewed heads of households belonged to this category, with 6.8 percent estimating their income to be EGP 3,000.
- EGP 3,001 – EGP 4,000: 7.7 percent of the households belonged to this category.
- More than EGP 4,000: A significant 7.9 percent reported having had an average income of more than EGP 4,000 during the three months prior to the survey.



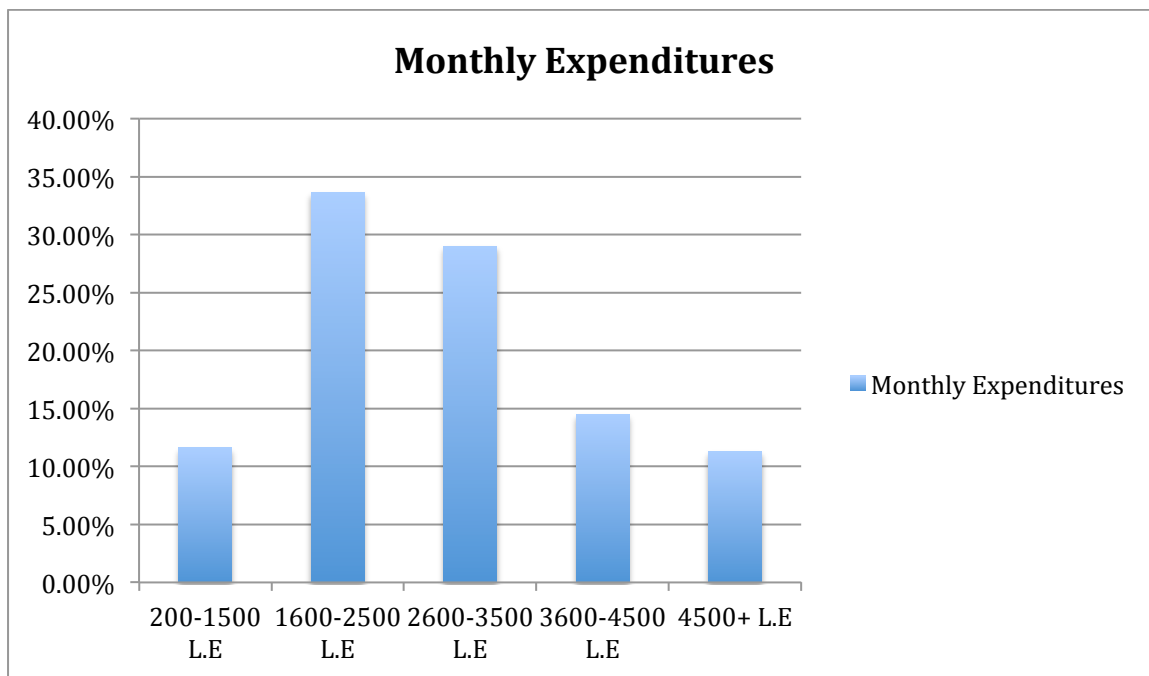
**Figure 9: (Monthly income of the Syrians surveyed)**

A significant percentage (around 30 percent) reported their satisfaction with their current work. Those who were unsatisfied reported the following reasons: low wages, hard work conditions, and mismatch between their jobs and their education attainment. Of the participants, 41.4 percent reported that their work is unstable and attributed that to the temporary nature of the job, the resulting irregularity of income, and the possible occurrence of dismissal at any time.

Monthly expenditures varied between EGP200 and EGP 7,000 in the three months prior to the survey. It is divided according to the following categories:

- EGP200 – EGP 1,500: 11.6 percent of the surveyed sample recorded a monthly expenditures in this range.
- EGP 1, 600 – EGP 2,500: 33.6 percent of the sample reported a monthly expenditure in this range.
- EGP 2,600 – EGP 3,500: 29 percent of the sample belonged to this category.
- EGP 3,600 – EGP 4,500: 14.5 percent of the surveyed sample belonged to this category.
- More than EGP 4,500: 11.3 percent of the surveyed sample reported spending over EGP 4,500 every month.

Figure 11 shows the average of monthly expenditures among survey respondents.

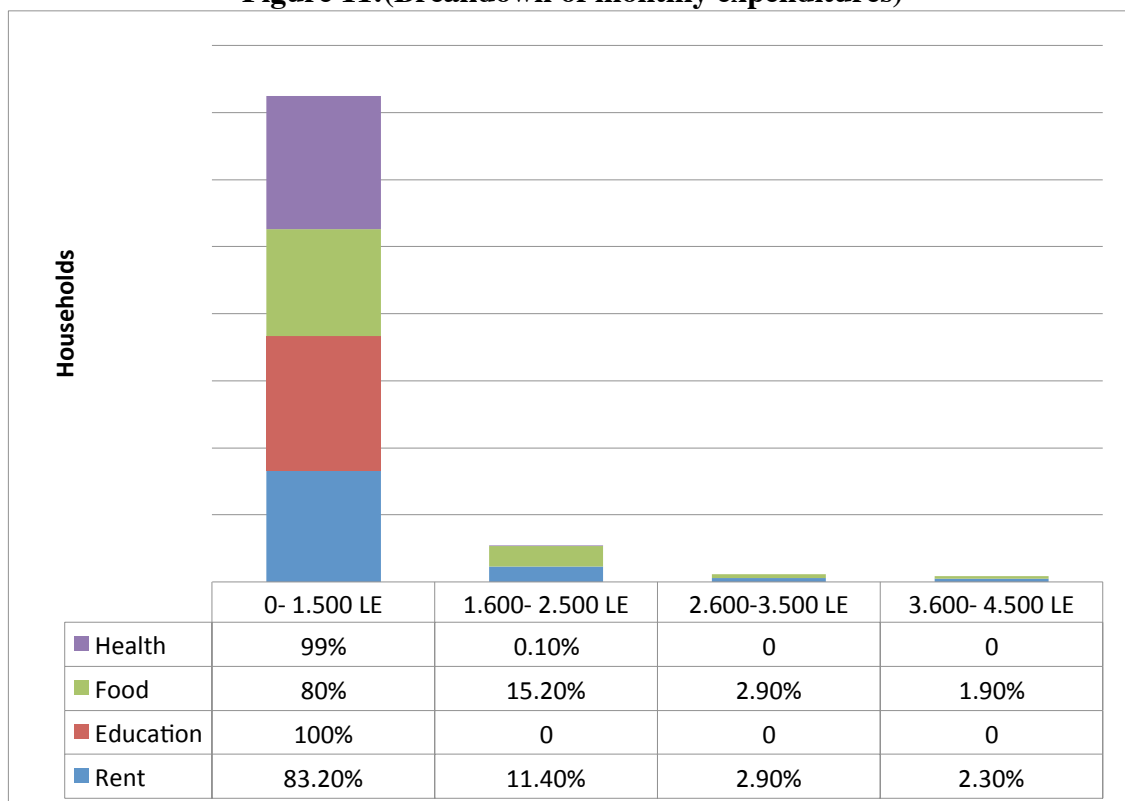


**Figure 10: (Monthly expenditures of the Syrians surveyed)**

Many respondents reported allocating a large percentage of their monthly expenditures to rent and food, with lesser amounts spent on other expenses such as education, health services, energy, and transportation. Rent was specified to be in a range of EGP0 to EGP2,500, with 63.9 per cent of the surveyed sample reporting spending an average of EGP0 to EGP1,000 per month, 28 percent reporting an average of EGP1,100 to EGP2,000 per month, and 16.8 percent reporting spending more than EGP2,200 per month. Of the surveyed sample, 57.4 percent reported facing difficulties covering the rent and housing costs, while 42.6 per cent reported not facing any problems.

Figure 11 shows the breakdown of living expenses among survey respondents.

