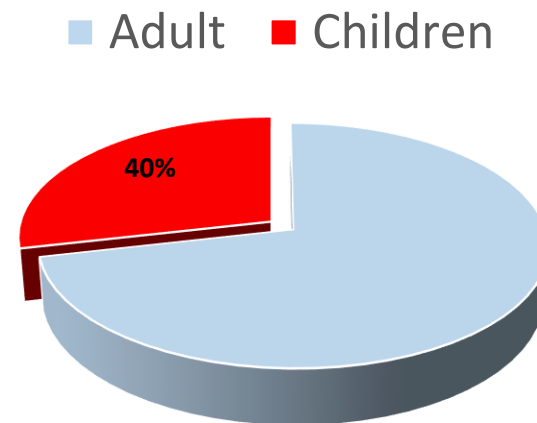
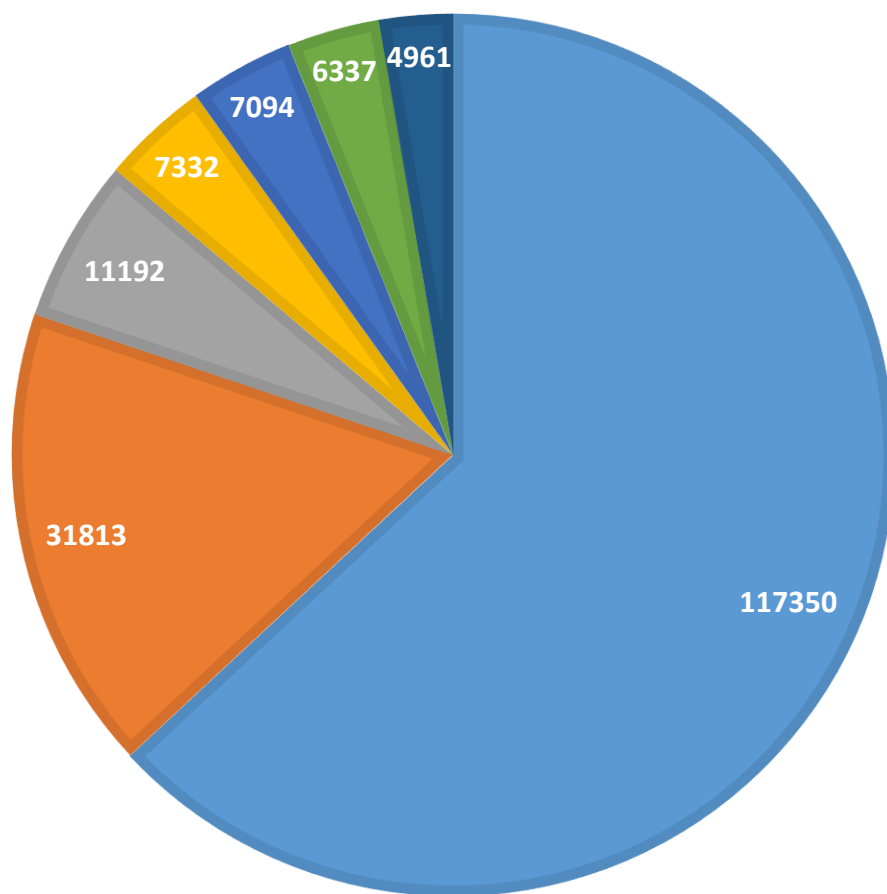


