



SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF EGYPTIAN WOMEN

Joint Programme proposal submitted by:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

26 November, 2013

Funded amount (SIDA):	SEK 27,400,000	(equivalent to approx. US\$4,092,607)
Unfunded amount (SIDA, TBC):	SEK 22,500,000	(equivalent to approx. US\$3,360,717)

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1. Introduction

Since the fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, the Egyptian government has been active in closing gender gaps in fields like health and education and in redressing gender discriminatory legislations. There is a strong political commitment at the highest level to advance the status of women and a National Council for Women (NCW) was established in 2001 with a wide mandate, large staff, government budget and a network of branches in all governorates.

However, Egypt still performs poorly on the achievement of MDG3, 'Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women', especially when it comes to women's education, wage employment and political participation. Egypt ranked 77 out of 80 countries on the Gender Empowerment Measure with a GEM value of 0.274 where the percentage of women in decision-making was 9% in technical and professional positions and the ratio of estimated female to male earned income was 0.26. According to the World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report (2013), Egypt is ranked 125 among 135 countries.

Egypt's transition to democracy can only be successful if women are regarded as an integral force of democratic path. Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, including social, economic, legal and political equality, is a necessary component to ensure a democratic transition. This should translate into real measures that take gender equality into account at all levels of governance. After two waves of revolution there is a major area of concern related to women's empowerment and gender equality. The transitional period presented a significant challenge to promote women's participation socially, economically and politically, to contribute meaningfully to instituting democratic governance in Egypt. It is very important to note that women's rights and engagements demands, were set aside and not considered. On the contrary, women need to be empowered as active participants and leaders of political, economic and social reforms, and gender equality and women's rights need to be fully integrated in the governing transitional processes, legislation and policies during Egypt's democratic transition. An additional area of concern relates to the rising wave of conservatism for more than 2 years and the implications of these movements on human rights, including women's rights.

After the 30th of June, the situation in Egypt at this stage provides an opportunity for women's empowerment and gender equality agenda in the absolute sense.

The overarching strategy for the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013 – 2017) is making women's and men's concerns an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all UNDAF priority areas so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. This will ultimately contribute to the advancement of the achievement of the human development with gender equality and the empowerment of women in Egypt. An 'integrated approach' is needed to enhance women's status as equal agents in the democratic path, as partners, and movers and shapers of change to benefit society at large.

The proposed integrated programme to be implemented through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, will help address the different multi-faceted challenges that are facing women and young girls in Egypt through supporting a number of initiatives targeting three pillars of women's empowerment including

social, legal and economic empowerment. The integrated programme will be working at both the grass root and policy levels with full engagement of civil society, as the main agents of change, and the Government of Egypt.

2. Context Analysis

In 2012, Egypt's population was estimated to be 83.7 million with 62% of the population below the age of 29 (SYPE 2009). Young people were a driving force of the revolution and remain vocal in striving for social justice, economic opportunity and human rights. However, public policies continue to not fully reflect the needs of young people, including their social, economic and reproductive health needs. The high unemployment rate among young people has led to delayed age of marriage. This leads to increased exposure to risky behaviors, especially in the context of young people's low civic engagement (5% in 2009) and low participation in policy making.

Young women, especially in Upper Egypt, have lowest opportunities for civic engagement (SYPE 2009). The mindset of male dominance in the community has led to certain negative attitudes. One in ten girls aged 15-17 have expressed their desire to migrate. This percentage decreases to half in older young females. 72.7% of girls aged 15-17 agree that a man is justified to beat his wife if she argues with him. Other attitudes also adversely affect young girls particularly related to FGM, early marriage, sexual harassment and preference of education (SYPE 2009).

A 2013 Government study revealed that over 99.3% of Egyptian girls and women surveyed reported experiencing some form of sexual harassment in their lifetime. According to the study 82.6% of the total female respondents did not feel safe or secure in the street. The percentage increased to 86.5% with regard to safety and security in public transportation. Overwhelmingly, the study showed that enactment and enforcement of a law addressing sexual harassment is the first step in addressing the problem.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) remains highly prevalent in Egypt. This harmful practice has negative implications on women's reproductive health and rights. Recent evidence has shown that the practice is declining among girls and women of younger age. In 2008, the female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence rate was 91.1% among women aged 15-49, but 74% among girls aged 15-17 (DHS 2008). In 2008, 77.5% of the female genital mutilation/cutting in Egypt was carried out by trained medical personnel, up from 17% in 1996, a significant increase in the medicalization of the practice.

Full and productive employment and decent work remains a challenge particularly for women who remain marginalized in economic activities. Data from Egypt's statistical agency show an unemployment rate of 24% among women during the third quarter of 2012, more than double that of men (9.1%). Although women make up 30% of the professional and technical workforce, only 9% of Egypt's administrators and managers were women in 2007. Moreover, the labor market remains a sphere where gender discrimination persists. There continues to be increasing difficulty for women to enter the workforce and gain decent employment. In fact, the latest statistics show a regression in the female participation rate in Egypt to less than 20%. Women's participation in the labor market in Egypt is among the lowest in the world. Young women (aged 18-29) represent 19% of the Egyptian workforce

compared to more than 50% for young men. This high rate of inactivity is partially driven by market conditions, by cultural norms, and partly by women's choices. Many women are also working in the informal sector as non-wage workers and this is a very insecure sector. As a result, the failure to use human capital, curbs economic development and squanders important energies and investments, which might otherwise contribute to greater economic development for all. The overall quality of the education system and the rate of girls school drop-out is also contributing to women's challenge in finding decent employment. Labor markets are also biased against women because of the absence of flexible work arrangements that allows them to be able to balance their household duties with the conditions of formal employment. Again, markets are biased against self-employed women and women entrepreneurs in terms of the business environment and in access to credit because of limited collateral. Additionally, there is lack of recognition for care work for the family's young, elderly, sick or disabled that continues in public policy and perception, such that there is no compensation or support for care work. Care work should be a basis for entitlement and support, access to services, benefits or allowances that would enable women to fulfill their care-giving obligations. Finally, the need to recognize poor women as citizens as an objective in itself, given that they currently lack many of their citizenship rights, such as having identity cards, which deprives them from owning or registering property, accessing police stations, judicial processes, state benefits, or registering their children in schools. Another sector that has a direct influence on women's employment is the agricultural sector. Egypt's agricultural sector continues to be the major employer absorbing about one third of the labor force that is estimated at 26 million, of whom 22% are women.

The availability, thorough analysis and dissemination of data are necessary to provide evidence-based interventions, informed policies and to measure results. There are gaps in data on the reproductive health and behavior of young people and key populations and on the incidence of various forms of gender based violence, particularly violence against women and girls, its root causes and its effects on women's and adolescent girls' health and well-being.

The context for Egyptian women has been rather worrying on several levels over the past three years. Although women participated equally in the revolution of the 25th of January, 2011, as activists, supporters, and providers, they were the first to be marginalized from Egypt's foreseen democratic transition. Their representation in the new parliament formed right after the revolution, usually referred to as the "parliament of the revolution" was almost 2%. Their representation in the cabinet of ministers was also affected, where there were only three ministers appointed out of the thirty four ministers. Women played a marginal role in the drafting of the constitution after 25th January revolution and representation was around 7%. The representation of women in the constitution drafting committee after 30th of June is 10% only.