**Figure 11:(Breakdown of monthly expenditures)**



The survey investigated the challenges faced by Syrians in Egypt when it came to meeting their basic needs. Low income and high prices were reported as the two main problems respondents faced. To overcome these challenges, most of the respondents indicated that they used family savings, while a lower percentage borrowed money from relatives and friends. As such, most Syrians use their saving or borrow to cover the gap between expenditures and income. Borrowing occurred mostly from friends and family in Egypt. A non-significant percentage reported receiving remittances from abroad. The follow-up interviews conducted one year after the survey found that most respondents' savings were depleted. As such, the ability to cover the gap between income and expenditures was reduced as their stay in Egypt continued.

Finding appropriate housing and the difficulty of paying rent were also reported as major problems in the survey and FGDs. Many mentioned that rent composed almost two-thirds of their income. In Ismailia, for example, monthly rent was reported to range between EGP1,250 and EGP2,000 on average, while the average income was EGP900.

Psychosocial problems were also mentioned, with many reporting experiencing symptoms of long-standing psychological stress, mainly due to the traumatic events they encountered before fleeing Syria, which they reported was further compounded by the difficulties they had faced to survive in Egypt.

### **3.8. Women and children**

In both the survey and the qualitative assessment, a number of questions were developed to understand the situation of Syrian women and children and the particular problems they face in Egypt. The next section provides the results.

#### **3.8.1. Syrian women**

Research with other groups of refugees has demonstrated that it is usually the female who is able to find work opportunities in Egypt, mostly because of the demand for female domestic workers. This is not the case with Syrian women. The survey revealed that the male is typically the breadwinner in the Syrian refugee family in Egypt. Some women are engaged in economic activities, mostly food production, without leaving the home. The study sought to inquire about the reasons behind the reluctance of women to seek employment opportunities outside the home. The reasons given included the nature of the employment opportunities were more suitable for men, cultural stigma around domestic work, and conservative attitudes based on religious beliefs about home as the appropriate place for women. Subjection to sexual harassment and the incorrect perception that Syrian girls were available for *sutra* marriage (in which Arab Muslim men marry Syrian girls to “protect” them from difficult living conditions) were also mentioned among the reasons that prevent families from sending girls to seek educational or work opportunities.

The study focused in particular on the issue of so-called *sutra* marriage, which was reported at the time of initiating the study as common among Syrian families. In the focus group discussion with young women, aged 18-25, participants downplayed the issue, saying it was more of an incorrect perception than an actual phenomenon. However, most of them reported having received unsolicited marriage proposals from Egyptians that were either made directly to them or to their families. Because they had not emerged out of mutual consent or were perceived as a relationship between equals, many saw these proposals as insulting and demeaning. Some conceded that a few families had married off their daughters

upon receiving such proposals but explained that this would have happened in Syria anyway. They either considered these marriages special cases or justified them as mechanisms to cope with increasingly difficult economic conditions. Most participants therefore rejected associating the entire Syrian community with *sutra* marriage and dismissed considering it a widespread phenomenon. Many expressed a sense of indignation at these perceptions of Syrian women and girls. They blamed certain Salafi<sup>10</sup> figures and NGOs for creating and disseminating them.

Another problem raised by Syrian female refugees in the FGDs was restricted mobility and its negative consequences on many aspects of their lives. Such restricted mobility was reported to either be voluntary, where young women themselves would choose to not leave their homes for fear of being subjected to harassment, or involuntary, where their parents or other family members would enforce their confinement for some reason. In terms of impact, this restriction of movement crippled their ability of women and girls to seek employment opportunities, complete their education, and take part in everyday activities, including activities that had formed an integral part of their daily life in Syria.

### **3.8.2. Syrian children**

The study focused on three main issues that need greater attention from humanitarian organizations and others working with Syrian refugee children and youth in Egypt: education, child labor, and child trauma.

#### **3.8.2.1. Education**

Syrian refugees in Egypt have difficulty educating their children despite the Egyptian's government initiative to allow Syrian children access to Egyptian schools and universities as though they are nationals. It was reported there were some cases of Syrian students who were asked to pay a considerable amount of money for entry into their university's final exams despite the fact that they are registered refugees and entitled to free education. Such cases were reported in Cairo University and Ain Shams University (Fatma Idriss, personal communication, May 15, 2014)<sup>11</sup>.

In addition to access, there are difficulties related to the quality of education and poor infrastructure at all levels of schooling (including universities). This difficulty, however, must be assessed within the context of the educational situation in Egypt, where there are grave challenges for all students regarding accessibility, quality of education, overcrowded classes, and inadequate school facilities (Nassar, 2008, p. 3 & 14).

Syrian families highlighted that most Egyptian families resort to private tutoring to make up for the poor quality of education and poor facilities. However, children whose parents are unable to cover the cost of these private lessons, including many Syrian refugee families, end up failing or leaving school. Many also mentioned the vast difference between the Egyptian and Syrian curricula, and the difficulty their children faced in following the Egyptian dialect, which led many children to fall behind their classmates. Additionally, respondents stated that the lack of documentation from previous schools in Syria and the resulting lack of

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<sup>10</sup> The Salafi movement is a movement or sect within the Islamic religion, its name is derived from the term salaf "predecessors", "ancestors") used to identify the earliest Muslims. Salafism has become associated with strict approaches to Islam

<sup>11</sup> Fatma Idriss is the head of Tadamon, the Egyptian Refugee Multicultural Council – an Egyptian non-governmental organization (NGO).

equivalency certification resulted in complications in establishing students' grade level, and as a result, many children ended up repeating two or three years. The same problem also applied to university students. For young women, some parents raised concerns about harassment and security on the way to and from school.

Some young women in the focus group discussions seemed vocal and ambitious and sought to further their education with the hope they could return one day to Syria and play a role in its reconstruction. In Egypt, they expressed sentiments of entrapment partly due to the fears of harassment and consequent confinement to their residence in comparison to the relative independence they had enjoyed at their home country. However, they remained motivated to forge ahead through these challenges and sought scholarship opportunities and vocational courses such as nursing, as well as other employment tools.

### **3.8.2.2. Child labor**

Due to the many challenges faced by school-aged children mentioned above, several participants mentioned that Syrians were increasingly taking their children out of school and having them take low-level jobs at supermarkets or as street vendors (Fatma Idriss, personal communication, May 15, 2014). The idea is to have them contribute to their family's increasingly limited income and growing living expenses as savings are exhausted and their duration of stay in Egypt is extended. In Ismailia, a number of mothers mentioned that their 13 to 15 year olds acquired late work in night shifts at restaurants, where they were working into the early hours of the morning and were exposed to mistreatment and job-related risks. UNHCR officials raised concerns in recent interviews with researchers that there have been many school dropouts in recent months, which might be related to the need to support families (Del Rey, personal communication, 2014).

### **3.8.2.3. Child trauma**

Several participants stated that Syrian children had experienced horrors in Syria, and were traumatized as they left the country to seek safety elsewhere. Many continue to deal with the symptoms of this stress and have exhibited signs of psychosocial illness as a result. The problems encountered in Egypt compounded those children's already fragile conditions. The study revealed that the Syrian families had no prior experience of dealing with such sensitive issues, nor had they sought any kind of medical help or advice on how to deal with such conditions. It is a problem that could risk scarring a generation of Syrian children and youth for life. As such, it needs attention from humanitarian organizations and others working with refugee children

#### **4. Conclusion and recommendations**

Repatriation and resettlement are the only durable solutions mentioned in the MOU between the Egyptian government and UNHCR. However, as has been discussed here and elsewhere, de facto integration of refugees has become the long-term solution for Syrian refugees in Egypt because resettlement and repatriation depend on factors beyond the control of UNHCR and the Egyptian government. This mirrors the cases of refugees from Sudan, Somalia, and many other African countries who have found themselves stranded in Egypt with no possibility of going back or resettling in another country.

