Refugee's Directory

Organizations Work With Refugees

Issued by Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development
Egypt 2007

Book title : Refugee's Directory- Organizations work with Refugees
Issued by : Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development
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This Project is Funded by European Union

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Preface

We decided to publish the **Refugee's Directory** in order to facilitate the means of contact between refugees and asylum seekers and the organizations working in Egypt in the field of refugees' protection and assistance and those whose priorities include refugees' rights.

This directory attempts to provide essential information that refugees might need about the organizations, their main activities and available services, contact information and persons, eligibility criteria for services as well as their accessibility. Moreover, the directory provides individuals with information about their rights as granted by the International Human Rights Conventions, such as 51 Conventions and their protocol, the Convention governing the specific aspects of refugees' problems in Africa (1969) and the Protocol on treatment of Palestinian refugees (Casablanca Protocol for 1965).

We also hope that this directory will act as a tool to facilitate communication between different organizations and national and international donors and that it might spark innovative and fruitful collaboration promoting refugees' human rights in Egypt.

The directory has revealed the variety of organizations working with the refugee community. These range from humanitarian organizations focusing on the provision of material and financial assistance, health care, education and vocational services to human rights organizations advocating refugees' rights. However, the directory also illustrates the pressing need for the design of interventions defining refugees' rights to access safe housing and an adequate work environment.

Issuing this directory is one of the activities of the project "Defending Refugees' Rights" implemented by Al Shehab Foundation, in collaboration with the European Commission in Egypt. Other activities in the project include children' artistic activities, conducting a campaign in Ezbet El Haggana to raise awareness of the problems faced by refugees and issuing a quarterly magazine that highlights the issues confronting refugees and displaced people in Egypt and Africa.

The information provided in this directory has been gathered through the following means:

-Direct interviews with organizations;

-Drawing on public sources of information through the Internet and organizations' publications;

-Obtaining information provided in other directories issued by relevant organizations, such as the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Center at the American University in Cairo and UNHCR, March 2006.

However, we would like to expand this directory and invite comments and information to update the entries of the featured organizations and suggestions for any additional organizations that should be included.

Please send such information and suggestions to: Abdo Abu El Ella via e-mail:

abdo@shehabinstitution.org, alshehabcenter@hotmail.com

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Adopted on 28 July 1951 by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons convened under General Assembly resolution 429 (V)of 14 December 1950

Entry into force:22 April 1954,in accordance with article 43

Preamble:-

The High Contracting Parties, Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved on 10 December 1948 by the General Assembly have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination, Considering that the United Nations has,on various occasions,manifested its profound concern for refugees and endeavoured to assure refugees the widest possible exercise of these fundamental rights and freedoms, Considering that it is desirable to revise and consolidate previous international agreements relating to the status of refugees and to extend the scope of and the protection accorded by such instruments by means of a new agreement,

Considering that the grant of asylum may place unduly heavy burdens on certain countries,and that a satisfactory solution of a problem of which the United Nations has recognized the international scope and nature cannot therefore be achieved without international co-operation, Expressing the wish that all States,recognizing the social and humanitarian nature of the problem of refugees,will do everything within their power to prevent this problem from becoming a cause of tension between States, Noting that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is charged with thetask of supervising international conventions providing for the protection of refugees,and recognizing that the effective coordination of measures taken to deal with this problem will depend upon the cooperation of States with the High Commissioner,

Have agreed as follows :

Chapter I : GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.-Definition of the term "refugee"

A.For the purposes of the present Convention,the term "refugee" shall apply to any person who:

(1) Has been considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938,the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

Decisions of non-eligibility taken by the International Refugee Organization during the period of its activities shall not prevent the status of refugee being accorded to persons who fulfil the conditions of paragraph 2 of this section;

(2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race,religion,nationality membership of a particular social group or political opinion,is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or,owing to such fear,is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who,not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events,is unable or,owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. In the case of a person who has more than one nationality,the term "the country of his nationality" shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national,and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if,without any valid reason based on well-founded fear,he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.

B. (1) For the purposes of this Convention,the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951"in article 1,section A,shall be understood to mean either (a) "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951"; or (b)"events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951";and each Contracting State shall make a declaration at the time of signature,ratification or accession,specifying which of these meanings it applies for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention.

(2) Any Contracting State which has adopted alternative (a)may at any time extend its obligations by adopting alternative (b) by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

C. This Convention shall cease to apply to any person falling under the terms of section A if:

(1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or

(2) Having lost his nationality,he has voluntarily reacquired it;or

(3) He has acquired a new nationality,and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or

(4) He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or

(5) He can no longer,because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist,continue to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A (1)of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to avail himself of the protection of the country of nationality;

(6) Being a person who has no nationality he is,because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist,able to return to the country of his former habitual residence; Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A (1)of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

D. This Convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason,without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations,these persons shall ipso facto be entitled to the benefits of this Convention.

E. This Convention shall not apply to a person who is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he has taken residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country.