Prior to the Egyptian revolution within the Arab Spring, women's rights issues in Egypt were high on the policy agenda. The National Council for Women (NCW) played a key role in introducing important legislative reforms in areas related to women's political participation such as the quota law, personal status laws like the khul'a law and the nationality law. This progress in legislations for women was not only the fruit of the efforts of the NCW, but also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that had an active voice, and that also, repeatedly called for more rights for women on several fronts. The operating environment of the women's movement was characterized as being highly competitive. There was and

there still remains to be a clear lack of a common vision, coordination, collaboration, communication, constituency building and widening and often the required competence to influence decision and policy makers to advance gender equality and reinforce women's empowerment.

Following the revolution, renewed challenges faced the women's movement with the rise of conservative voices, posing a threat to the gains acquired so far. The women's movement, on the other hand, witnessed key changes, reflected among others, in the increasingly active role played by young advocates. They formed or became part of networks and movements. The number of networks or movements increased notably from two prior to the revolution to more than fifteen after the revolution. Some groups went beyond networks or movements to form coalitions, of which two types were formed; the formal, which is established officially through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and the informal, under which the networks and/or some of the movements would fall. One of the key challenges facing formal coalitions is that they take a longer time to be formed, as they require a formal approval from the Ministry. An example of a formal coalition is the Egyptian Feminist Union (EFU) that was established by the end of 2011 to revive the Feminist Union of Hoda Shaarawy, while an example for an informal coalition is the Coalition of Feminist NGOs that is formed of Seventeen (17) women NGOs directly after the 25th of January revolution.

Challenges Facing Egyptian Women

In light of the current context, discussed above, the challenges facing Egyptian women exist on Social, Economic, Political, and Institutional and Cultural levels, as listed below:

Social Challenges - Lack of awareness on social rights and lack of choice over her body and her life; high illiteracy rates; inequality and inadequacies in and unequal access to education, training and information; traditional and conservative social frameworks; persistent discrimination against and violations of the rights of women and girl child ; inequalities and inadequacies in and unequal access to health care and related services; disproportionate burden borne by women and girls in family responsibilities.

Legal Challenges - Discriminatory laws/policies; limited access to justice (law enforcement mechanisms).

Economic Challenges - Lack of awareness on economic rights; the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women ; high rate of unemployment among women ; over representation of women in poorly-paid, insecure, part-time, home-based and informal work; traditional occupational segregation concentrating women into low-skilled, "traditionally female" economic activities, often characterized by low pay ; unequal remuneration; entrepreneurial environment and culture; limited access to property rights/land ; low utilization of technology; inequality in economic structure and policies in all forms of productive activities and in access to resources, credit/land; limited participation in self-employment-micro/small enterprise ownership.

Political Challenges - Lack of awareness on political rights; biasness against women in decision making positions and increased in the democratic transition; inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision making; inequality in the management of natural resources and the safeguarding of the environment.

Institutional Challenges - Lack of centers of excellence producing state-of-the art research on women's issues; lack a strong knowledge base on status of women; lack of participation in development and the urban planning and management; lack of enabling environment and gender labor market rigidity and inequalities ; lack of gender sensitive mitigation and adaptation of climate change and its effect on women's livelihood; lack of qualitative and quantitative data and evidence based research; insufficient coordinated mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women (both civil society and government); inefficiency and insufficiency of services provided for women; denial of women rights in the laws (inheritance, access to property); lack of M&E framework; lack of accountability mechanism ; translating leadership and political will into actions; lack of mainstreaming women needs in the Infrastructure; lack of strong enforcement mechanism s to apply the equality as in the constitution and in the legislation.

Cultural Challenges - Patriarchy as an ideology pervading society and state ; discrimination and inequalities imbalance of power dynamics; stereotyping of women and inequality in women's access to and participation in all community and communication system; misconceived public perception on women's rights ; religious misconceptions on women's status, gender equality, gender roles, and on harmful practices to women and girls ; gender-based violence; gender biased attitudes; culture of silence practiced by women and society; lack of solidarity amongst women.

3. Rationale

The programme addresses specific hurdles faced by women in order to encourage women's equal participation in society based on citizenship rights, as shown below, and all of which are interlinked:

Pillar 1: Social Empowerment - The process that helps women gain control over their own lives, being able to act on issues that others define as important for their lives. The capacity to analyze, organize and mobilize, participate in collective action for change, related to empowerment of citizens to claim their rights and entitlements.

Pillar 2: Legal Empowerment - Focusing on legal empowerment as a way to improve both access to justice and the quality of justice women receive. They include legal Education; legal aid services; support for non-discriminatory dispute resolution *fora* to complement or supplement; training of paralegals; and rights awareness.

Pillar 3: Economic Empowerment - Appropriate skills, capabilities and resources and access to secure and sustainable incomes and livelihoods, defined by SIDA for instance as *"the process which increases women's real power over economic decisions that influence their lives and priorities in society"*. Hence, to achieve economic empowerment, women must get access to and control over resources, including, critically for rural women, land and other natural resources). Women's economic empowerment – that is, their capacity to bring about economic change for themselves – is increasingly viewed as the most important contributing factor to achieving equality between women and men.

This will be in addition to communication and advocacy and process documentation that will be a cross cutting theme throughout the three pillars and key ingredients for women's empowerment. The approach is based on a global theory of change that addresses the underlying causes of women's

exclusion. Several inter-related outcomes and outputs have been identified in order to achieve the goal of women's empowerment. The projects applies a push strategy, pairing efforts to build the capacity, skills and knowledge of women with efforts to realign or enhance public, private, civil society and community resources and behaviors. Combined, these efforts aim to improve the rights of women and women's equitable participation in social, economic and political system. Thus, the search is for a connection between the micro level (empowerment of individuals) and the macro level (empowerment of communities). Nevertheless, women cannot achieve gender equality without the cooperation and participation of men. Men – as community, political or religious leaders – often control access to reproductive health information and services, finances, transportation and other resources. As heads of state and government ministers, as leaders of religious and faith-based institutions, as judges, as heads of armies and other agencies of force, as village heads, or indeed as husbands and fathers, men often wield enormous power over many aspects of women's lives. Clearly, men need to be involved if gender equality is to be achieved. Some research shows that men also want to be involved, and that many welcome the idea of mutually satisfying relationships built on trust and communication. UN work in the field also shows that male leaders, when presented with relevant data, can become valuable allies in addressing gender issues. Effective programmes also recognize that gender roles and relations are dependent on social contexts in which cultural, religious, economic, political and social circumstances are intertwined. They are based on the idea that gender relations are not static and can be changed. This programme builds on all these principles and aims to engage men and boys in all aspects of work.

4. Programme components

A. The Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Empowerment of Egyptian Families (Implementing Partner National Population Council) (NPC)

Female Genital Mutilation is a manifestation of gender based human rights violations that aim to control women's sexuality and autonomy; its practice is deterrent to women's empowerment. FGM/C remained unbroken taboo for many years in Egypt. Due to initiatives undertaken by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and civil society organizations, FGM/C has been positioned and perceived at present by many Egyptians as a clear violation of human rights and one of the gravest forms of discrimination against girls and women. However, FGM/C still continues to be practiced for various reasons of which the most cited by women include: mortality/chastity, religious demands, cleanliness, and to increase the prospects of a girl's marriage ability.