It is argued that de facto integration occurs when refugees are not in physical danger, have freedom of movement, have access to opportunities for livelihoods, have access to housing, educational, and health facilities, and are socially networked into the host community (Jacobsen, 2001, p. 8). According to this definition, Syrians in Egypt were de facto integrated in the first year of their arrival. They were welcomed by Egyptians, able to find a niche in the Egyptian local market, and granted access to educational and health facilities.

However, this situation did not last long. This study demonstrates how the living conditions of Syrian refugees shifted in tandem with Egyptian politics. The political changes of July 2013 and anti-Syrian refugee rhetoric by the media impacted these refugees' ability to engage in economic activities and access critical services. Such findings highlight the importance of political factors in determining refugees' livelihoods in their host countries – factors that are not always fully considered in studies on refugee livelihoods.

Additionally, the study also demonstrates the important role played by the media. The climax of deteriorating living conditions for Syrians in Egypt was in July and August 2013, when the media was explicitly campaigning against them; the situation stabilized when the media campaign cooled down. This finding should alert refugee organizations to the importance of working with the media to promote refugee rights. Advocacy through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights groups, journalists, and other influential media personalities may be a constructive way to sensitize the Egyptian host community about the particular problems faced by Syrians.

Despite the negative media campaign receding and Egypt's political environment stabilizing to some extent, Syrian refugees still face difficulty compared with three years ago. This is because of the depletion of their savings over time, the difficulty of finding income-generating opportunities due to Egypt's recession, and the increasing number of Syrians seeking refuge due to protracted conflict in Syria.

The challenges of dealing with protection and assistance on this scale can be daunting. Self-settled refugees in Egypt and throughout the region brings to the fore a need to include host communities and governments, as well as development actors and agencies, into the refugee protection arena. At the peak of the region's Iraqi refugee crisis in 2007 and 2008, models of "institutional support mechanisms" were implemented by UNHCR to assist host communities hosting refugees and thus bearing the brunt of the responsibility related to their safety and resources. Working within these parameters of institutional support mechanism is critical in the Syrian refugee case.

This study also reveals that the Egyptian government's policymaking is fundamentally unclear on Syrian refugees in the country. It is not clear for how long the visa requirement will be imposed on Syrian refugees, the criteria upon which Syrian refugees will be granted different types of visas, or how some Syrians were able to enter Egypt without meeting visa requirements. Moreover, the protracted conflict in Syria necessitate that UNHCR should seek the cooperation of the Egyptian government in discussing the lifting of the visa requirement for Syrians fearing for their lives.

This paper highlights the need for further research on Syrian refugees' conditions especially as political changes occur within Egypt and the Syrian crisis continues to unfold. Particularly important are issues related to children and young adults including access to education, the increased involvement of children in income generating activities, and the psychological impact of displacement. The Syrians with whom researchers spoke indicated that extensive trauma had been experienced, but families lacked the knowledge and resources to deal with these issues. Examining this trauma and how governmental and non-governmental entities can effectively respond to it will be essential to ensuring the long-term mental health of this extensive refugee population.



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# ANNEX 1: Survey Questionnaire

جمهورية مصر العربية



رقم الاستمارة

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## مسح أوضاع السوريين في مصر

مايو 2013

البيانات سرية بحكم القانون ولا تستخدم في غير أغراض البحث العلمي

### مسح أوضاع السوريين في مصر

للباحث: تأكد من المبحوث أنه من بعد أبريل 2011، ودخل مصر منذ شهر على الأقل.

أنا ..... باحث بمركز بصيرة، ونقوم بعمل مسح عن أوضاع السوريين في مصر خلال الفترة الحالية، وذلك البحث سيساهم في تحديد كل المشكلات والاحتياجات الملحة بالنسبة للسوريين المقيمين في مصر، وبالتالي سوف يساهم في تحسين أوضاع السوريين في مصر في الفترة المقبلة.

### بيانات تعريفية

قسم/ مركز: <input type="text"/>	محافظة: <input type="text"/>
شياخة/قرية: <input type="text"/>	اسم رب <input type="text"/>
العنوان بالتفصيل: .....	الأسر.....
.....	اسم المستجيب: .....
ل: <input type="text"/>	صلة المستجيب برب الأسرة: .....
<input type="text"/>	

### بيانات الزيارات

رقم الزيارة	1	2	3	ترميز نتيجة الزيارة
التاريخ:	يوم شهر سنة	يوم شهر سنة	يوم شهر سنة	1 غير تمت.....
الفريق:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2 وجد بلطفاً.....
اسم الباحث:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3 تأجلت المقابلة.....
زمن بداية المقابلة:	دقيقة ساعة	دقيقة ساعة	دقيقة ساعة	4 رفضت المقابلة.....
زمن نهاية المقابلة:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 المنزل خالي.....
نتيجة الزيارة:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

### بيانات خاصة بالمراجعة المكتبية

المراجع الميداني	المراجع المكتبي	القائم بأعمال الترميز	مدخل البيانات	
يوم شهر سنة	يوم شهر سنة	يوم شهر سنة	يوم شهر سنة	التاريخ:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	الكود:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	الاسم:
.....	.....	.....	.....	التوقيع:
.....	.....	.....	.....	

### القسم الأول: بيانات الاسرة المعيشية:

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
101.	كم عدد أفراد الأسرة المعيشية في سوريا (قبل)	<input type="text"/>	فرد

		بداية الأحداث؟	
	فرد <input type="text"/>	كم عدد أفراد الأسرة المعيشية في مصر؟	102.
105 ←	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل هناك أفراد من أسرتك المعيشية في سوريا ما زالوا يعيشون هناك؟	103.
	فرد <input type="text"/>	كم عددهم؟	104.
108 ←	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل هناك أفراد من أسرتك المعيشية في سوريا سافروا دولة أخرى؟	105.
	فرد <input type="text"/>	كم عددهم؟	106.
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ما هي الدول التي سافروا إليها؟	107.
	A صعوبة الحصول على تأشيرة ليهم B فضلوا الاستمرار في سوريا C لم تتوافر الأموال اللازمة لسفرهم D فضلوا اللجوء الى دولة أخرى E لازلت أبحث لهم عن مكان X أخرى (حدد)	للباحث: راجع الأسئلة من 101 إلى 105، إذا لم تسافر جميع أفراد الأسرة مع بعضهم اسأل: لماذا لم يأتي جميع أفراد الأسرة إلى مصر؟	108.