F. The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that:

(a) He has committed a crime against peace,a war crime,or a crime against hu-

manity,as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;

(b) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

(c) He has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 2.-General obligations

Every refugee has duties to the country in which he finds himself,which require in particular that he conform to its laws and regulations as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order.

Article 3.-Non-discrimination

The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race,religion or country of origin.

Article 4.-Religion

The Contracting States shall accord to refugees within their territories treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to freedom to practise their religion and freedom as regards the religious education of their children.

Article 5.-Rights granted apart from this Convention

Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to impair any rights and benefits granted by a Contracting State to refugees apart from this Convention.

Article 6.-The term "in the same circumstances"

For the purposes of this Convention,the term "in the same circumstances"implies that any requirements (including requirements as to length and conditions of sojourn or residence)which the particular individual would have to fulfil for the enjoyment of the right in question,if he were not a refugee,must be fulfilled by him,with the exception of requirements which by their nature a refugee is incapable of fulfilling.

Article 7.-Exemption from reciprocity

1. Except where this Convention contains more favourable provisions,a Contracting State shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally.

2. After a period of three years'residence,all refugees shall enjoy exemption

from legislative.

reciprocity in the territory of the Contracting States.

3. Each Contracting State shall continue to accord to refugees the rights and benefits to which they were already entitled,in the absence of reciprocity,at the date of entry into force of this Convention for that State.

4. The Contracting States shall consider favourably the possibility of according to refugees,in the absence of reciprocity,rights and benefits beyond those to which they are entitled according to paragraphs 2 and 3,and to extending exemption from reciprocity to refugees who do not fulfil the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 apply both to the rights and benefits referred to in articles 13,18,19,21 and 22 of this Convention and to rights and benefits for which this Convention does not provide.

Article 8.-Exemption from exceptional measures

With regard to exceptional measures which may be taken against the person,property or interests of nationals of a foreign State,the Contracting States shall not apply such measures to a refugee who is formally a national of the said State solely on account of such nationality.Contracting States which, under their legislation,are prevented from applying the general principle expressed in this article, shall,in appropriate cases,grant exemptions in favour of such refugees.

Article 9.-Provisional measures

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Contracting State,in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances,from taking provisionally measures which it considers to be essential to the national security in the case of a particular person,pending a determination by the Contracting State that that person is in fact a refugee and that the continuance of such measures is necessary in his case in the interests of national security.

Article 10.-Continuity of residence

1. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War and removed to the territory of a Contracting State,and is resident there,the period of such enforced sojourn shall be considered to have been lawful residence within that territory.

2. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War

from the territory of a Contracting State and has,prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention,returned there for the purpose of taking up residence,the period of residence before and after such enforced displacement shall be regarded as one uninterrupted period for any purposes for which uninterrupted residence is required.

Article 11.-Refugee seamen

In the case of refugees regularly serving as crew members on board a ship flying the flag of a Contracting State,that State shall give sympathetic consideration to their establishment on its territory and the issue of travel documents to them or their temporary admission to its territory particularly with a view to facilitating their establishment in another country.

Chapter II : JURIDICAL STATUS

Article 12.-Personal status

1. The personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or,if he has no domicile,by the law of the country of his residence.

2. Rights previously acquired by a refugee and dependent on personal status,more particularly rights attaching to marriage,shall be respected by a Contracting State,subject to compliance,if this be necessary,with the formalities required by the law of that State,provided that the right in question is

one which would have been recognized by the law of that State had he not become a refugee.

Article 13.-Movable and immovable property

The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee treatment as favourable as possible and,in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances,as regards the acquisition of movable and immovable property and other rights pertaining thereto,and to leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property.

Article 14.-Artistic rights and industrial property

In respect of the protection of industrial property,such as inventions,designs or models,trade marks, trade names,and of rights in literary,artistic and scientific works,a refugee shall be accorded in the country in which he has his habitual residence the same protection as is accorded to nationals of that country.In the territory of any other Contracting States,he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.

Article 15.-Right of association

As regards non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions the Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country,in the same circumstances.

Article 16.-Access to courts

1. A refugee shall have free access to the courts of law on the territory of all Contracting States.

2. A refugee shall enjoy in the Contracting State in which he has his habitual residence the same treatment as a national in matters pertaining to access to the courts,including legal assistance and exemption from cautio judicatum solvi.

3. A refugee shall be accorded in the matters referred to in paragraph 2 in countries other than that in which he has his habitual residence the treatment granted to a national of the country of his habitual residence.

Chapter III : GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

Article 17.-Wage-earning employment

1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances,as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment.

2. In any case,restrictive measures imposed on aliens or the employment of aliens for the protection of the national labour market shall not be applied to a refugee who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned,or who fulfils one of the following conditions:

(a) He has completed three years'residence in the country;

(b) He has a spouse possessing the nationality of the country of residence. A refugee may not invoke the benefit of this provision if he has abandoned his spouse;

(c) He has one or more children possessing the nationality of the country of residence.

3. The Contracting States shall give sympathetic consideration to assimilating the rights of all refugees with regard to wage-earning employment to those of nationals,and in particular of those refugees who have entered their territory pursuant to programmes of labour recruitment or under immigration schemes.