Unaccompanied and separated refugee children in Egypt

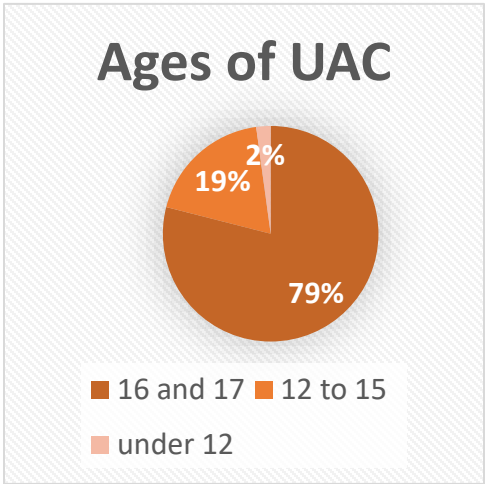
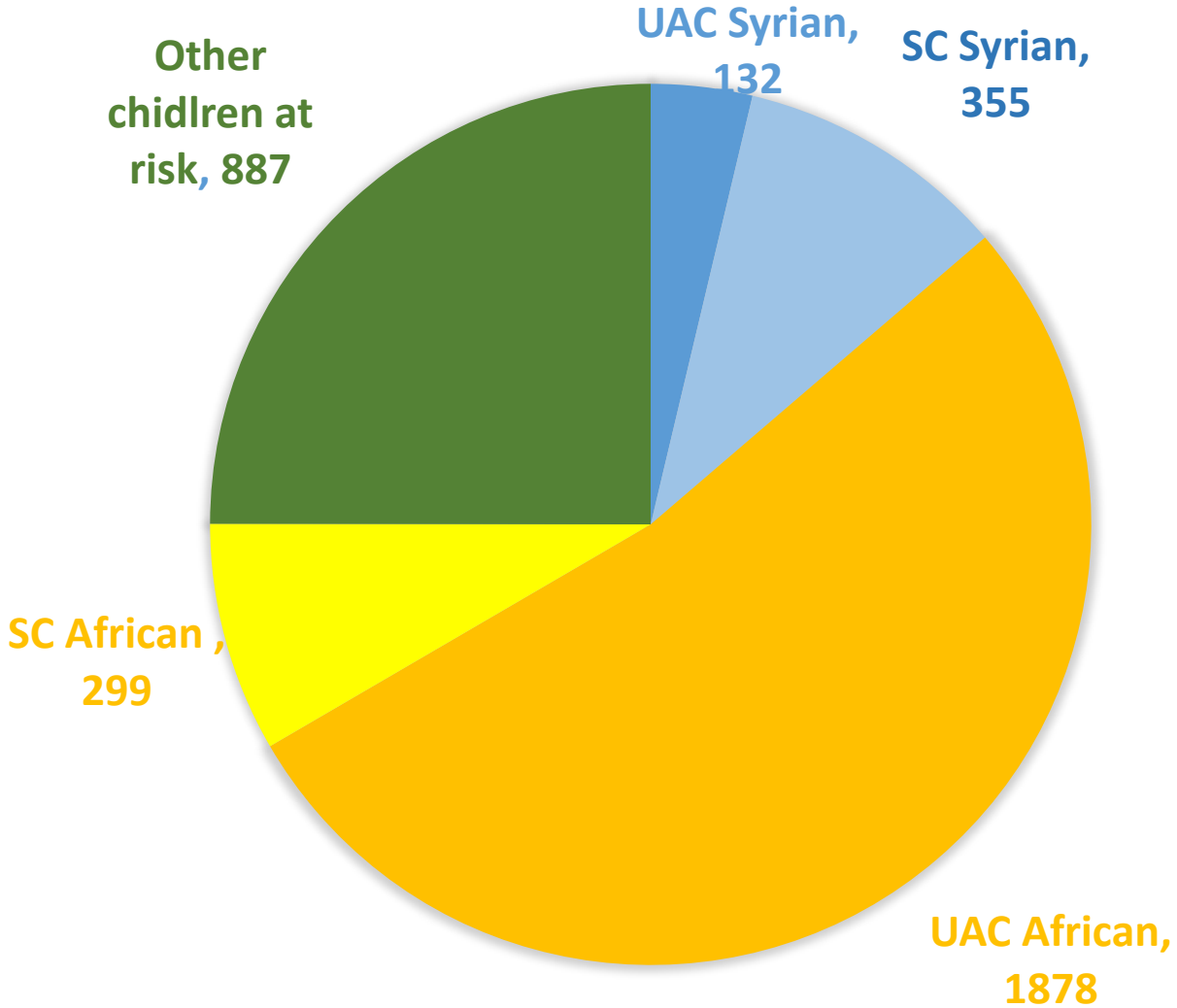