1. بيانات أفراد الأسرة المعيشية داخل مصر (إحنا عاوزين شوية معلومات عن الناس المقيمين عادة في أسرتك وإلى موجودين معاك على طول سواء أطفال رضع أو خدم)

114	113	112	111	110	109
الديانة 1.....مسلم 2.....مسيحي 3.....درزي 4.....يهودي 5.....يزيدي 6.....أخرى (حدد)	هل (الاسم) يحمل جنسية أخرى غير السورية؟ نعم...1 (اسأل: ماهي؟) لا.....2	العمر بالسنوات الكاملة  السنوات	النوع  ذ أ	أيه صلة قرابة (الاسم) برب الأسرة؟  (انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)	من فضلك مليني أسماء الأشخاص المقيمين عادة في أسرتك فياً برب الأسرة  (الأدلاء بالاسم اختياري وليس إجباري)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
5. حفيد/حفيدة	4. زوج الابنة/زوجة الابن	3. ابن/بنت	2. الزوج/الزوجة	1. رب الأسرة	أكواد (س) 110 الصلة ( برب الأسرة
9. لا توجد صلة قرابة	8. حما/حماه/قريب آخر	7. أخ/أخت	6. والد/والدة		

125	124	123	122	121
15 سنة فأكثر		6 سنوات فأكثر		
متنظيفاً (لواقي)؟	هل تعمل؟ نعم اعمل في مصر.....1 نعم اعمل خارج مصر.....2 (انتقل 129) لا وأبحث عن عمل.....3 (انتقل 129) لا ولا أبحث عن عمل.....4 (انتقل 129)	ما نوع المدارس والجامعات التي أنت ملتحق/التحقت بها في مصر؟ (انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)	هل مازل (الاسم) يدرس؟ نعم.....1 لا.....2	هل (الاسم) أتم المرحلة التعليمية؟ نعم.....1 لا.....2
الكود	المهنة			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. دولية	2. خاصة	1. حكومية	أكواد (س) 123 أنواع المدارس والجامعات	
7. أخرى (حدد)	6. مدارس سورية	5. لم ألتحق بمصر	4. منزلي	

120	119	118	117	116	115
6 سنوات فأكثر			11, 12 راجع (11)	(الاسم) من أي أصل؟	المذهب الديني

السنة الدراسية	آخر مرحلة تعليمية التحق بها (انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)	هل سبق ل (الاسم) الالتحاق بالمدرسة؟ 1..... نعم 2..... لا	الإناث 12 سنة فأكثر الذكور 16 سنة فأكثر		الحالة الزوجية		(انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)	1.....عربي 2.....كرد 3.....تركمان 4.....أشوري 5.....أرميني 6.....أخرى
			أبداً لم يتزوج 1..... 2.....خاطب 3.....عقد قران 4.....متزوج 5.....أرمل 6.....مطلق 7.....منفصل					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.إعدادي / كفاءة		1.ابتدائي	أكواد (س) 119 (المراحل التعليمية)	4. علوي	3.الاثني عشرية/الامامية	2.شيعي	1.سني	أكواد (س) 115 (المذهب الديني)
5.فوق جامعي	4.جامعي	3. ثانوي/ بكالوريا		9.أخرى (حدد)	8. بروتستانت	7. أرثوذكسي	6.كاثوليكي	

عدد الأفراد أقل من 18 سنة

129		128		127		126	
15 سنة فأكثر							
ما هي مهنتك الأصلية؟		ما هي علاقة (الاسم) بالعمل؟ (انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)		لماذا غيرت مهنتك؟ (انظر الأكواد أسفل الجدول)		هل عملك في مصر هو نفس آخر عمل لك في سوريا؟ 128نعم.....1 (انتقل) لا.....2	
الكود	المهنة						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. صاحب عمل ويستخدم آخرين		2. يعمل بأجر في عمل غير منتظم		1. يعمل بأجر في عمل منتظم		أكواد (س) 128 (العلاقة بالعمل)	
5. يعمل لدى الأسرة بدون أجر		4. يعمل لحسابه بدون مستخدمين				2. عدم وجود تصاريح عمل 4. أخرى	
						1. عدم وجود فرص عمل مناسبة في مصر 3. لا تتوافر أموال مشروع خاصة	
						أكواد (س) 127 (سبب تغيير المهنة)	



م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
.130	غير ذلك	للباحث: راجع 112 و 118، 122 إذا كان هناك أفراد 22 سنة وغير ملتحقين بالمدرسة	
.131	لماذا لا يدرس أي من (الأسماء) في مصر؟	A بيشتغلوا وببساعدو الأسرة B ارتفاع مصروفات التعليم C الفقر / انخفاض مستوى المعيشة D الرسوب المتكرر E ليس مهتم بالدراسة X أخرى (حدد)	
.132	ما هي المشكلات المتعلقة بالتعليم التي تواجه السوريين في مصر؟	A انخفاض مستوى التعليم في مصر B الاعتماد على الدروس الخصوصية C زيادة مصروفات الدراسية D ارتفاع أسعار الكتب الدراسية E ارتفاع أسعار ملابس المدرسة F عدم تطبيق قرار المساواة G عدم فهم لغة المدرسين المصريين H لا يوجد X أخرى (حدد)	134 ←
.133	ما هي احتياجات السوريين لحل مشكلة التعليم في مصر؟	A القبول في المدارس والجامعات الحكومية B تخفيض المصروفات C محاربة الدروس الخصوصية D الأوراق الرسمية المطلوبة E تطبيق قرار المساواة F وجود مدرسين متخصصين باللغة السورية X أخرى (حدد) Z لا أعرف	
.134	للباحث: 124، إذا كان يعمل داخل مصر غير ذلك		139
.135	هل أنت راضي عن شغلك في مصر؟	1 ضلي شغلي 2 إلى حد ما 3 غير راضي	137 ←
.136	لماذا لم تلجأ إلى شغلك في مصر؟	A العمل مرهق B الدخل منخفض C عدم التناسب مع المؤهل D سوء معاملة من صاحب العمل X أخرى (حدد)	
.137	هل تشعر بالاستقرار في عملك الحالي؟	1 نعم 2 لا	139
.138	لماذا لا تشعر بالاستقرار؟		
.139	هل تتلقى الأسرة تحويلات من الخارج؟ (خلال)	نعم	201 ←

	لا 2 .....	ال 3 شهور الماضية)	
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140	ما هي صلة القرابة من من تلقيت منهم التحويلات؟	مرسل تحويلات 1	مرسل تحويلات 2	مرسل تحويلات 3
	صلة القرابة:.....	صلة القرابة:.....	صلة القرابة:.....	صلة القرابة:.....
من أي بلد تلقيت التحويلات؟				
	الدولة	.....	.....	.....
	المدينة	.....	.....	.....
141	نوع التحويلات	مال عينية	مال عينية	مال عينية
		1	2	3
		1	2	3
142	عدد المرات التي تم إرسال التحويلات فيها خلال الـ 3 شهور الماضية؟	مرة	مرة	مرة
		.....	.....	.....
143	للباحث: مبلغ 141، إذا كانت الإجابة 1 أو 3 غير ذلك 145			
144	كم المبلغ الذي تلقيته خلال الـ 6 شهور الماضية؟ (المبلغ بالدولار) للباحث: سجل إجمالي ما حصل عليه في الـ 3 شهور	دولار	دولار	دولار
		.....	.....	.....
145	كيف تحصل على هذه التحويلات؟	A البنوك المصرية B الأهل والأقارب القادمون من سوريا C شركات تحويل الأموال X أخرى (حدد)		

القسم الثاني: بيانات الهجرة والاندماج في مصر

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
.201	هل ما أن تترك سوريا؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	
.202	في أي محافظة تسكن في سوريا؟	1 حلب ..... 2 دمشق/ ريف دمشق ..... 3 حمص ..... 4 اللاذقية ..... 5 حماة ..... 6 طرطوس ..... 7 الرقة ..... 8 دير الزور ..... 9 السويداء ..... 10 الحسكة ..... 11 درعة ..... 12 إدلب ..... 13 القنيطرة ..... 98 لا أعرف .....	
.203	هل ذهبت لمحافظة أخرى داخل سوريا قبل ترك سوريا؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	← 205
.204	ما هي ؟	A حلب ..... B دمشق ..... C حمص ..... D اللاذقية ..... E حماة ..... F طرطوس ..... G الرقة ..... H دير الزور ..... I السويداء ..... J الحسكة ..... K درعة ..... L إدلب ..... M القنيطرة ..... Z لا أعرف .....	
.205	متى تركت سوريا اخر مرة قبل المجيء إلى مصر ؟	الشهر ..... السنة .....	
.206	لماذا تركت سوريا؟	A التعرض لسهيدات ..... B الحرب والقتل ..... C الأوضاع الأمنية/ السجن والاعتقال ..... D الصراعات الطائفية ..... E الظروف الاقتصادية (فرص العمل) ..... F البحث عن مستقبل أفضل للأبناء .....	