Despite a period of institutional ambiguity on the host of the mandate of FGM/C abandonment and family empowerment following the January 25th Revolution, the momentum was kept on this critical issue in 2011 thanks to the programme's well-established network of qualified NGOs. Past capacity building efforts through the first phase allowed this network to continue raising awareness and combatting FGM/C practices on the ground despite many challenges including instability and the rise conservative trends that support female circumcision. The National Population Council played a leading role in mainstreaming FGM/C across ministries; in brokering partnerships with Islamic and liberal groups and parties to ensure the inclusion of women's rights on their agenda; and in formally establishing a national steering committee to coordinate the efforts. The joint programme has also worked hard with

the media and religious institutions to counter conservative messages against the denouncing of FGM/C and the attack on the FGM Law. This was done through a strong media campaign on all major talk shows and key newspapers. Activities also included the organizations of media events to emphasize the detriments of FGM/C and highlight the Family Rights declaration developed by the project in collaboration with civil society. It is worth noting that the FGM component is addressed within a family empowerment package that targets the family at large (mother, father, siblings etc.). The communication strategy includes men who are household heads and may affect decision making regarding FGM and this is reflected through the phone calls received on the toll free helpline 16000 showing equal concern from both men and women on the queries regarding FGM practice. The program also works with both men and women community leaders including doctors, teachers, religious leaders, nurses etc. The programme will build on previous achievements and works in an integrated fashion bringing all of the relevant UN Agencies and relevant government counterparts to work together towards a national strategy to combat FGM coupled with a strong family empowerment package to empower families socially and economically.

Start Date: January 2015

End Date: December 2016

Expected Results:

- Developing a National Development Strategy for Family Empowerment and Action Plan for the short, medium and long terms to achieve national development targets;
- Mainstreaming of FGM abandonment in Line Ministries;
- Operational and regulatory environment to abandon FGM and other forms of violence against children at the local level strengthened and expanded;
- Monitoring and evaluations systems established at national and sub-national levels to measure change and success;
- Advocacy and communication strategy strengthened to support national and local campaigns denouncing FGM/C and other forms of violence against children; and
- Strengthening community and legal mechanisms to combat sexual harassment.

B. Redefining the Relationship between the State and the Egyptian Women as Citizen: “New Social Contract” Implementing Partner: Social Contract Center (SCC) with the Information Decision Support Center (IDSC)

Since it was established in 2007 within IDSC, the SCC was conceived out of the fundamental need to create an inclusive platform to engage in a continuous dialogue for the crystallization of a new social contract based on the principles of equality, participation and accountability. There is also an absence of multi-stakeholder platforms for societal dialogue on women’s issues, bringing the relevant policy makers, institutions, CSOs and private sector to discuss and propose policies of women’s empowerment. This will also include discussions with parliament and legislative committees. The lack of availability of gender equality and women empowerment related studies in Egypt is a limiting factor, and there is a need to create databases and commission research as a basis for policy making and advocacy.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2016

Expected Results:

- Evidence based policy data and research related to women's issues (legal, social, economic and political) conducted and disseminated;
- Capacity enhanced for generating gender responsive data and gender monitoring tools; and
- Multi-stakeholder Egyptian Women Public Policy Platform established/institutionalized within SCC to promote & secure women's participation and citizenship.

C. Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice for Egyptian Women (*Implementing partner Ministry of Justice*)

The first phase of collaboration between UNDP and MOJ started in July 2008 and resulted in the establishment of two legal aid offices in two family courts in the Governorates of Suez and Beni Souef and capacity building for the staff of the dispute settlement offices as well as the newly recruited staff for the legal aid offices. The strategic importance of this project for Egypt is based on the operationalization and facilitation of access to justice by women litigants in family courts, which is in accordance to the millennium development goals as well as the efforts of the Egyptian Government to enhance the situation of women and to modernize the justice sector through improving case management.

There is a need to strengthen access of women to justice especially in family courts which review almost 700,000 cases each judicial year. To enhance the capacity of these courts and to increase their efficiency and effectiveness, there is a need to work at three levels. Firstly, at the dispute settlement level through a) specialized training for the members of the Dispute Settlement Offices (DSOs) to enhance their capacity for settling cases outside family courts which will decrease the case load in courts; b) promoting and drafting the legislation to establish judicial mediation for the settlement of family disputes. Secondly, there will be a need to improve automation in mechanization in family courts, to enhance effectiveness in decision making for senior management and in providing the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) with monthly and yearly data and information that is precise, efficient, and reliable, and also to enhance the capacity of MoJ for data analysis. To expedite the implementation of court ruling with regards to the payment of alimony for women, there is a need to establish an electronic network to include the family courts, Nasser Bank, the judicial information center and the prosecution information center and the family prosecution.

The project will consider the legal empowerment approaches as part of the solution to advance women's access to justice. Invest more resources to identify and design effective, context-specific strategies to promote gender equality. Engage with civil society and ombudsmen offices to support local ownership to ensure the legitimacy and sustainability of measures targeting women's access to justice. Institutionalization and ensure capacity development of family courts through training and benefitting from international best practices as well as the deployment of ICT to strengthen capacities of Human Resources as well as operationalizing monitoring and evaluation for project activities. The project will also support courts to enhance the quality of services to women citizens through the setting up of

additional legal aid offices and support to dispute settlement offices in addition to enhancing e-services for women citizens.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2016

Expected results:

- Operational efficiency, transparency and integrity strengthened in Family Courts and Family Prosecution; and
- Increased access to legal Information on Personal Status Law and Family Courts Law.

D. Economic Empowerment of Egyptian Women Implementing Partner the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID) implemented with the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) and Social Fund for Development (SFD)

The Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID) is a comprehensive five-year initiative which started in April 2012. The ENID is implemented by the Ministry of International Cooperation. The purpose of the initiative is to address vital challenges to economic development, with a specific focus on poverty reduction and employment generation at local levels. The project is piloted in Qena & Luxor, both typical and economically underdeveloped governorates in Upper Egypt to increase the probability of success and replication. It covers five major domains. Namely, these are:

1. Economic empowerment of women and youth;
2. Promoting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
3. Agricultural productivity and off-farm employment;
4. Upgrading basic services in rural Upper Egypt; and
5. Administrative and fiscal decentralization.

Why Qena and Luxor?

The governorates of Qena and Luxor are typical of all poor Upper Egypt governorates that rely heavily on rural farming activities. Rural Upper Egypt accounts for 941 of the 1000 poorest villages identified by Egypt's Poverty Map (Qena 59 and Luxor 53).

Rural Upper Egypt faces various challenges including:

- It has a high proportion of poor and near poor households at 75% of total households (78% for Qena and 73% for Luxor), this is reflected in the large weight of food in expenditure.
- The main activities related to farming generate low incomes and other resources are few and underexploited.
- Agriculture workers that are landless or own less than one feddan represent 27% and 45% respectively from the total of agriculture workers in Rural Upper Egypt.
- Another set of problems is related to basic services with only 14% of households having access to the public sewage network (Qena 5% and Luxor 6%) and 33% of houses have no floor tiling (Qena 40% and Luxor 33%).

- Lack of job opportunities and diversification in economic activities has led to the migration of a significant proportion of young men abroad or to the Delta region in Lower Egypt.
- Although rural Upper Egypt accounts for only 25% of Egypt's population, it accounts for 41% of births. One outcome of neglect of Upper Egypt is a demographic explosion.
- The culture of social conservatism reduces the labour participation of females to 6% in rural Upper Egypt as compared to 10% in rural Lower Egypt.

Why Integrated Development?

Integrated Development and Targeting are the answer.