Article 18.-Self-employment

The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee lawfully in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and,in any event,not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances,as regards the right to engage on his own account in agriculture,industry,handicrafts and commerce and to establish commercial and industrial companies.

Article 19.-Liberal professions

1. Each Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory who hold diplomas recognized by the competent authorities of that State,and who are desirous of practising a liberal profession,treatment as favourable as possible and,in any event,not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in

the same circumstances.

2. The Contracting States shall use their best endeavours consistently with their laws and constitutions to secure the settlement of such refugees in the territories,other than the metropolitan territory,for whose international relations they are responsible.

Chapter IV : WELFARE

Article 20.-Rationing

Where a rationing system exists,which applies to the population at large and regulates the general distribution of products in short supply,refugees shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals.

Article 21.-Housing

As regards housing,the Contracting States,in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities,shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and,in any event,not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 22.-Public education

1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education.

2. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible,and,in any event,not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances,with respect to education other than elementary education and,in particular,as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certificates,diplomas and degrees,the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships.

Article 23.-Public relief

The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment with respect to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their nationals.

Article 24.-Labour legislation and social security

1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the following matters;

(a) In so far as such matters are governed by laws or regulations or are subject to the control of administrative authorities:remuneration,including family allowances where these form part of remuneration,hours of work,overtime arrangements,holidays with pay,restrictions on home work, minimum age of employment,apprenticeship and training,women's work and the work of young persons,and the enjoyment of the benefits of collective bargaining;

(b) Social security (legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity, sickness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, family responsibilities and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations,is covered by a social security scheme), subject to the following limitations:

(i) There may be appropriate arrangements for the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition;

(ii) National laws or regulations of the country of residence may prescribe special arrangements concerning benefits or portions of benefits which are payable wholly out of public funds, and concerning allowances paid to persons who do not fulfil the contribution conditions prescribed for the award of a normal pension.

2. The right to compensation for the death of a refugee resulting from employment injury or from occupational disease shall not be affected by the fact that the residence of the beneficiary is outside the territory of the Contracting State.

3. The Contracting States shall extend to refugees the benefits of agreements concluded between them,or which may be concluded between them in the future,concerning the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in the process of acquisition in regard to social security,subject only to the conditions which apply to nationals of the States signatory to the agreements in question.

4. The Contracting States will give sympathetic consideration to extending to refugees so far as possible the benefits of similar agreements which may at any time be in force between such Contracting States and non-contracting States.

Chapter V : ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Article 25.-Administrative assistance

1. When the exercise of a right by a refugee would normally require the assistance of authorities of a foreign country to whom he cannot have recourse,the Contracting States in whose territory he is residing shall arrange that such assistance be afforded to him by their own authorities or by an international authority.

2. The authority or authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 shall deliver or cause to be delivered under their supervision to refugees such documents or certifications as would normally be delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities.

3 .Documents or certifications so delivered shall stand in the stead of the official instruments delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities,and shall be given credence in the absence of proof to the contrary.

4. Subject to such exceptional treatment as may be granted to indigent persons,fees may be charged for the services mentioned herein,but such fees shall be moderate and commensurate with those charged to nationals for similar services.

5. The provisions of this article shall be without prejudice to articles 27 and 28.

Article 26.-Freedom of movement

Each Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully in its territory the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within its territory subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 27.-Identity papers

The Contracting States shall issue identity papers to any refugee in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document.

Article 28.-Travel documents

1. The Contracting States shall issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require ,and the provisions of the Schedule to this Convention shall apply with respect to such documents.The Contracting States may issue such a travel document to any other refugee in their territory; they shall in particular give sympathetic consideration to the issue of such a travel document to refugees in their territory who are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of their lawful residence.

2. Travel documents issued to refugees under previous international agreements by Parties thereto shall be recognized and treated by the Contracting States in the same way as if they had been issued pursuant to this article.

Article 29.-Fiscal charges

1. The Contracting States shall not impose upon refugees duties, charges or taxes, of any description whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations.

2. Nothing in the above paragraph shall prevent the application to refugees of the laws and regulations concerning charges in respect of the issue to aliens of administrative documents including identity papers.

Article 30.-Transfer of assets

1. A Contracting State shall,in conformity with its laws and regulations,permit refugees to transfer assets which they have brought into its territory, to another country where they have been admitted for the purposes of resettlement.

2. A Contracting State shall give sympathetic consideration to the application of refugees for permission to transfer assets wherever they may be and which are necessary for their resettlement in another country to which they have been admitted.

Article 31.-Refugees unlawfully in the country of refuge

1. The Contracting States shall not impose penalties,on account of their illegal entry or presence,on refugees who,coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of article 1,enter or are present in their territory without authorization,provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.

2. The Contracting States shall not apply to the movements of such refugees restrictions other than those which are necessary and such restrictions shall only be applied until their status in the country is regularized or they obtain admission into another country. The Contracting States shall allow such refugees a reasonable period and all the necessary facilities to obtain admission into another country.