	G	الفزع/ الخوف.....		
	H	منزلي اتعرض للضرب.....		
	X	أخرى (حدد).....		
	1	نعم.....	هل تعرضت أنت أو أحد أفراد أسرتك المعيشية	.207
	2	لا.....	للتعذيب في سوريا؟	

	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل تعرضت أنت أو أحد أفراد أسرتك المعيشية للتهديد الشخصي المباشر في سوريا(تليفونات،خطابات تهديد،.....)؟	208
	A شخص مسئول (مصرى) ..... B شخص مسئول (سوري) ..... C شركة سياحة ..... D وسيط (سمسار) ..... E قريب / صديق ..... F لا يوجد ..... X أخرى (حدد) .....	من الشخص أو الجهة التي ساعدتك و سهلت سفرك إلى مصر؟	209
212 ←	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل اضطرتكم الظروف لدفع مبلغ معين أنت أو أحد أفراد أسرتك بصورة رسمية و غير رسمية لدخول مصر؟	210
	دولار أمريكي <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	كم المبلغ الذي تم دفعه؟ للباحث: أكد على المبحوث إجمالي المبلغ لكل أفراد الأسرة المعيشية.	211
	دولار أمريكي <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	كم كانت إجمالي تكلفة الهجرة منذ أن تركت سوريا حتى وصولك مصر؟ للباحث: أكد على المبحوث إجمالي المبلغ لكل أفراد الأسرة المعيشية.	212
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .....	كيف تم تدبير أموال الهجرة إلى مصر؟	213
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .....	لماذا لم تذهب إلى بلد مجاور أقرب من مصر؟	214
	A مستوى المعيشة في مصر مناسب ..... B الشعب المصري أكثر ترحيبا ..... C الاستقرار الامنى في مصر ..... D أسباب سياسية ..... E الالتحاق بالعائلة ..... E الترانزيت ..... F دولة إسلامية ..... G تعليم الأبناء بالعربية ..... H غياب المخيمات ..... X أخرى(حدد) .....	لماذا اخترت مصر لتعيش فيها؟	215
218 ←	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل سافرت أى دولة أخرى عشان تعرف تيجي منها لمصر؟	216
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .....	ما هي تلك الدولة؟	217
220 ←	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	هل واجهت صعوبات في الوصول إلى مصر؟	218
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .....	ما هي الصعوبات التي واجهتها؟	219

	<hr/> <hr/>		
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220	هل حصلت على تأشيرة دخول؟	1 نعم 2 لا	223 ←
221	كيف حصلت على تأشيرة الدخول إلى مصر؟	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
222	هل حصلت على الكارت الأصفر؟	1 نعم 2 لا	
223	هل حصلت على تصريح إقامة في مصر؟ (الإقامة الخاصة بالمبحوث نفسه)	1 نعم 2 لا	228 ←
224	ما هي مدة الإقامة في التصريح بالضبط؟	<input type="text"/> شهر	
225	هل فيه مشكلات بتواجهك عند تجديد الإقامة؟	1 نعم 2 لا	229 ←
226	ماهي تلك المشكلات؟	3 لم أجدد بعد/لا أعرف	229 ←
227	كيف تغلبت على تلك المشكلات؟	A ارتفاع التكاليف B كثرة الإجراءات C تعقد الإجراءات X أخرى (حدد)	
228	هل تواجهك مشكلات بسبب عدم وجود تصريح إقامة؟	A شراء عقارات B عمل شركات سورية C دفع رشاوى للموظفين D لم اتغلب عليها بعد X أخرى (حدد)	229 {
229	متى دخلت مصر؟	الشهر <input type="text"/> السنة <input type="text"/>	
230	هل أنت مسجل في أي جهة رسمية في مصر؟	1 نعم 2 لا	
231	في أي من المؤسسات التالية قمت بتسجيل اسمك؟	1 نعم 2 لا	
232	للباحث: راجع 231 إذا كان <input type="text"/> حل في مفوضية الأمم المتحدة غير ذلك	1 مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين (UNHCR) 2 شؤون الهجرة المصرية 3 أخرى (حدد) .....	
233	ما هو موقفك من التسجيل في مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين (UNHCR)؟	1 تقدمت بطلب تسجيل 2 طالب لجوء مع حيازتك الكارت الأصفر 3 منتظر مقابلة للتوطين	



	4 ..... منتظر نتيجة مقابلة التوطين 5 ..... تم التسجيل في المفوضية 6 ..... أخرى (حدد)		
234	1 ..... من خلال الأصدقاء 2 ..... الأقارب في مصر 3 ..... أخرى (حدد)	كيف عرفت عن مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين UNHCR؟	
235	A ..... الحصول على مساعدات مادية B ..... الحصول على مساعدات طبية C ..... الحصول على مساعدات تعليمية D ..... الحصول على تسهيلات للعمل بمصر E ..... الحصول على تسهيلات للانضمام لبعض الجمعيات التي ترعى شؤون اللاجئين السوريين F ..... الحصول على تصريح الإقامة G ..... لم ينتهي من التسجيل بعد X ..... أخرى (حدد)	ما هي أهم المزايا التي حصلت عليها من خلال اللجوء للمفوضية غير الحصول على الإقامة أو تجديدها؟	
236	1 ..... نعم 2 ..... لا	هل أنت راضي من المزايا التي تحصل عليها من المفوضية؟	
239	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	لماذا؟	237
238	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	لماذا لم تقم بالتسجيل في أي من تلك المؤسسات؟	
239	1 ..... نعم 2 ..... لا	هل تنوي مغادرة مصر خلال الـ 6 شهور القادمة؟	243 ←
240	A ..... ارجع سوريا تانى B ..... المعيشة في مصر غالية C ..... مفيش في مصر فرص عمل D ..... ارواح دولة ثانية X ..... أخرى (حدد)	لماذا تريد ترك مصر؟	
241	1 ..... نعم 2 ..... لا	هل اتخذت خطوات فعلية لمغادرة مصر؟	243 ←
242	1 ..... بعث البيت في مصر 2 ..... حصلت على تأشيرة ثانية 3 ..... جزء من الاسرة سافر 6 ..... أخرى (حدد)	ما هي تلك الخطوات؟	
243	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	ما هي المناطق التي يتواجد فيها السوريين داخل مصر؟	243 ←

	لا أعرف.....		
	A رخص المنطقة.....	ايه سبب تجمع السوريين فى تلك المناطق؟	.244
	B سهولة الحصول على السكن.....		
	C سهولة الحصول على عمل.....		
	X أخرى (حدد).....		
	1 نعم.....	هل تتوقع تزايد السوريين في مصر؟	.245
	2 لا.....		

					لماذا؟	246
					ما هي تجربتك مع المؤسسات التي تمنح خدمات للسوريين في مصر؟	247
					هل قمت بالتعامل مع أي من المؤسسات التالية؟	248
					1. مساعدة اللاجئين في أفريقيا والشرق الأوسط AMERA	
					2. منظمة الهجرة الدولية IOM	
					3. كريتناس	
					4. كنيسة جميع القديسين	
					5. مركز تجمع المجتمع السوري	
					6. وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين UNRWA	
					7. أخرى (حدد).....	