The vision of ENID is to kick-start a process of growth and employment in Upper Egypt in cooperation with NGOs on the ground. ENID has designed an integrated model which encompasses the diversification of economic activities and the reverse migration of labor intensive activities from North to South of Egypt. The ENID model is replicable and scalable for other governorates of Upper Egypt.

An essential ingredient in the integrated model is Targeting. ENID targets the most vulnerable communities through well designed interventions for employment opportunities. These interventions are in the agriculture, services and SMEs sectors. Interventions are aimed at:

- Empowering young women and men with new skills in promising sectors of economic activity.
- Promoting handicrafts and other manufacturing clusters that are highly labour intensive and gender balanced.
- Encouraging the processing of agricultural products and specialization along the value chain for those crops that have been identified by ENID's Comparative Advantage Analysis.
- Introducing tourism and especially the Ecotourism concept and environmentally friendly facilities which are low cost, sustainable and environmentally friendly.
- Developing marketability of existing and new clusters products and providing concrete examples of successful small businesses.

ENID started with a mapping of NGOs in Qena to identify the entities which will implement activities on the ground. ENID's methodology is based on action-oriented research that identifies sectors and products with opportunities for growth and scalability, both at the local and national level. ENID adopts and tests business and entrepreneurship models that have shown success elsewhere in the world, such as cluster promotion, the 'one village one product' model, asset transfer, and franchising; with the aim of identifying sustainable best practice models with potential for replication and scaling up across Egypt. Activities include empowering young women and men with new skills in promising sectors of economic activity through training and capacity building; promoting handicrafts and other manufacturing clusters that are highly labor intensive and gender balanced through training; developing marketability of existing and new clusters products and providing concrete examples of successful small businesses; encouraging the processing of agricultural products and specialization along the value chain for those crops that have been identified by ENID's Comparative Advantage Analysis; promoting and upgrading Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centers; upgrading youth centers

The project has also identified numerous opportunities for economic diversification in Qena. The selection criteria are cost effectiveness, profitability, eco-friendliness and employment and income generation. Accordingly, ENID has selected nine such original projects that are tailored to benefit from the vast untapped human and natural resources present in Qena. These projects are: an eco-lodge build using local materials and employing local community members, self-sustainable and environmentally friendly integrated fish farms to promote food security and employment, readymade garments (RMGs), niche handicrafts, dairy processing units, roof gardening, recycling agricultural waste, biogas and environmentally friendly low cost sanitation systems.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2016

Expected results:

- Effective strategies that address obstacles to vital social and economic development challenges facing women designed and tested for replication and scaling up in other governorates;
- Local Economic Development (LED) approach applied to support the identification of 45 products in 45 Qena villages, mostly women (each of the 45 products will be available on the ground as a sustainable and franchised enterprise which can be replicated inside Qena as well as other governorates);
- Capacity building and training conducted for women and youth under the one village one product activity (45 products in the manufacture, agri-business and service sector); and
- Institutional mechanism facilitated to ensure proper integration and coordination between all 5 programme components.
- The creation and establishment of MSMEs promoted and supported with the aim of having 50% of the established small businesses owned by women
- One or two best practice pilots per product/project identified for replication across Egypt and other countries in Africa and the Middle East.

Institutional and Technical Support to the Social Fund for Development to support women's economic Empowerment:

The Social Fund for Development (SFD), established in 1991 with UNDP assistance, is a semi-autonomous institution chaired by the Prime Minister. UNDP has been a partner of the SFD since its inception in 1991 and continues to provide technical and institutional capacity development support. Over the years, the SFD has transformed from a fund focused on operating as a social safety net mechanism to one that supports employment creation through its support for micro and small enterprises on a national scale. As such, it has developed extensive capacities and a solid track record for the management of public works projects at the community level, investing resources locally through the effective utilization of local labour and contractors, as well as implemented literacy programmes through civil society organizations. In addition, the SFD has developed national poverty maps for the effective identification and prioritization of poor governorates and districts as well as priority community investment needs

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) growth and development ranks high among Government of Egypt's (GOE) priorities for socio-economic development in Egypt, given the growing need of employment creation, especially for women. There is only limited participation of women in self-employment and micro and small enterprise ownership. As size grows, levels of female ownership decrease even further. Women-owned enterprises have lower levels of capitalization, are less likely to employ other workers, more likely to be in retail trade, less likely to export, and less likely to be registered. The Social Fund for Development (SFD) is the largest institution supporting MSME growth and job creation. However, only 10% of the Social Fund goes to women. While it is growing, this is not growing fast enough. The presence of women in entrepreneurial and micro and small enterprises activity mirrors their low participation in the labor force generally. There are over one million women in the labor force who would like to work but who cannot find employment. Therefore, there may actually be greater potential for women's participation in the enterprise sector than men, proportionately.

Within this framework, the focus of SFD support will be on institutional and technical support, coupled with innovative approaches tested and piloted to support women's engagement in the SME sector. The project will focus on building SFD's internal capacity, at the central and local level, on gender mainstreaming, gender training and availing of gender products and services (financial and non-financial).

The institutional support will therefore focus on a series of interventions starting with the establishment of a Gender Unit, the formulation of a Gender Equality Strategy and Gender work plan for SFD. This will be coupled with a self-assessment exercise to acquire a gender seal certification for the SFD. SFD has also plans to establish a gender advisory board to provide guidance, directives and new ideas and it will also establish an internal gender cluster including representatives from all over SFD at senior level).

At the local level, SFD will reach out to women beneficiaries by testing and implementing "women service days" through 5-7 of their 27 regional offices. This component dedicates specific days to extend services to women only (activities include training, seminars, awareness sessions, support to application filling, support to issuance of ID cards, etc.. with the aim of increasing women's access to services.

Support will also be granted to SFD's intermediaries, SFD works on the ground with 14 banks and over 400 NGOs; as such, SFD will seek to build their capacities with the aim of improving coordination and increasing the effectiveness of gender sensitive service provision.

Through the Public Works Component, SFD will upscale the "Cash for Work Model" in the poorest 5 governorates identified in SFD's poverty map. Working with around 1,700 NGOs on the ground, the model seeks to create job opportunities for women in the areas of social work such as issuing ID cards, vaccination campaigns, etc...

Within these frameworks, SFD's approach is to pilot test different models, evaluate and document the experience, with the aim of identifying best practice models with potential for up scaling in the long term.

SFD's work also includes a strong advocacy and communication component which targets the various partners, government entities, NGOs... to share knowledge and technical expertise and promote successful and sustainable models for women job creation and economic empowerment.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2015

Expected results:

- Establishment of Gender Unit within SFD and capacity enhanced for SFD staff at central and local level (SFD has 27 regional offices – the project will focus on 5-7 offices in the poorest governorates);
- SFDs Gender Equality Strategy and Gender Action Plan prepared
- Gender Cluster including Senior SFD staff formed, in addition to a Gender Advisory Board including Members from Banks and NGOs
- Innovate gender sensitive financial and non-financial services provided
- Documentation, advocacy and communication in support of increasing percentage of women in the SME sector prepared and disseminated.
- Capacity building conducted for 5-7 Regional SFD offices out of 27 as a pilot per year to implement Women Service Days & introduce gender mainstreaming
- Gender mainstreaming training and capacity building conducted for banks and NGOs working with SFD as intermediaries
- Cash for Work Model” piloted in the poorest 5 governorates targeting women in social work (the pilot phase of cash for work in social work created in one year in 5 governorates created an average of 170,00 jobs for women)

E. Building and Enhancing Women Coalitions and Civil Society Organizations (Civil Society)

This project aims at strengthening and building the capacities of existing networks, NGO coalitions, and new social movements. UN Women will invest in organizing existing social movements into new coalitions in order to ensure a better, orchestrated, women’s rights movement that influences the policies for gender equality and women’s empowerment. These actors have been successful at bringing the issues that they advocate to public attention. Some of them utilized various communications and advocacy platforms. Their advantage compared to traditional NGOs is the fact that they are able to link more directly to the people on the ground and were also able to establish credibility with public audience.