Article 32.-Expulsion

1. The Contracting States shall not expel a refugee lawfully in their territory save

on grounds of national security or public order.

2. The expulsion of such a refugee shall be only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with due process of law. Except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require,the refugee shall be allowed to submit evidence to clear himself, and to appeal to and be represented for the purpose before competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority.

3. The Contracting States shall allow such a refugee a reasonable period within which to seek legal admission into another country. The Contracting States reserve the right to apply during that period such internal measures as they may deem necessary.

Article 33.-Prohibition of expulsion or return ("refoulement")

1. No Contracting State shall expel or return ("refouler ")a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

2. The benefit of the present provision may not,however,be claimed by a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is, or who, having been convicted by a final judgement of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country.

Article 34.-Naturalization

The Contracting States shall as far as possible facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees.They shall in particular make every effort to expedite naturalization proceedings and to reduce as far as possible the charges and costs of such proceedings.

Chapter VI : EXECUTORY AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 35.-Co-operation of the national authorities with the United Nations

1. The Contracting States undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions,and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of this Convention.

2. In order to enable the Office of the High Commissioner or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, to make reports to the competent organs of the United Nations, the Contracting States undertake to provide them in the appropriate form with information and statistical data requested concerning:

(a) The condition of refugees,

(b) The implementation of this Convention, and

(c) Laws, regulations and decrees which are, or may hereafter be,in force relating to refugees.

Article 36.-Information on national legislation

The Contracting States shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of this Convention.

Article 37.-Relation to previous conventions

Without prejudice to article 28,paragraph 2,of this Convention,this Convention replaces,as between Parties to it, the Arrangements of 5 July 1922, 31 May 1924, 12 May 1926, 30 June 1928 and 30 July 1935, the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 and the Agreement of 15 October 1946.

Chapter VII : FINAL CLAUSES

Article 38.-Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between Parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which cannot be settled by other means,shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

Article 39.-Signature,ratification and accession

1. This Convention shall be opened for signature at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.It shall be open for signature at the European Office of the United Nations from 28 July to 31 August 1951 and shall be re-opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 17 September 1951 to 31 December 1952.

2. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations, and also on behalf of any other State invited to attend the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons or to which an invitation to sign will have been addressed by the General Assembly.It shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open from 28 July 1951 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 40.-Territorial application clause

1. Any State may,at the time of signature,ratification or accession,declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of

signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories,subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons,to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

Article 41.-Federal clause

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State,the following provisions shall apply:

(a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of parties which are not Federal States;

(b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not,under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States,provinces or cantonsat the earliest possible moment;

(c) A Federal State Party to this Convention shall,at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations,supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or otheraction.

Article 42.-Reservations

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession,any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1,3,4,16 (1),33,36-46 inclusive.

2. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 43.-Entry into force

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the day

of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession,the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 44.-Denunciation

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article 40 may,at any time thereafter, by a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 45.-Revision

1. Any Contracting State may request revision of this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall recommend the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article 46.-Notifications by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non-member States referred to in article 39:

(a) Of declarations and notifications in accordance with section B of article 1;

(b) Of signatures,ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 39;

(c) Of declarations and notifications in accordance with article 40;

(d) Of reservations and withdrawals in accordance with article 42;

(e) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force in accordance with article 43;

(f) Of denunciations and notifications in accordance with article 44;

(g) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 45.

In faith whereof the undersigned,duly authorized,have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at Geneva,this twenty-eighth day of July,one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one,in a single copy, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations,and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in article 39.

Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

The Protocol was taken note of with approval by the Economic and Social Council in resolution1186 (XLI) of 18 November 1966 and was taken note of by the General Assembly in resolution 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1966.In the same resolution the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof,with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol

entry into force 4 October 1967,in accordance with article VIII

The States Parties >to the present Protocol:

Considering that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention)covers only those persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring before I January 1951,

Considering that new refugee situations have arisen since the Convention was adopted and that the refugees concerned may therefore not fall within the scope of the Convention,

Considering that it is desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention irrespective of the dateline I January 1951, Have agreed as follows:

Article 1.General provision

1. The States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to apply articles 2 to 34 inclusive of the Convention to refugees as hereinafter defined.

2. For the purpose of the present Protocol,the term "refugee"shall,except as regards the application of paragraph 3 of this article,mean any person within the definition of article I of the Convention as if the words "As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and..." and the words "...as a result of such events" ,in article 1 A (2) were omitted.

3. The present Protocol shall be applied by the States Parties hereto without any geographic limitation,save that existing declarations made by States already Parties to the Convention in accordance with article I B (I) (a) of the Convention,shall,unless extended under article I B.

(2) thereof,apply also under the present Protocol.

Article 2.Co-operation of the national authorities with the United Nations

1. The States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions,and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the present Protocol.

2. In order to enable the Office of the High Commissioner or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, to make reports to the competent organs of the United Nations, the States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to provide them with the information and statistical data requested,in the appropriate form,concerning:

(a) The condition of refugees;

(b) The implementation of the present Protocol;

(c) Laws,regulations and decrees which are,or may hereafter be,in force relating to refugees.