### القسم الثالث: السكن والحالة الاقتصادية

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
301	ما نوع الوحدة السكنية؟	1 حجرة في شقة ..... 2 أكثر من حجرة في شقة ..... 3 شقة في منزل ..... 4 بيت منفصل ..... 6 أخرى (حدد) .....	
302	نمط حيازة المسكن؟ (ملك، إيجار)	1 إيجار ..... 2 تملك ..... 6 أخرى (حدد) .....	304 ← 305 ←
303	في حالة الإيجار / كم مبلغ الإيجار؟	جنيه مصري <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	305 ←
304	في حالة التملك / كم ثمن المسكن المدفوع؟	جنيه مصري <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
305	كم عدد الغرف في شقتك؟ (بدون المطبخ والحمامات والصالة)	غرفة <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
306	هل يتوافر في السكن:	لا نعم	
	كهرباء	2 1	
	مياه	2 1	
	صرف صحي	2 1	
	تليفون أرضي	2 1	
	غاز طبيعي (توصيل غاز للمسكن)	2 1	
	انترنت (متوصل على تليفون أرضي)	2 1	
	أخرى (حدد) .....	2 1	
307	لماذا اخترت هذه المنطقة للسكن فيها؟	A بناء على ترشيح أحد المعارف ..... B كنت اعرف المنطقة من قبل ..... C مجتمع جديد يقبل وجود المهاجرين ..... D الشقق والمسكن الشاغرة متوفرة ..... E سعر الإيجار منخفض ..... F للانضمام لباقي أفراد العائلة ..... X أخرى (حدد) .....	
308	ما هي الصعوبات التي واجهتك للحصول على مسكن في مصر؟	A ارتفاع الأسعار ..... B عدم توافر الشقق ..... C المسكن غير ملائم ..... D لا توجد صعوبات ..... X أخرى (حدد) .....	
309	هل تعتقد المنزل/الشقة ملائم لك ولأسرتك المقيمة معك؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	311 ←
310	لماذا ليست ملائمة؟	A انخفاض جودة المسكن ..... B عدم وجود أثاث .....	

C	التزاحم	
D	التزاحم/الشقة ضيقة	
E	وجود محارم في نفس الشقة	
X	أخرى (حدد)	

311	هل يوجد لديك ما يلي في مصر؟		
	لا	نعم	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
	2	1	
312	كم يبلغ متوسط إنفاق أسرته في الشهر؟ (خلال الـ 3 شهور الماضية) للباحث: سجل كل المصاريف شامل إيجار السكن		
	جنيه مصري	<input type="text"/>	
313	يمكن تقسيم لي المبلغ دة على البنود اللي هأقولك عليها...		
	البند	القيمة (بالجنيه المصري)	البند
	الإيجار		1. الإيجار
	جنيه مصري		الباحث: راجع 303
	<input type="text"/>	3. المياه	2. التعليم
	<input type="text"/>	5. باقي مصادر الطاقة (أنابيب/ غاز /...)	4. الكهرباء
	<input type="text"/>	7. الطعام	6. الصحة
	<input type="text"/>	9. أخرى (حدد)	8. النقل والمواصلات وبنزين/سولار السيارة الخاصة
	<input type="text"/>	جنيه مصري	الإجمالي للباحث: راجع الإجمالي مع إجابة سؤال 312

	لا	نعم	هل تشعر بنقص في .....	.314
	2	1	1. الطعام	
	2	1	2. السكن	
	2	1	3. تغطية التكاليف الصحية/ الأدوية	
	2	1	4. أخرى (حدد).....	
	A نقص الدخل		<b>للباحث: راجع سؤال 314 إذا كانت أي</b>	.315
	B صعوبة الحصول على الخدمات		<b>إجابة "نعم" اسأل:</b>	
	C انخفاض جودة السلع والخدمات		لماذا لا تستطيع الأسرة على تغطية كل	
	X أخرى (حدد)		احتياجاتها الأساسية؟	

		<p>316. ما هو متوسط دخل الأسرة في الشهر؟ (خلال 3 شهور الماضية)</p> <p>للباحث:</p> <p>أكد على المبحوث إن كان يحصل على أي إعانات المساعدات التي تم الحصول عليها لمرة واحدة خلال الـ 3 شهور تقسم على 3.</p>	
	<p>بـ مصري <input type="text"/></p>		
	<p>A العمل.....</p> <p>B عوائد ملكية (إيجار،.....)</p> <p>C فائدة.....</p> <p>D إيداع.....</p> <p>E معاش.....</p> <p>F إقتراض.....</p> <p>G تحويلات من خارج مصر.....</p> <p>H مساعدات مالية من مصر.....</p> <p>X أخرى (حدد).....</p>	<p>317. ماهي مصادر هذا الدخل؟</p>	
401 ←	<p>1 نعم.....</p> <p>2 لا.....</p>	<p>318. هل قمت بتحويل مبالغ نقدية إلى سوريا خلال الـ 6 شهور الماضية؟</p>	
	<p>دولار أمريكي <input type="text"/></p>	<p>319. كم قيمة التحويلات التي قمت بتحويلها خلال الـ 6 شهور الماضية؟</p>	
	<p>A البنوك المصرية.....</p> <p>B الأهل والأقارب العائدون إلى سوريا.....</p> <p>C شركات تحويل الأموال.....</p> <p>X أخرى (حدد).....</p>	<p>320. كيف يتم ارسال هذه التحويلات الى سوريا؟</p>	

القسم الرابع: دور المجتمع المدني والحماية

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
401	هل هناك أي جمعيات أهلية أو هيئات تساعد السوريين في مصر؟	1 نعم 2 لا	408 ←
402	ما مجال عمل هذه الجمعيات أو الهيئات؟	A تنمية B حقوق انسان C مساعدات لاجئين D نشاط ديني (مساجد) E نشاط سياسي F نقابات (مثل نقابة الأطباء) G لا أعرف X أخرى (حدد)	
403	ما هي أشهر هذه الجمعيات أو الهيئات؟	1 2 3	
404	ما هي أشكال المساعدات التي تمنحها هذه الجمعيات للسوريين في مصر؟	A منح مالية B منح عينية C تشغيل السوريين D مساعدات قانونية X أخرى (حدد)	
405	هل سجلت في أي منها للحصول على خدمات؟	1 نعم 2 لا	408 ←
406	هل واجهتك أي مشكلات عند التسجيل فيها؟	1 نعم 2 لا	408 ←
407	ما هي تلك المشكلات؟	A عدم قبول السوريين فيها B عدم القدرة على الحصول على خدماتها C لا يوجد وقت للمشاركة في أنشطتها X أخرى (حدد)	
408	هل تحصل على أي مساعدات من أفراد؟	1 نعم 2 لا	413 ←
409	هل هي مساعدات عينية أم مادية؟	1 عينية 2 مادية 3 عينية و مادية	411 ←
410	ما هي قيمة المساعدات المالية التي حصلت عليها خلال الـ 3 شهور الماضية؟ للباحث: تأكد من أنها جميع المساعدات من جميع الجهات	جنيه مصري <input type="text"/>	
411	ما هي قيمة المساعدات العينية التي حصلت عليها خلال الـ 3 شهور الماضية؟ للباحث: تأكد من أنها جميع المساعدات من جميع الجهات	جنيه مصري <input type="text"/>	
412	هل تحصل على هذه المساعدات من مصدر واحد أم من مصادر متعددة؟	1 مصدر واحد 2 مصادر متعددة	