Through a comprehensive package, UN Women will support the aforementioned actors to work on the five C’s: a common vision, coordination, collaboration, communication, constituency building/widening and competency development. The interventions will include building and developing the capacities of coalition members and organizations to ensure that they have all the factors that would make a coalition successful such as: increased visibility and knowledge of the issue, building better relationships with policy makers and allies and containing adversaries; development of good research on women’s problems, writing and testifying on effective policies for women, and increasing the public will to support women’s issues. There is a strong need for existing coalitions to strategize among each other, to spend on campaigning, organize joint capacity development trainings for coalition members, to decrease the

overall costs they incur and to realize a more impactful and meaningful, collective outcome. Better policy analysis is another area that requires more attention. Most coalition members include experts or ordinary members or staff that do not have sharp analytical skills or who are not technically strong. The main dependence is on the leader or selected members who have established names, which often limits the scope of the analysis.

Further, in order to better influence decision and policy making, women NGO coalitions should engage in more power mapping exercises. There is a need to identify the key players who are able to influence policy or decision making in one way or another, especially that the political environment witnesses frequent changes, besides the emergence of new pressure groups who put new forms of pressure on the government, like peaceful protests, strikes, blocking main squares, roads or buildings, and disseminating information through social media. Process documentation is crucial for existing and newly established coalitions so they can remember, reuse and refine the tools used to influence policies for women's empowerment and gender equality. Moreover, coalitions need to revisit lessons learned and best practices for each new initiative to ensure continuous focus on critical questions that lead to deeper insights behind what is obvious or planned. There are several tools that can be used in the documentation process such as stories, minutes, photos, videos, newsletters, and documentary films.

The project will assist the coalitions to go through the main steps used of process documentation as follows:

- Identify the theory of change and operational assumptions behind NGO coalitions; capture systematically information related to influencing the policy making process;
- Organize information in such a way that stakeholders can reflect and learn about the process;
- Analyze information by looking at common themes, trends and patterns and placing findings in the context of the policy making process;
- Disseminate information in a format (and at a pace) that is useful and comprehensible; and
- Use the findings to improve the approach, strategy and adjust theory/assumptions about change.

Currently, women coalitions, newly formed networks and initiatives have a wider space to advocate and lobby for maintaining the current legal rights of women, and to ask for more. They practice collective advocacy in a new way, with the objective of realizing more rights for Egyptian women. It is, therefore, important to support and strengthen the capacities of these newly emergent groups to realize the intended objectives. . It is also important to ensure these coalitions engage both men and women, to champion the cause and to advocate for women's rights within a gender equity framework. This would be done through the identification of informal active social movements/coalitions/NGOs on the ground, assessing their needs based on an analysis of knowledge and capacity gaps and tailoring capacity building programs to address those gaps. Capacity building programs would cover the subject matter of gender equality and women's rights agenda, but would also extend to cover the actual technicalities of coalition building, coordination, the formulation and implementation of advocacy and communication strategies, as well as building synergies to maximize the impact on women's empowerment.

Start Date: March 2014

End Date: March 2016

Expected results:

- At least three new coalitions are established to address violence against women, women's economic empowerment, and women's political empowerment;
- Coordination, collaboration, communication, constituency building/ widening, and competence of existing coalitions are strengthened and enhanced;
- A database on existing coalitions, networks and movements is built in order to map the nature and the type of interventions of each; and
- Five advocacy campaigns launched to address violence against women, women's economic empowerment, and women's political empowerment.

F. Promoting Gender Responsive Services to enhance women citizenship rights in Egypt

Women's low participation and lacking visibility in the public sphere is often due to the absence of official documents, such as ID cards. Millions of Egyptian women are unable to apply for a job in the formal sector, to access government services including public health facilities, literacy programmes, financial services and employment positions, or obtain property titles and deeds. For millions of poor women living in Egypt, to exercise their rights as full citizens without IDs and birth certificates is impossible¹. And, while there have been initiatives supporting the issuance of ID cards to women², the number of women without ID cards across the country remains at a high of approximately 5 million according to the Civil Status Registry at the Ministry of Interior, 80% of which are in rural areas where social traditions, lacking awareness, and logistical obstacles have combined to undervalue the participation of women in the public sphere therefore depriving them from exercising their citizenship rights³.

Traditions and perceptions grounded in a male-dominated society have curbed women's mobility and this constitutes a main reason behind the fact that so many Egyptian women do not have ID cards, coupled with the costs associated with issuance of ID cards. Women are usually only encouraged to register for ID cards if their male relatives perceive a financial benefit from their doing so. Thus, there is a need to promote gender responsive public services to enable women to access their basic citizenship rights through acquiring an ID card. Thus, the Citizenship Initiative project has been developed by UN Women, UNDP and the Ministry of State for Administrative Development (MSAD), in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Civil Status Organisation (CSO) and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) have signed a Joint Programme for the Women Citizenship Initiative. The overall goal is "to ensure women's basic citizenship rights during the democratic transition in Egypt" by enabling poor and marginalized women living in rural or marginalized areas to issue their national ID Cards and thus access their full rights as citizens.

¹ According to the 2010 EHDR, over 83% of young women are not active in the workforce, compared to 27% of young men, and that approximately 60% of working women are in the informal sector. Of the 1.1 million women working in the informal sector, 93% reside in rural areas.

² Initiative carried out by the Ministry of Family and Population, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the National Council for Women.

³ It is noteworthy that only 3% of women had an electoral card and were able to participate in elections under the previous regime.

The project aims to issue 2 million National ID Cards for Egyptian women, whereby mobile registrars are going to reach out to the marginalized areas where these women live. The registration will enable women in the short run to access polls, vote, and seek membership in political parties. The ID Cards will also enable them to access government services including medical care in a public hospital, processing for a property title or deed, literacy programs, banking services, working positions and Social Fund for Development loans facilities. The nationally-led Initiative is based on an approach combining awareness raising about the importance of ID cards, information about the registration process and documents required to register for an ID card, facilitating the process of registration and issuance of the ID Cards and linkages to the SFD micro and small credit schemes. To that end, coordination mechanisms will be established to link the women who have acquired I.D.s to loan facilities provided by SFD and other MFIs. Awareness raising initiatives are going to target both men and women, to address social perceptions about women's rights and engage male champions to advocate for the importance of enabling women to attain their rights to citizenship.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2016

Expected Results:

- Access of women and rural dwellers to their basic citizenship rights (ID Cards) ensured; and
- Women in Greater Cairo and Upper Egypt are more aware of their citizenship's rights.

G. Youth Voice, Leadership and Civic Engagement

The project will support the conduction of the Survey of Young People (SYPE) in Egypt 2013 is a Panel Survey based on the SYPE 2009. Respondents from SYPE 2009 will be re-interviewed with an update questionnaire to see how attitudes and circumstances have changed post 25 January 2011. The SYPE includes questions on young women's health, political participation, civic participation, employment and education. The SYPE 2013 will yield a wealth of data on the status of young girls and women in Egypt and the gender attitudes of young people in general which will feed into evidence based programming and informed policy making. The project will also include the development of a policy paper on emerging gender issues.