Article 3. Information on national legislation

The States Parties to the present Protocol shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of the present Protocol.

Article 4.Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between States Parties to the present Protocol which relates to its interpretation or application and which cannot be settled by other means shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

Article 5.Accession

The present Protocol shall be open for accession on behalf of all States Parties to the Convention and of any other State Member of the United Nations or member of any of the specialized agencies or to which an invitation to accede may have been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.Accession

shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6.Federal clause

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State,the following provisions shall apply:

(a) With respect to those articles of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article I, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of States Parties which are not Federal States;

(b) With respect to those articles of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article I, paragraph 1,of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States,provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment;

(c) A Federal State Party to the present Protocol shall,at the request of any other State Party hereto transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article I, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

Article 7.Reservations and declarations

1. At the time of accession,any State may make reservations in respect of article IV of the present Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with article I of the present Protocol of any provisions of the Convention other than those contained in articles 1,3,4,16 (1) and 33 thereof, provided that in the case of a State Party to the Convention reservations made under this article shall not extend to refugees in respect of whom the Convention applies.

2. Reservations made by States Parties to the Convention in accordance with

article 42 thereof shall, unless withdrawn, be applicable in relation to their obligations under the present Protocol.

3. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph I of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Declarations made under article 40, paragraphs I and 2,of the Convention by a State Party thereto which accedes to the present Protocol shall be deemed to apply in respect of the present Protocol, unless upon accession a notification to the contrary is addressed by the State Party concerned to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, and of article 44,paragraph 3, of the Convention shall be deemed to apply muratis mutandis to the present Protocol.

Article 8.Entry into Protocol

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of accession.

2. For each State acceding to the Protocol after the deposit of the sixth instrument of accession,the Protocol shall come into force on the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

Article 9.Denunciation

1. Any State Party hereto may denounce this Protocol at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the State Party concerned one year from the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10.Notifications by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in article V above of the date of entry into force,accessions,reservations and withdrawals of reservations to and denunciations of the present Protocol,and of declarations and notifications relating hereto.

Article 11.Deposit in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations

A copy of the present Protocol,of which the Chinese,English,French,Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic,signed by the President of the General Assembly and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.The Secretary-General will transmit certified copies thereof to all States Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in article 5 above.

CONVENTION GOVERNING THE SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN AFRICA

PREAMBLE

We, the Heads of State and Government assembled in the city of Addis Ababa, from 6-10 September 1969,

1. Noting with concern the constantly increasing numbers of refugees in Africa and desirous of finding ways and means of alleviating their misery and suffering as well as providing them with a better life and future,

2. Recognizing the need for and essentially humanitarian approach towards solving the problems of refugees,

3. Aware, however, that refugee problems are a source of friction among many Member States, and desirous of eliminating the source of such discord,

4. Anxious to make a distinction between a refugee who seeks a peaceful and normal life and a person fleeing his country for the sole purpose of fomenting subversion from outside,

5. Determined that the activities of such subversive elements should be discouraged, in accordance with the Declaration on the Problem of Subversion and Resolution on the Problem of Refugees adopted at Accra in 1965,

6. Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination,

7. Recalling Resolution 2312 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 of the United Nations General Assembly, relating to the Declaration on Territorial Asylum,

8. Convinced that all the problems of our continent must be solved in the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and in the African context,

9. Recognizing that the United Nations Convention of 28 July 1951, as modified by the Protocol of 31 January 1967, constitutes the basic and universal instrument relating to the status of refugees and reflects the deep concern of States for refugees and their desire to establish common standards for their treatment,

10. Recalling Resolutions 26 and 104 of the OAU Assemblies of Heads of State and Government, calling upon Member States of the Organization who had not already done soto accede to the United Nations Convention of 1951 and to the Protocol of 1967 relating to the Status of Refugees, and meanwhile to apply their provisions to refugees in Africa,

11. Convinced that the efficiency of the measures recommended by the present Convention to solve the problem of refugees in Africa necessitates close and continuous collaboration between the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Definition of the term "Refugee"

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "refugee" shall mean every person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

2. The term "refugee" shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.

3. In the case of a person who has several nationalities, the term "a country of which he is a national" shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of which he is a national if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.

4. This Convention shall cease to apply to any refugee if:

(a) he has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality, or,

(b) having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it, or,

(c) he has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality, or,

(d) he has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution, or,

(e) he can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he

was recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, continue to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality, or,

(f) he has committed a serious non-political crime outside his country of refuge after his admission to that country as a refugee, or,

(g) he has seriously infringed the purposes and objectives of this Convention.

5. The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom the country of asylum has serious reasons for considering that:

(a) he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;

(b) he committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

(c) he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Organization of African Unity;

(d) he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

6. For the purposes of this Convention, the Contracting State of Asylum shall determine whether an applicant is a refugee.

Article 2 Asylum

1. Member States of the OAU shall use their best endeavours consistent with their respective legislations to receive refugees and to secure the settlement of those refugees who, for well-founded reasons, are unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin or nationality.