190, 486 Refugee and asylum seekers in Egypt

■ Syria ■ Sudan ■ Ethiopia ■ Somalia ■ Iraq ■ Eritrea ■ South Sudan



Refugee and asylum seeker children at risk



UNHCR and SCI partnership



Save the Children



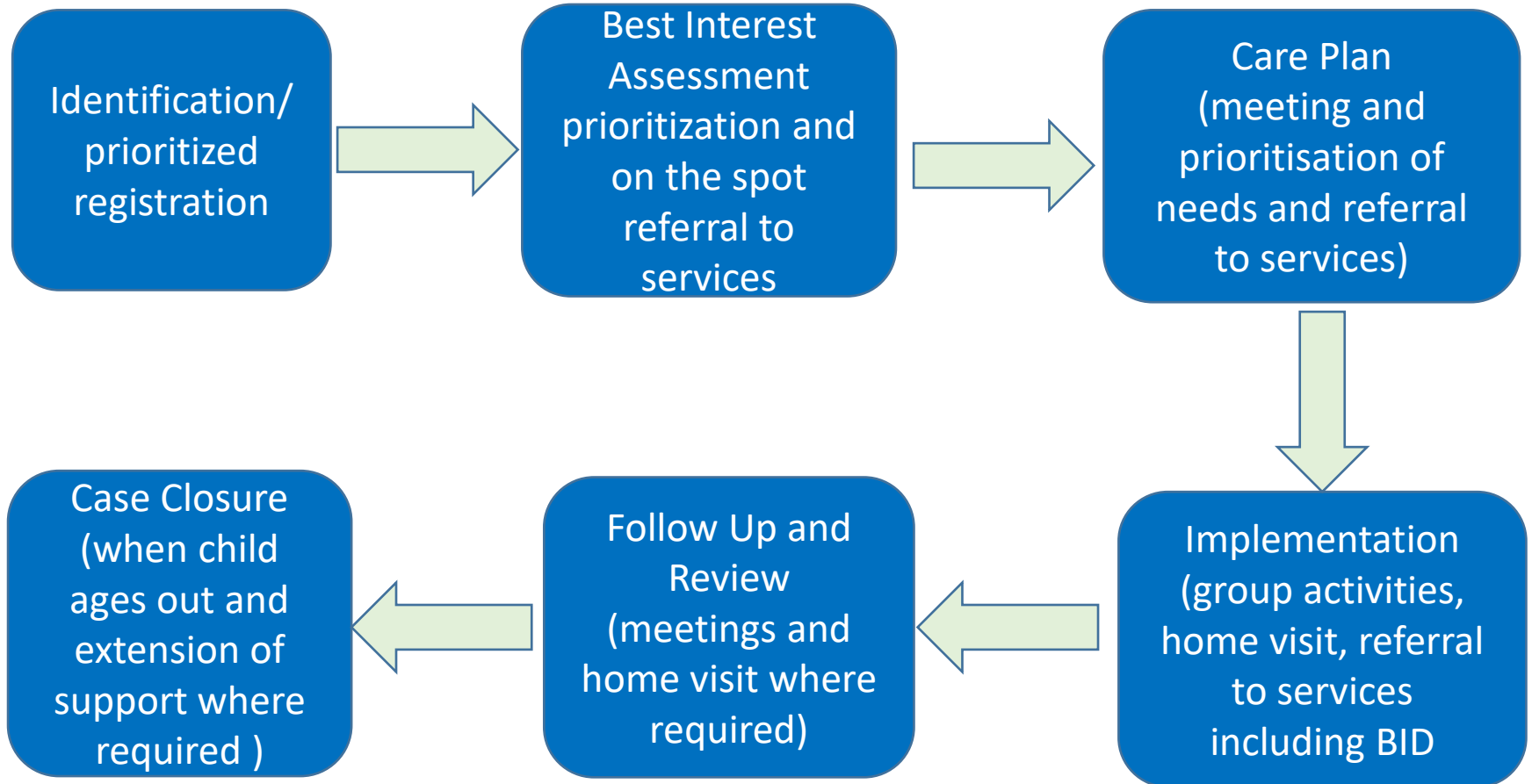
هيئة إقناذ الطفولة
برنامج الإغاثة الإنسانية
نعمل معاً من أجل مجتمع أكثر أماناً لأطفالنا