This is an initiative led by the Population Council, UNFPA with the partnership of UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNV, UNIDO, IOM. It is a national survey that will be conducted in collaboration with CAPMAS, who will undertake the fieldwork. A preliminary report will be issued followed by the full report, in addition to a report focusing on gender and young people. Policy papers and fact sheets will also be developed. Once the survey and report are complete the data set will be made available for public utilization.

The project will support YPEER which is a network led by young people that brings together different NGOs nationally to offer TOTs to young people, conduct peer education seminars and monitor activities to achieve results. The YPEER Network will be utilized to inform young people on gender misconceptions and stereotypes and empower young women and girls' to make decisions through sound knowledge. The Network will also be utilized to build capacities of civil society on programme management, theater based education and monitoring and evaluation skills. YPEER has been active in Egypt for almost ten

years and was voted the best network globally in 2012. The network works with local NGOs and has built partnerships with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the FGM Coalition. YPEER publications such as peer education training manuals, theater based education manuals and Standards for Peer Education have all been adapted to Egypt and printed and adopted by the NCCM. The success with NGOs, Government and reach to young people nationally will enable them to reach marginalized young people.

The project will also support combating sexual harassment there must be a two-prong approach: Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities targeting the perpetrators and would-be perpetrators and strengthened laws and law enforcement to deal with offenders. For BCC, a massive entertainment education (edutainment) campaign will be launched. “Edutainment has an impressive record in modeling new collective social norms, mobilizing communities, changing the mind sets of individuals and influencing public discourse”. Successful edutainment campaigns engage a critical mass through media that is appealing and cutting edge. The edutainment campaigns to combat sexual harassment will involve men and women in focus group discussions and targeting. The program will work with existing networks, NGOs and CSOs (eg Harakat Basma, Egyptian Girls are the Red Line, Harassmap, Tahrir Bodyguard) that are working on sexual harassment to develop a national campaign for television, radio, print and social media. To strengthen laws and law enforcement the program will advocate with decision makers from different disciplines and empower men and women champions to also advocate for enhanced enforcement, in addition to supporting the limited training of select MOI personnel. The program will coordinate with the existing Safe Cities Joint programme to ensure collaboration and cohesion in messages and training.

Start Date: January 2014

End Date: December 2016

Expected Results:

- Improved data for evidence based programming through support to the Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE);
- Strengthened community and legal mechanisms to combat sexual harassment through edutainment campaigns targeting young men and women and support to law enforcement; and
- Enhanced girls’ and young women’s civic and public engagement through peer education.

5. Risk and Mitigation Strategies

Operational risk - Programme start-up takes longer than planned, due to difficulties in securing the appropriate expertise. The countermeasure is that we will try to use existing projects. We will be able to start the projects if the money comes in. The first year of the programme will be deliberately lighter on activity implementation in order to ensure that the proper programme team is in place without facing undue expectations of delivery.

Financial risk - Full funding for the programme is not available. As most of the activities are ongoing / implemented through existing projects, the main limitation if financial resources are not fully secured is

the need to scale back or reduce the scope of activities planned. Efforts are being pursued to seek other partners that might be interested to support this programme.

Political and social risks - Political circumstances in the country make it difficult to implement planned activities. Unforeseen political changes may always occur and must be dealt with as they arise within the context of the programme partnerships and government ownership to be accountable for results. It is premature to anticipate what the current political roadmap may yield in terms of specific aspects concerning the implementation of a rights-based approach, as well as women's inclusion as active agents in society and politics. The legal framework is yet to define and code the rights of women within and beyond the transition. In order to ensure that women's needs and rights are heard and reflected, alternative pressure, smart lobbying and strategic alliances serve as an alternative way to ensure that women are not marginalized from the decision-making process. Given the fact that several NGOs have experienced difficulties in obtaining the necessary approvals for donor funded projects, the implementation has been delayed for a considerable amount of time. However, also given the fact that the new government has shown positive signs with regard to women's and human rights in general, there are current efforts to work on an amended NGO law under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). Through previous attempts, meeting high level senior officials within the relevant ministries very often results in facilitating approvals. Another mitigation strategy is to work under the umbrella of a national partner, which has previously resulted in obtaining rapid approvals for NGOs.

6. Role of the UN Agencies and the Comparative advantages

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations. UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, UNDP encourage the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women. UNDP Egypt is strengthening its support in the areas of women's political participation, working on a women citizenship initiative to issue ID cards for around 4 million marginalized women, raising awareness on civic and political rights. UNDP is still working on denouncing the FGM practice working with the media, Al Azhar mosque, the church, and line Ministries i.e. Ministries of Health, Justice, Education to ensure FGM is being mainstreamed in their activities and plans. UNDP is also working on women's economic empowerment through our support to the largest MSMEs institution in Egypt, the Social Fund for Development. UNDP and we are hoping to upscale our support to the Social Development Fund at the institutional level to establish a gender unit and devise gender sensitive financial and non-financial services. Using ICT4D, UNDP is also supporting illiteracy eradication of women in marginalized areas through CDs, women skills' enhancement, in addition to promoting E-commerce to market abroad some of the most beautiful and authentic women's handicrafts from our traditional and remote communities. However, more work need to be done. UNDP has the ability to work not only at national level but also at the local level.

UN Women is the lead entity on gender equality and empowerment of women within the United Nations system in Egypt. It invests in strengthening the capacity and leadership of Women's organizations and networks. Besides, UN Women also focuses on forging new synergies and effective

partnership among Women's organizations, governments, the UN system and the private sector. UN Women continues to undertake pilot and demonstration projects to test innovative approaches to Women's empowerment, besides, building an operational knowledge base on effective strategies for engendering mainstream development. Specifically, UN Women Egypt Country Office has comparative advantage in the following areas: outreach to civil society organizations and youth movements; production of innovative media and advocacy tools; strong relationship with the National Council for Women; access to youth and grass-root networks; technical expertise in gender mainstreaming in national plans and gender budgeting; Access to knowledge and technical know-how in gender sensitive service delivery; and relationship with local governance institutions and community based organizations.

UNFPA is the lead agency in a joint UN programme to support the SYPE09. All technical and financial support from UN agencies was managed by UNFPA and based on that successful experience, UNFPA has again taken the lead on the JP for SYPE13. The number of agencies participating in the JP has expanded from four to eight and UNFPA has already begun coordinating feedback and technical support for the questionnaire. UNFPA initiated YPEER in Egypt through establishing a core team that worked on providing training and expanding the network of NGOs. UNFPA supported the young people of YPEER through capacity building workshops, integrating the Network into ongoing Government and Non-Governmental programmes and support through social marketing. UNFPA has also supported programmes that combat sexual harassment through civil society, particularly The Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR). In addition, UNFPA has worked on Edutainment and conducted several trainings with young people and professionals on Edutainment.

7. Role of Government Counterparts

Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) - MIC is the entity responsible for concluding loan and grant agreements with Egypt's development partners for financing development projects of priority, which render direct services to its citizens.

National Population Council (NPC) - The Council was established under the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) following the National Population Conference held in 1984, as part of the government's commitment to population issues.