2. The grant of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act and shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act by any Member State.

3. No person shall be subjected by a Member State to measures such as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion, which would compel him to return to or remain in a territory where his life, physical integrity or liberty would be threatened for the reasons set out in Article I, paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Where a Member State finds difficulty in continuing to grant asylum to refugees, such Member State may appeal directly to other Member States and through the OAU, and such other Member States shall in the spirit of African solidarity and international co-operation take appropriate measures to lighten the burden of the Member State granting asylum.

5. Where a refugee has not received the right to reside in any country of asylum, he may be granted temporary residence in any country of asylum in which he first presented himself as a refugee pending arrangement for his resettlement in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

6. For reasons of security, countries of asylum shall, as far as possible, settle refugees at a reasonable distance from the frontier of their country of origin.

Article 3 Prohibition of Subversive Activities

1. Every refugee has duties to the country in which he finds himself, which require in particular that he conforms with its laws and regulations as well as with measures taken for the maintenance of public order. He shall also abstain from any subversive activities against any Member State of the OAU.

2. Signatory States undertake to prohibit refugees residing in their respective territories from attacking any State Member of the OAU, by any activity likely to cause tension between Member States, and in particular by use of arms, through the press, or by radio.

Article 4 Non-Discrimination

Member States undertake to apply the provisions of this Convention to all refugees without discrimination as to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions.

Article 5 Voluntary Repatriation

1. The essentially voluntary character of repatriation shall be respected in all cases and no refugee shall be repatriated against his will.

2. The country of asylum, in collaboration with the country of origin, shall make adequate arrangements for the safe return of refugees who request repatriation.

3. The country of origin, on receiving back refugees, shall facilitate their resettlement and grant them the full rights and privileges of nationals of the country, and subject them to the same obligations.

4. Refugees who voluntarily return to their country shall in no way be penalized for having left it for any of the reasons giving rise to refugee situations. Whenever necessary, an appeal shall be made through national information media and

through the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, inviting refugees to return home and giving assurance that the new circumstances prevailing in their country of origin will enable them to return without risk and to take up a normal and peaceful life without fear of being disturbed or punished, and that the text of such appeal should be given to refugees and clearly explained to them by their country of asylum.

5. Refugees who freely decide to return to their homeland, as a result of such assurances or on their own initiative, shall be given every possible assistance by the country of asylum, the country of origin, voluntary agencies and international and intergovernmental organizations, to facilitate their return.

Article 6 Travel Documents

1. Subject to Article III, Member States shall issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territories travel documents in accordance with the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Schedule and Annex thereto, for the purpose of travel outside their territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require. Member States may issue such a travel document to any other refugee in their territory.

2. Where an African country of second asylum accepts a refugee from a country of first asylum, the country of first asylum may be dispensed from issuing a document with a return clause.

3. Travel documents issued to refugees under previous international

agreements by States Parties thereto shall be recognized and treated by Member States in the same way as if they had been issued to refugees pursuant to this Article.

Article 7 Co-operation of the National Authorities with the Organization of African Unity

In order to enable the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to make reports to the competent organs of the Organization of African Unity, Member States undertake to provide the Secretariat in the appropriate form with information and statistical data requested concerning:

(a) the condition of refugees;

(b) the implementation of this Convention, and

(c) laws, regulations and decrees which are, or may hereafter be, in force relating to refugees.

Article 8 Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Member States shall co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2. The present Convention shall be the effective regional complement in Africa of the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees.

Article 9 Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute between States signatories to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which cannot be settled by other means, shall be referred to the Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute.

Article 10 Signature and Ratification

1. This Convention is open for signature and accession by all Member States of the Organization of African Unity and shall be ratified by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

2. The original instrument, done if possible in African languages, and in English and French, all texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

3. Any independent African State, Member of the Organization of African Unity, may at any time notify the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity of its accession to this Convention.

Article 11 Entry into force

This Convention shall come into force upon deposit of instruments of ratification by one-third of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity.

Article 12 Amendment

This Convention may be amended or revised if any member State makes a written request to the Administrative Secretary-General to that effect, provided however that the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to the Assembly of

Heads of State and Government for consideration until all Member States have been duly notified of it and a period of one year has elapsed. Such an amendment shall not be effective unless approved by at least two-thirds of the Member States Parties to the present Convention.

Article 13 Denunciation

1. Any Member State Party to this Convention may denounce its provisions by a written notification to the Administrative Secretary-General.

2. At the end of one year from the date of such notification, if not withdrawn, the Convention shall cease to apply with respect to the denouncing State.

Article 14

Upon entry into force of this Convention, the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU shall register it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 15 Notifications by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African

Unity The Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity shall inform all Members of the Organization:

(a) of signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with Article X;

(b) of entry into force, in accordance with Article XI;

(c) of requests for amendments submitted under the terms of Article XII;

(d) of denunciations, in acccordance with Article XIII.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE, the Heads of African State and Government, have signed this Convention.

DONE in the City of Addis Ababa this 10th day of September 1969.