ARA-
MAD

BECKHA

Case management system of UASC

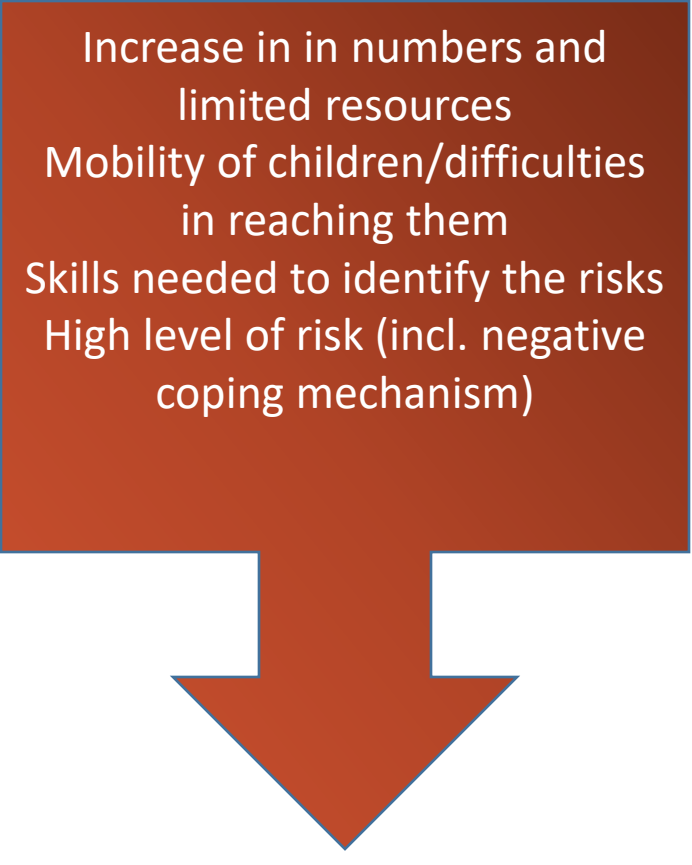


Identification/ prioritized registration

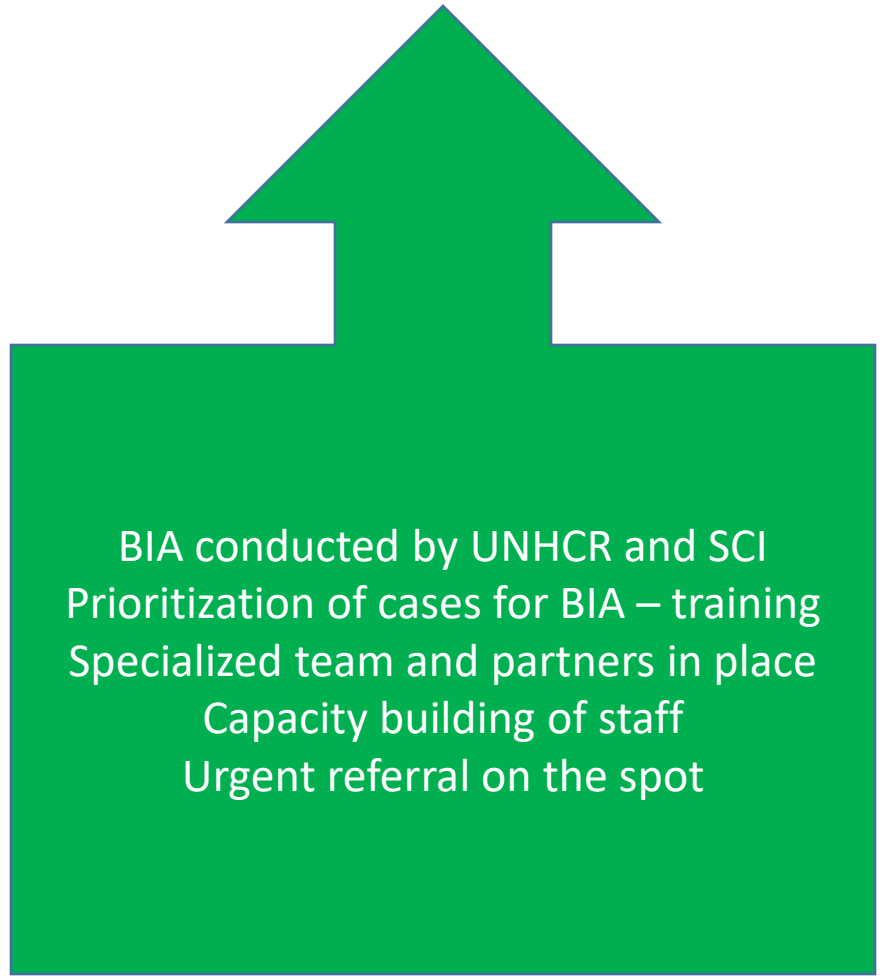
- Limited support from the community
- Limited capacities of national CP system
- Challenges to get access to services
- UAC may need urgent support due to additional protection risks
- Adults registering as UASC

- Empower and support the community
 - outreach and awareness campaign
- Multiple ways to contact UNHCR
- Capacity building of partners for identification
- Capacity building on National CP system (TF)
- Referral and fast tracked system for specific cases
 - Age assessment procedures

Best Interest Assessment




Increase in in numbers and limited resources
Mobility of children/difficulties in reaching them
Skills needed to identify the risks
High level of risk (incl. negative coping mechanism)



BIA conducted by UNHCR and SCI
Prioritization of cases for BIA – training
Specialized team and partners in place
Capacity building of staff
Urgent referral on the spot

Care Plan/Implementation/follow-up

- Refugee population located in wide spread geographical areas – access to services, home visits.
- Specific needs/protection risks due to lack of family/community protection
- Protection risks in public space
- Extremely mobile population – relocation and onward movement, children unreachable
- No access to formal alternative care arrangements (independent living)
- Onward movements and detention

- 
- Multiple CP centers, closer to children
 - Coordination UNHCR/SCI for interviews
 - IA coordination to track children
 - Psychosocial workers /community workers accompany children for access to services
 - Unformal alternative care arrangements : assessed, monitored, coaching.
 - Specialized psychosocial support
 - Holistic and pragmatic approach incl. CBI
 - Kinship care (spontaneous)
 - Positive interaction with government (NCCM)

Closure of cases

Limited future prospect /
risky onward movement
Unmet identity needs
Unprepared for adult life
and self reliance

- Tracing/family reunification
 - Livelihood
 - Life skills and coaching
- Integration in the community
 - Education (CBI until 21)
 - Durable solutions/BID process

Key priorities

- Alternative care arrangement :
 - explore option to support and standardize the existing system with partners : kinship care, supervised independent living arrangement.
 - strengthen links with national initiatives
- Addressing the reduction of resources vs. increase in needs
 - Prioritization of cases
 - Enhancing community based initiatives
 - Fundraising!
- Capacity building of partners and national CP system
Strengthening collaboration.
- Enhancing data management system