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) - was established in 1991 as a socio economic development institution with priority on job creation through micro and small enterprise development and enhancement of the quality of life of low-income groups. The mandate of the Social Fund for Development is to (i) reduce poverty by supporting community-level initiatives, (ii) increase employment opportunities, and (iii) encourage small-enterprise development. In doing this, it is tasked with mobilizing national and international resources, and cooperating with governmental bodies, NGOs, and community and private sector groups. The Fund has 31 offices across Egypt, most of them adopt a one-stop-shop system to facilitate loans, paper work and issuance of permits.

The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) is a key implementing partner in the programme with regards to the establishment of formal and informal coalitions.

To ensure that there is a coordinated women's rights movement, **the National Council for Women** would also be regarded as an important national partner.

8. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Role of the Resident Coordinator - The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) will facilitate collaboration between participating UN organizations to ensure that the programme is on track and that promised results are being delivered. The RC will exercise his/her authority and oversight over the programme by taking leadership of the overall programme design, on-going programmatic oversight by co-chairing the National Steering Committee meetings.

Role of UNDP - will serve as the lead agency for the Programme and will be responsible for the technical coordination and backstopping of the project, as well as ensuring that the National Steering Committee and the Programme Management Committee are in place, UNDP will also provide oversight on financial arrangements, and support the documentation, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation functions.

National Steering Committee (NSC) - Oversight of the programme will rest with a National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The Secretariat of the National Steering Committee will be UNDP as the Lead Agency, supported by the RC office. In addition to its co-chairs, the Steering Committee consists of UN Women, UNFPA, SIDA representatives and representatives from all implementing partners who will assist in approving the overall programme design and providing on-going oversight of programme activities. The responsibilities of the NSC include:

- Review and adoption of the Terms of Reference and NSC Rules and Procedures, and/or modify them as necessary;
- Approve the strategic direction for implementation of the Joint Programme;
- Approve the arrangements for management and coordination;
- Endorse the annual work plans and budgets and decide on fund allocations, as well as make any necessary adjustments to attain anticipated outcomes;
- Review the annual Joint Programme Report and provide strategic comments and communicate this to participating UN Organizations;
- Suggest corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems;
- Create synergies and seek agreement on similar programmes from other donors; and
- Approve the communication and public information plans prepared by the Programme Management Committee.

The NSC will meet twice a year to review accomplishments and future activities, and investigate bottlenecks in order to reach a decision on expected actions. The NSC will also serve as a channel for inter-partner exchange of information. The NSC and Programme Management Committee (PMC) will organize occasional meetings on a quarterly basis to enhance communication between oversight and operational functions.

Programme Management Committee (PMC) - The PMC is comprised of UN and GoE agencies and is responsible for the operational coordination of the programme and its activities. The PMC will also provide direct oversight over the programme, monitor performance and delivery of results, and liaise with stakeholders on policy issues. UNDP as the lead agency, will chair the PMC. The focal points (see below) will attend PMC meetings as necessary. The PMC is scheduled to meet at least four times per year, but may meet more frequently pending management and implementation issues. The responsibilities of the PMC include:

- Ensuring operational coordination;
- Establish programme baselines that enable sound monitoring and evaluation;
- Managing programme resources to achieve outcomes and outputs defined in the programme document;
- Aligning activities with the UNDAF approved priorities;
- Establishing adequate reporting mechanisms for the programme;
- Integrating work plans, budgets, reports and other programme related documents, and ensure that budget overlaps/gaps are addressed;
- Providing technical leadership for activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan;
- Suggesting monetary re-allocations and budget revisions, and making recommendations to the NSC as necessary;
- Addressing management and implementation problems;
- Identifying lessons learned; and
- Review and revise communication and public information plans.

Each participating government partner and UN agency will designate a focal point for activities relating to this programme. UN agency focal points will liaise with, and provide support to, their national counterparts and provide technical expertise and programmatic support to ensure effective implementation of programme activities. Focal points will sit on the PMC. Focal point will also be responsible for guiding strategic implementation of the programme and be held accountable for collectively reporting to the NSC. Additionally, each focal point will coordinate activities with the Programme Coordinator. With reference to already existing UNDAF Priority Working Groups, the programme document will be presented to the UNCT and gender sub-group.

The Programme Coordinator will be responsible for the coordination and follow up on the day-to-day implementation of the programme with counterparts and partners, including the collection of monitoring information and preparation of progress reports, supporting the documentation process, coordination with the task managers in the relevant ministries.

9. Programmatic and Financial Accountability

A. Pass- through Fund Management

The programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for

the programme through the AA. Each participating UN organization receiving funds through the pass-through would have to sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme.

UNDP Country Office, as 'lead agency' will consolidate narrative reports provided by the Participating United Nations Organizations. As per the MoU:

- Annual narrative progress report and the final narrative report, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year.

The MPTF Office will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the UNDP Country Office and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the timetable established in the MoU;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds”) to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

Budget Preparation - The Programme Coordinator will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget, showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

Accounting - Each UN organization will account for the income received to fund its programme components in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

Admin Fees and Indirect Costs

- **Administrative Agent:** The AA (UNDP) shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by the donor, for its costs of performing the AA’s functions.
- **Participating UN Organizations:** Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the AA.

Interest on funds - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization and as documented in the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with the donor.

Balance of Funds - The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the participating UN organizations and the implementing partners as well as donors where applicable.

Audit - The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules and, in case of MDTFs, in accordance with the Framework for auditing multi-donor trust funds which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of participating UN organizations and endorsed by the UNDG in September 2007.

B. Annual review and reporting

The programme will be reviewed annually by the national partner and participating UN organizations. The Programme Coordinator will produce an annual narrative progress report based on inputs from different agencies. Upon receipt of the consolidated report, the NSC will convene to review progress and deliberate on annual planning for all activities covered in the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plans covered by this programme. Based on the lessons learned and implementation progress achieved, the Programme Coordinator will prepare a detailed work plan and revised budget for the NSC to review and approve.

C. Final evaluation by 2016

To assess the final impact of programme activities, indicators that were used in the baseline survey will be compared with the same indicators following the intervention. An Independent Consultant will be hired to conduct the Final Evaluation by the end of the programme. Terms of reference for the evaluation will be agreed by the NSC. The final evaluation costs are budgeted as a direct programme cost in the programme budget.

Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Participating UN Organization	Agreement
UNDP	This Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 19 January 1987.
UNFPA	UNFPA Egypt is under agreement of UNDP with the Government of Egypt for the year 1987. UNFPA General Assembly has endorsed this agreement in its resolution No. 47/199 for the year 1992
UN Women	UN WOMEN administratively is applying the same administration rules and regulations of UNDP with all its guiding agreements

10. List of participating Non-Government Organizations⁴

- The Egyptian Feminist Union (EFU)
- The Egyptian Coalition for Women's Political Participation (ECWPP)
- The Coalition of Feminist NGOs
- The Parliamentary Think Tank
- New Women Foundation
- The Egyptian Center for Women's Rights
- ACT Egypt
- The Network of Women Rights Organizations (NWRO)
- Baheya ya Masr
- Banat Masr Khat A7mar
- Nefsy
- At3 Idak
- Welad El Balad
- Shuft Ta7arush
- The Marbuta campaign
- Basma "Imprint"
- Parlamen Al Nisaa
- Fouada Watch
- Graffiti for Women "Noon El Neswa"
- Estragel

⁴ In addition The Social Contract Center, ENID and the Social Fund for development work with large networks of NGOs