413	هل أسرّتك تشعر بالأمان في مصر؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	415 ←
414	لماذا لا تشعر أسرّتك بالأمان؟	A ... خوفا من السوريين الآخرين الموجودين في مصر B ... خوفا من السفارة السورية C ... الخوف من الحكومة السورية D ... الخوف من الجيران المصريين E ... الخوف من السلطات المصرية F ... الخوف من جماعات أخرى G ... الخوف من الاضطهاد X ... أخرى (حدد)	
415	هل واجه أي من أفراد أسرّتك أي مشكلة تحرش سواء لفظي أو بدني؟	A ... تحرش لفظي B ... تحرش بدني E ... لا يوجد X ... أخرى (حدد)	
416	هل هناك مشاكل تواجه السيدات أو البنات السوريات في مصر؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	418 ←
417	ما هي هذه المشكلات؟	A ... الزواج المبكر B ... الاغتصاب C ... الاستغلال D ... الإتجار بالبشر E ... سرقة حقائب السيدات F ... لا يوجد X ... أخرى (حدد)	
418	هل تقدم شخص مصري أو من بلد آخر غير سوريا بطلب الزواج لأحد من بناتكم؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا ..... 3 لا يوجد بنات في سن الزواج/لا يوجد بنات	
419	هل سمعت عن (زواج السترة) أو ظاهرة زواج اللاجنات السوريات مقابل مبالغ زهيدة؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	421 ←
420	للباحث: راجع 419 إذا كانت الإجابة "لا" إشرح معنى "زواج السترة" للمبحوث		
421	هل توافق على زواج البنات بهذه الطريقة؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	
422	لماذا؟	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
423	عندما توجد خارج المنزل (في الشارع، المطعم، محلات تجارية) هل يتم التعرف عليك بأنك غير مصري (من خلال اللكنة أو الملابس...)?	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	
424	هل يتم التعامل معك بطريقة مختلفة في حال التعرف عليك بأنك غير مصري؟	1 نعم/أفضل ..... 2 نعم/أسوأ ..... 3 لا .....	
425	ازاي؟	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

501 ←	1 نعم .....	هل تشعر بوجود مضايقات أمنية لك ولأسرتك من السلطات المحلية؟	.426
	2 لا .....		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	ماهو نوع هذه المضايقات؟	.427
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

## القسم الخامس: الخدمات الصحية

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
501	هل دخلت المستشفى للعلاج خلال الستة أشهر الماضية في مصر؟ (المبحوث نفسه فقط)	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	503 ←
502	ما نوع المستشفى التي دخلتها؟	1 عام ..... 2 خاص .....	
503	من أين تحصل أسرتك عادة على الخدمة الصحية في مصر؟	A ..... مستشفى عام B ..... مستشفى خاص C ..... عيادات خاصة D ..... المستوصفات الحكومية E ..... عيادات/ مستوصفات تابعة للجامع أو الكنيسة X ..... أخرى (حدد)	
504	هل هناك أي مشكلات بتواجهك أنت والأسرة في الحصول على الخدمات الصحية؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	506 ←
505	ما هي أهم هذه المشكلات؟	A ..... ارتفاع تكاليف الحصول على الخدمة عدم القدرة على الحصول على الخدمة من B ..... المستشفيات العامة C ..... سوء جودة الخدمة المقدمة X ..... أخرى (حدد)	
506	هل تعاني أنت أو أفراد أسرتك من أي أمراض مزمنة؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	508 ←
507	ما هي هذه الأمراض؟	1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....	
508	هل هناك سيدة أو أكثر حامل في الأسرة؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	511 ←
509	كم عدد السيدات الحوامل في الأسرة؟	سيدة <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
510	هل تتلقى هذه السيدات الحوامل أي رعاية صحية في مصر؟	1 نعم / كلهم ..... 2 نعم / بعضهم ..... 3 لا .....	
511	هل هناك أطفال في أسرتك في مصر أو سوريا تم ولادتهم خلال آخر 5 سنوات؟	1 نعم ..... 2 لا .....	513 ←
512	كم عدد الذين ولدوا خلال 5 سنوات الأخيرة؟	طفل <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
513	للباحث: إذا كان عدد الأطفال مختلف عن عدد الأفراد أقل من 5 سنوات، وضح السبب؟	1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....	
514	للباحث: راجع سؤال 112، إذا كان هناك أم <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> أقل من 5 سنوات ← غير ذلك		601

515.	كيف تقيم المستوى الصحي لهؤلاء الأطفال؟	1 جيد..... 2 متوسط..... 3 سيء.....
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### القسم السادس: العلاقة مع المصريين والسوريين داخل مصر

م	السؤال	الإجابة	الانتقال
601.	ما هي أنواع العلاقات التي تربطك بالمصريين؟	A لا توجد..... B صداقة..... C علاقات عمل..... D جيرة..... E قرابة /مصاهرة..... X أخرى (حدد).....	605 ←
602.	هل واجهتك اى مشكلات فى تعاملك مع المصريين؟	1 نعم..... 2 لا.....	605 ←
603.	ما هي هذه المشكلات؟	A عدم قبول المصريين لوجود السوريين..... B النصب والاستغلال..... C سوء المعاملة مع السوريين..... D شعب غير مضياف..... E خلافات عمل..... X أخرى (حدد).....	
604.	بتواجه المشكلات دى ازاي؟	A التعامل فى أضيق الحدود..... B التعامل مع السوريين فقط..... X أخرى (حدد).....	
605.	هل تستطيع اللجوء الى السلطات المصرية للدفاع عن حقوقك القانونية أمام المصريين ؟	1 نعم..... 2 لا..... 3 لا أعرف.....	607 ←
606.	لماذا؟	1..... 2..... 3.....	
607.	ما هو نوع العلاقة بينك وبين السوريين فى مصر؟	A أصدقاء..... B أقارب..... C علاقات عمل..... D جيرة..... E لا يوجد..... X أخرى (حدد).....	
608.	كيف تحافظ على علاقتك بالمصريين فى مصر؟	متى كانت الزيارة الأخيرة	من خلال الزيارة
	سنة شهر	معدلات الزيارة أو المقابلات خلال الـ 6 شهور السابقة	
	1 نبيط..... 2 أكثر من مرة فى الأسبوع..... 3 مرة واحدة فى الأسبوع..... 4 مرة كل أسبوعين.....		

5	مرة في الشهر			
6	لا ازورهم على الإطلاق			
سنة	شهر	إمتى كانت آخر اتصال بينك وبينهم	الاتصال التليفوني	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
1	أكثر من مرة في الأسبوع	معدلات الاتصال خلال ال 3 شهور السابقة		
2	مرة واحدة في الأسبوع			
3	مرة كل أسبوعين			
4	مرة في الشهر			
5	لا اتصل بهم على الإطلاق			
6				
701 ←	1 نعم 2 لا		عندما تواجهك مشكلة هل تلجأ الى أحد السوريين لحلها؟	.609
	A أحد الأقارب B موظفي السفارة C أصدقاء X أخرى (حدد)		من هم السوريون الذين تلجأ لهم عندما تواجه مشكلة؟	.610

### القسم السابع: المشكلات التي يواجهها السوريون داخل مصر

	1 2 3	ماهى اكبر أو أسوأ ثلاث مشكلات تواجه أسرتك؟	.701
	1 2 3	ماهى اكبر ثلاث مشكلات تواجه السيدات التي في أسرتك؟	.702
	1 2 3	ماهى اكبر ثلاث مشكلات تواجه الأفراد الأقل من 18 سنة في أسرتك؟	.703

❖ هل لديك أي أسئلة أو تعليقات؟

.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
❖ هل يمكن أن تدلنا على شخص آخر يمكن عمل مقابلة معه؟  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

❖ لهتوا وفعى الامتراكهات المتكاملون في الموضع (على تلكا مطبوعا التي تتفاهي في  
الجلسة سرية ولن تستخدم إلا في أغراض البحث العلمي)؟

- نعم
- لا

ملاحظات الباحث

- 1 ضعيفة .....
- 2 جيد .....
- 3 جيداً .....
- 4 ممتاز .....