Protocol on the Treatment of Palestinian Refugees ["Casablanca Protocol"]

(Unofficial translation)

On the basis of the Charter of the League of Arab States and its special annex pertaining to Palestine, and of the LAS Council resolution concerning the Palestinian issue, and, in particular, of the Special resolution pertaining to safeguarding Palestinian existence,

The Council of Foreign Ministers of Member States agreed, in its meeting in Casablanca on 10 September 1965, upon the following regulations, and called upon member states to take the necessary measures to put them into the sphere of implementation:

(1) Whilst retaining their Palestinian nationality, Palestinians currently residing in the land of _____ have the right of employment on part with its citizens.

(2) Palestinians residing at the moment in _____ in accordance with the dictates of their interests, have the right to leave and return to this state.

(3) Palestinians residing in other Arab states have the right to enter the land of _____ and to depart from it, in accordance with their interests. Their right of entry only gives them the right to stay for the permitted period and for the purpose their entered for, so long as the authorities do not agree to the contrary.

(4) Palestinians who are at the moment in _____, as well as those who were residing and left to the Diaspora, are given, upon request, valid travel documents. The concerned authorities must, wherever they be, issue these documents or renew them without delay.

(5) Bearers of these travel documents residing in LAS states receive the same treatment as all other LAS state citizens, regarding visa, and residency applications.

On behalf of: The Secretary General
Casablanca, 11 September 1965

Organizations Work With Refugees in Egypt

1

Palestinian Women's Union

1- Basic Information:

- **Address:** 119 Ramses Street, downtown- Cairo.
- **Tel:** 25789727
- **Fax:** 25789727
- **Email:** reeda200_2002@yahoo.com , pwu1963@yahoo.com
- **Website:** ------
- **Working Hours:** -----
- **Person in Charge of Programs and Services:** Reda Kadar

2- Organizational Background:

Palestinian women's union established in 1965 as a first Palestinian feminist organization. It aims to provide support and assistance for Palestinian refugees in Egypt and Palestine and empower women by integrating them into the PLO framework.

3- Programs and Services Currently Being Provided by the Organization:

a) Providing financial and material assistance for families:

- Provide 250-300 L.E per family to help fund primary and secondary education for children. 500 L.E in cases of largest families.
- Provide modest stipend as well as special sum in Ramadan and other holidays for disadvantage families in Egypt.
- Provide support for families in Egypt, specially those families of martyred Palestinians.
- Provide support of victims of war from Palestine who come to Cairo for treatment.
- Provide help to pay fee for residence permit renewal.
- Contribute to cost of the medical care for the women who are members of the handicraft association that follows the union.
- Distribute clothes in the different ceremonies for disadvantage families.
- Facilitate the connection between wealthier and disadvantage families whereby the former provides the latter with 150-200 L.E per month.

- Organizing annual bazaar to sale the Palestinian handicrafts and food and its income use to support Palestinian's families.

b) Organizing women to produce handicrafts that are being sold year round for profits for families. Also, this project serves as means to preserve the traditional Palestinian handicrafts.

c) Organizing Palestinian singing choir.

d) Organizing monthly lectures and seminars for women around political issues and the skills about how to manage small projects or business.

4- Ultimate Beneficiaries and Targeted Groups:

- The union's activities target all the Palestinian refugee families in Egypt.

5- Conditions to be met by the Beneficiaries:

a) Required Documents:

b) Services Fees: 5 L.E per year as cost for membership.

6- Means of Reaching Targeted Groups:

The union publish brochure and calendar book each year

2

Palestinian Charity Association

1- Basic Information:

• **Address:** 17 El Obour Buildings, 11th floor, flat #4, Salah Salem Street, Nasr City, Cairo.
• **Tel:** 22610816
• **Fax:** -----
• **Email:** cairo@doka.com
• **Website:** -----
• **Working Hours:** -----
• **Person in Charge of Programs and Services:** Mr. Ali Gohar

2- Organizational Background:

The association was founded since 1984 to assist the disadvantaged Palestinia refugees and attempt to foster self-reliance.

3- Programs and Services Currently Being Provided by the Organization:

a) Monthly stipend of 150-250 L.E per family. This stipend is being provided according to the family size.

- The association set up committee which assess in cooperation with the Palestinian Worker's Union the extend to which the family in need for the aid and the stipend size.
- Reductions in stipend made if the family situation changes, i.e. father or son finds job.

b) Financial aid for the individuals who are desiring training skills such as; driving, computer skills. The aid will be paid directly to the training institutions.

c) Financial assistance to cover basic needs such as education, health care depending on the family or individuals' needs. Again, paid directly to service providers.

4- Ultimate Beneficiaries and Targeted Groups

- The association provides its assistance for the disadvantaged Palestinian refugees who are living in Cairo.

5- Conditions to be met by the Beneficiaries

a) Required Documents: -----

b) Services Fees: all financial assistance is granted for free.

6- Means of Reaching Targeted Groups

- By word of mouth among the beneficiaries.