• سجل درجة تعاون المبحوث

## **Annex 2 (A): FGD 1**

**Center for Migration and Refugee Studies  
Study on Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
Focus Group Discussions for Syrians who are not registered with UNHCR  
20 June 2013**

### **Ice-breaking points**

1. Introduction of team, organization, objectives
2. Voluntary and participatory nature of discussion
3. Confidentiality
4. Aim to relay accurate message about conditions and needs for policy makers, to help in formulation of programs, based on beneficiary input

### **Substantive points**

1. Why have you chosen to come to Egypt?
2. How many among you have heard of UNHCR? What do you know about the organization's role and mandate?
3. How do you define protection? What are its main components?
4. Did you know about UNHCR before coming to Egypt? If so, what was your understanding of its work?
5. Has anyone around you (family or friends) registered?
6. When you think about registration, what comes to mind?
7. What is the value of registration?
8. How were your expectations / prior knowledge about it similar to or different from reality?
9. What are the reasons for which you have not sought to register with UNHCR?
10. What in your opinion should the main benefits of registration be?
11. Have you had experience registering for any service or assistance with any organization other than UNHCR? How would you describe it?
12. From what you know about registration, what improvements would you suggest to the registration process that might facilitate it?

### **Administrative points**

1. Refunding of transportation
2. Refreshments
3. If know others in other areas, should inform us



## ANNEX 2 (B): FGD 2

Center for Migration and Refugee Studies  
Study on Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
Focus Group Discussions for Young Syrian Men (16-25 years)  
20 June 2013

### Ice-breaking points

5. Introduction of team, organization, objectives
6. Voluntary and participatory nature of discussion
7. Confidentiality
8. Aim to relay accurate message about conditions and needs for policy makers, to help in formulation of programs, based on beneficiary input

### Substantive points

#### *Arrival and registration*

1. How would you describe the experience of being in Egypt since your arrival here?
2. What have been the main challenges faced by the Syrian community in general?
3. To what extent do you feel these reflect your own experience?
4. If you have registered with UNHCR, has that brought you an added value?
5. If not, what are the reasons for not registering?

#### *Protection*

6. How has the experience of leaving your home and seeking protection here affected you and the dynamics in your family?
7. What are the most pressing protection challenges you face here?

#### *Assistance and Livelihoods*

8. What are your prospects for contributing to your family's livelihoods or income?
9. What are the biggest needs that remain unaddressed to you and your family?

#### *Integration*

10. How have you been received by the Egyptian community around you?
11. What is your expectation about the duration of your stay here?
12. What would the main facilitating factors of integration in Egypt be?

### Administrative points

4. Refunding of transportation
5. Refreshments
6. If know others in other areas, should inform us

## ANNEX 2 (C): FGD 3

Center for Migration and Refugee Studies  
Study on Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
Focus Group Discussions for Young Syrian Women (16-25 years)  
20 June 2013

### Ice-breaking points

9. Introduction of team, organization, objectives
10. Voluntary and participatory nature of discussion
11. Confidentiality
12. Aim to relay accurate message about conditions and needs for policy makers, to help in formulation of programs, based on beneficiary input

### Substantive points

#### *Arrival and registration*

13. How would you describe the experience of being in Egypt since your arrival here?
14. What have been the main challenges faced by the Syrian community in general?
15. To what extent do you feel these reflect your own experience?

#### *Protection Issues*

16. What have been the particular issues you have faced as a young Syrian refugee woman in Egypt?
17. Many Egyptian women face harassment of different kinds on the street or in the workplace. Have you experienced harassment or behavior that you felt was inappropriate?
18. Do you feel safe here?
19. How has the experience of leaving your home and seeking protection here affected the dynamics in your family?
20. Are you aware of a trend towards early marriages for girls and young women? If yes, what is your reaction towards this?
21. How can protection to Syrian girls and women in Egypt be strengthened?
22. Have you sought assistance or protection from any aid agency with regard to any particular issues you may have faced?

#### *Assistance and Livelihoods*

23. What are your prospects for contributing to your family's livelihoods or income?
24. How does your gender affect your mobility in Egypt?

#### *Integration*

25. How have you been received by the Egyptian community around you?
26. What is your expectation about the duration of your stay here?
27. What would the main facilitating factors of integration in Egypt be?



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7. If your relationship is organizational, which category do you belong under?

Unpaid volunteer	Compensated volunteer: please give detail	Paid job
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8. How long have you been working with Syrian refugees in Egypt overall?

9. How long have you been working in this capacity?

10. What were you doing before? (this question is mostly relevant for Syrian, other refugees and members of host community)

11. How long has your organization been assisting Syrian refugees in Egypt?

**D) Arrival and registration**

1. What is your sense in terms of figures and arrival trends? Increasing? From where? Due to what?
2. What is the trend in terms of registration with UNHCR? Are more people registering upon arrival?

**F) Geographic location and target group(s)**

12. What cities/ regions does your work or the work of your organization involve?

Please indicate city and district if possible. Use both columns if working in Cairo plus other cities. Use “country wide” if so and tick both boxes.

Cairo	Other cities

13. What categories / social groups does your work target? Please tick what applies and indicate age group

Category	Age Group
All Syrian community:	
Men:	
Women:	
Youth:	
Children:	
<b>Other classification; please use space below and indicate age group against each category (.e.g. people with war injuries/ the disabled/ single men or women/ unaccompanied minors/ specific religious group...etc.)</b>	

**G) Needs Assessment (G 1-4):**

**G.1 Protection and Assistance for refugees:**

14. What, in your opinion, are the most pressing **protection and assistance** needs facing the Syrians in Egypt?

15. What are the most facilitated aspects of their life here?

16. From your practice, what do you think are the main problems / challenges facing your specific target population/ groups?

17. What do people currently do to address these problems/ challenges?

18. Is that enough? Yes, No; explain.

19. How do you think these problems can be addressed in a better way?

**G.2 Refugee Livelihoods:**

20. What are the areas Syrians are finding jobs in and do they seem to have a comparative advantage?

<b>Job area</b>	<b>Any comparative advantage?</b>	<b>Any comments?</b>

21. What can be done to strengthen their ability to sustain themselves and their families?

**G.3 Psychosocial Aspect for carers/ helpers:**

22. What problems do you face personally? (exploring burnout, trauma, resource shortage...etc)

23. What do you currently do to address these problems/ challenges?

24. Is that enough? Yes, No; explain

25. How do you think these problems can be addressed in a better way?

**G.4 Needs of your assisting organizations (or commercial service)/ colleagues:**

26. What problems does your organization or your colleagues face? (same as above plus exploring the need for institutional support/ capacity building...etc.)

27. What does your organization / colleagues currently do to address these problems/ challenges?

28. Is that enough? Yes, No; explain.

29. How do you think these problems can be addressed in a better way?

**H) Integration**

30. How do you feel Syrian refugees are perceived from within the Egyptian community or other refugee community members?

31. What is the general sentiment towards returning to Syria? Is there concern about the difficulty of returning even post-conflict due to changes in destruction

**I) Support from institutions, host community, refugee community, other**

32. Do you or your organization receive any support to carry out your work? (tick what applies)

No:

Yes                      If yes;

a. To me personally: (Tick if yes and proceed to next question)

b. To my Institution: (Tick if yes and proceed to next question)

33. What is the source of this support? Please indicate name or relationship of the source of support and nature of support

International organization	Name: Form of support:
Egyptian NGO	Name: Form of support:
Syrian community in Egypt	Who? Form of support:
Family in Syria (remittances/ other)	Relationship: Form of support:
Syrian community abroad (remittances/ other)	Which country? Form of support:
Host	Specify community by group or district:



community	Form of support:		
Other refugee community in Egypt (exploring cooperation among refugees)	Community and Form of support (e.g. Iraqi/ house search...etc.)	Community and Form of support	Community and Form of support

Interviewer; Please add your notes and observations if any:

End.