3

Sudanese Charity Organization

1- Basic Information:

• **Address:** 77th St., off Ali Ben Abd El Aziz, Villa 1, Abo Abdo Square, Maadi
• **Tel:** 25212113, 0102325429
• **Fax:** -----
• **Email:** elizadu@yahoo.com
• **Website:** -----
• **Working Hours:** All week except Friday and Sunday / From 8:30AM to 8:00PM
• **Person in Charge of Programs and Services:** Mr. Ronald Tel: 0129751956

2- Organizational Background:

The organization seeks to achieve a better life for refugees and particularly the most marginalized groups (women and children)

3- Programs and Services Currently Being Provided by the Organization:

a) Educational Services and Trainings:

This program includes several activities:

• Kindergarten
• Primary School Education
• **Adult Learning:** this includes vocational training, in addition to literacy classes for women

b) Women Handcrafts Program

4- Ultimate Beneficiaries and Targeted Groups:

The organization's ultimate beneficiaries are women and children refugees from Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Palestine and Zaire

5- Conditions to be met by the Beneficiaries:

a) Required Documents

- Persons seeking to benefit from the services offered should present a valid passworkd
- The organization does not require beneficiaries to be registered with United Nation's High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Services Fees

- Children Educational Activities Fees: 25 EGP/month
- Women Literacy Classes fees: 20 EGP
- Handcrafts Activity: Free of Charge

6- Means of Reaching Targeted Groups:

- By contacting refugees in their meeting places

4

El Shariya Association In El Maddi

1- Basic Information:

• **Address:** Various address in El Maddi
• **Tel:** see the different programs and activities
• **Fax:** -----
• **Email:** -----
• **Website:** -----
• **Working Hours:** varies according to the service
• **Person in Charge of Programs and Services:** Dr. Ahmed Mostafa

2- Organizational Background:

The association founded in the 70s and endeavors to provide medical and social services for Egyptians and foreigners and including refugees.

3- Programs and Services Currently Being Provided by the Organization:

a) Medical services: it is divided into 4 sections;
- **El Fatah Hospital:** it locates in 9th Street, El Maddi. Tel: 3585651.
• **Working hours:** in case of emergency, the hospital works 24 hours every day. Outpatient clinic works from 12 P.M to 2 P.M and from 7 P.M to 9 P.M. On Friday it works from 7 P.M to 9 P.M. Renal Dialysis works from 8 A.M to 12 P.M and from 1 P.M to 5 P.M, except Friday. Operating theatre opens form 8 A.M to 6 P.M, everyday except Friday.
• **Specialty:** the Outpatient clinic equipped with all specialties; ENT, renal dialysis, ObGyn, pediatrics, dentistry.
• The general hospital serves 68 beds, ICU, 3 Operation theatres and laboratory. The hospital cares non-contagious TB cases only.
• The costs varies according to the procedure and service; the general examination costs 5 L.E, tooth extraction costs 12 L.E. In case where the patient can not afford the service's cost, particularly concerning emergency operation, the hospital will cover some or all of cost. There 5 social researchers who determine the socio-economic status of the patient and eligibility for financial assistance.
- **EL Baraka Hospital:** it locates in Ahmed Zaky Street, Haday El Maddi.

Tel: 3803160
• **Working hours:** in case of emergency, the hospital works 24 hours every day. Outpatient clinic works from 12 P.M to 2 P.M and from 7 P.M to 9 P.M. On Friday it works from 7 P.M to 9 P.M.
• The operating theatre opens form 8 A.M to 6 P.M, everyday except Friday.

4- Ultimate Beneficiaries and Targeted Groups:

5- Conditions to be met by the Beneficiaries:

a) Required Documents
b) Services Fees

6- Means of Reaching Targeted Groups:

5

Palestinian Veterans Association

1- Basic Information:

• **Address:** 17 Goad Hosni, Downtown, Cairo.
• **Tel:** 23931804
• **Fax:** 23955486
• **Email:** -----
• **Website:** -----
• **Working Hours:** From Saturday to Thursday / From 9 A.M to 3 P.M
• **Person in Charge of Programs and Services:**
Mr. Mohamed Shahlla, Palestinian Consul in Egypt.

2- Organizational Background:

The association was established in the mid of 90s to provide financial assistance for Palestinians.

3- Programs and Services Currently Being Provided by the Organization:

a) Financial aid: the association provides variety of financial aid services that are:
- Medical cards for treatment at Palestinian Hospital with discount fee, about 50-75 % discount fee depending on the case.
- Provide 250 L.E per year for university students tuition.
- Provide different assistance for education fees of primary and secondary school children.
- Provide monthly stipend of 100-150 L.E. the stipend will be determined by the association's office for Social Research.

4- Ultimate Beneficiaries and Targeted Groups:

- The association provides its aid for the disadvantaged Palestinians, martyrs and victims of Palestinian conflict.

5- Conditions to be met by the Beneficiaries:

a) Required Documents: -----

b) Services Fees: the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs in Gaza funds the association financial assistance.

6- Means of Reaching Targeted Groups:

- The consulate issues publication listing all organizations and services available to Palestinian refugees in Egypt.