- Madinat Nasr Bila Ta7arosh
- Kama Todin Todan
- Ana Mish Haskot 3ala el ta7arosh
- Al 7amla Al Sha3beya ded al ta7arosh
- NWRO
- YPEER
- Coptic Center for Training and Development
- Young Muslim Women Association
- Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
- Free Egypt Association
- Egyptian Red Crescent Society
- Caritas- Egypt
- National Organization for Community Development and Protection of the Environment
- The Egyptian foundation for Development and Training
- South Egypt Development Association
- Center for Egyptian Family Development
- Egyptian Association for Community Initiative and Development
- Women's Human Development Association "Hayati"
- Coptic Association for Social Care
- Love & Giving Association for People with Special Needs
- Eman Coptic Orthodox Association
- Port- Fouad Baby & Family Care Society
- Social Association of EL- Amer Tadros
- The Egyptian Association for Community Participation Enhancement

11.Results Framework

Intended Outcomes as stated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2013-2017)):

- Outcome 1.2: Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in financial and non-financial services supporting Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).
Outcome Indicators:
Indicator 1: Number of women-owned start-ups created and sustained; Baseline: To be collected from SFD; Target: 5% increase in business start-ups by women.
Indicator 2: Establishing a Gender Unit and developing a Gender Strategy for SFD; Baseline: No Gender Unit or Gender Strategy for SFD; Target: SFD Gender Unit Established and Gender Strategy approved
Indicator 3: Number of active youth-led women coalitions coordinating advocacy initiatives on women's economic empowerment; Baseline: zero (the existing ones are social movements that will be organized into effective coalitions); Target: three coalitions are established
Indicator 4: Number of women with newly acquired I.D.s claiming their rights for access to credit and assets; Baseline: 78000 women have newly acquired I.D.s; Target: 400,000 women will claim their rights for access to credit and assets
- Outcome 3.2: National Institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further protect, respect and fulfill Human Rights in line with Egypt's international commitments, with special focus on women, children, disabled, refugees, the aged and migrants
Indicator 1: Percent of FGM prevalence among girls and adolescents ages 15 – 17; Baseline: Prevalence 74% (Source: EDHS); Target: 65% by 2016
Indicator 2: Number of active youth-led women coalitions coordinating advocacy initiatives on ending violence against women; Baseline: zero (the existing ones are social movements that will be organized into effective coalitions); Target: three active youth-led women coalitions are established
Indicator 3: Number of Family courts with automated judicial work system (family Prosecution, Legal Aid Office; Dispute Settlement Office; the Court; the Center for Judicial Studies); Baseline: There are no family courts with automated judicial work system ; Target: The judicial work systems in at least 2 Family courts are automated and connected to Supplementary Services namely national banks
- Outcome 3.4: The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.
Indicator 1: Number of active youth-led women coalitions coordinating advocacy initiatives on women's political participation; Baseline: zero (the existing ones are social movements that will be organized into effective coalitions); Target: Establishing three youth- led women coalitions
Indicator 2: Number of women with newly acquired I.D.s exercising their voting rights; Baseline: 78000 women have newly acquired I.D.s; Target: 400,000 women who have newly acquired IDs will be voting in the next elections

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	BUDGET
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Enabling environment (political, legal, social) sustained to abandon the practice of FGM/C and combat other forms of violence against women and children</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 1: FGM prevalence among girls and adolescents ages 15 – 17</p> <p>Baseline: Prevalence 74% (Source: EDHS)</p> <p>Target: 65% by 2016</p> <p>Indicator 2: % of FGM practiced by medical</p>	<p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Action Plan discussed with stakeholders. <p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan mainstreamed within the work plans of relevant ministries 	<p>Activity Result 1.1: A National Development Strategy for Family Empowerment and Action Plan developed in the short, medium and long term to achieve national development targets</p> <p><u>Sub Activities</u></p> <p>1.1.1. Support PMU of project to coordinate national development strategy for family empowerment and action plan.</p> <p>1.1.2. Establish National Task Force from concerned groups including government partners, NGOs from different governorates, political parties, and media experts to develop an operational workplan with allocated budgets for mainstreaming family rights within development programs.</p> <p>1.1.3. Select consultant to develop workplan frame and guidelines.</p> <p>1.1.4. Implement Focus group discussions with stakeholders to identify interventions pertaining to FGM and Family Rights issues and the specific programs that will adopt and implement suggested interventions.</p> <p>1.1.5. Develop Draft Document.</p> <p>1.1.6. Revise document by stakeholders and Launch Operational Workplan</p>	UNDP	\$ 185,169
	<p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGM/C Concepts mainstreamed in curriculums of medical schools. 	<p>Activity Result 1.2: Mainstreaming for FGM abandonment achieved in Line Ministries</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Within the framework of the established Family Rights Platform and</p>	UNDP	\$91,711

<p>professionals</p> <p>Baseline: 76% (DHS 2008)</p> <p>Target: 60%</p> <p>Indicator 3: National Anti-FGM Strategy in place</p> <p>Baseline: No FGM National Strategy or Action Plan</p> <p>Target: National FGM Strategy and Action Plan finalized</p>	<p>Target for year 3:</p> <p>Monitoring Systems strengthened for monitoring FGM cases in clinics</p>	<p>following the adoption of the family empowerment declaration adopted by Al-Azhar, NPC and civil society entities, a Sub-group will be created in partnership with UN Women to produce a book in collaboration with Al-Azhar on the progressive interpretations of legislations related to women in Islam</p> <p>1.2.2 Hold Orientation seminars in collaboration with civil society for media personnel on Family Empowerment Agenda thus reviving Family issues in the media. The work scope with media personnel will incorporate networking with journalists, civil society, and youth in order to bring real problems from the field to attention of the media.</p> <p>1.2.3 Hold Training for NGOs & field workers on updated M& E models.</p> <p>1.2.4 Conduct training for Medical School House Officers in 6 Faculties with the aim of establishing a cadre of trainers in each of the faculties, in addition to conducting step down trainings</p> <p>1.2.5 Develop a training manual for teachers, school facilitators and religious leaders on the family empowerment approach</p> <p>1.2.6 Conduct planning sessions with Judges for legal follow up on FGM.</p> <p>1.2.7 Strengthen the implementation of the law that criminalizes FGM and check for conformity amongst clinics and hospitals regarding the legalities and regulation against performing FGM, and build the capacity of personnel to take action against reported cases</p> <p>Establish a reporting and referral system for community members to reach all available central national channel</p>		
	<p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical outreach on FGM Abandonment Strategies increased. 	<p>Activity Result 1.3: Operational and regulatory environment to abandon FGM and other forms of violence against children at the local level strengthened and expanded</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>1.3.1 Mainstream anti-FGM and family rights package for primary,</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>\$ 246,190</p>

Indicator 4: Incidence of	<p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based FGM Abandonment Package adopted by all governorates 	<p>preparatory and secondary schools via extra-curricular activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Education in 10 governorates.</p> <p>1.3.2 Expand civil society networks throughout Egypt by supporting the established Anti-FGM NGO coalition.</p> <p>1.3.3 Organize awareness-raising sessions, workshops and coordinated community campaigns and initiatives (services) on FGM & Family Rights in 120 villages in selected 10 governorates (Upper & Lower Egypt).</p> <p>1.3.4 Train all field workers in the 120 villages on the Reproductive Health Service Rights Manual thus enhancing the rights of families through existing RH and FGM Counseling services in addition to child and Family Counseling Helplines.</p> <p>1.3.5 Coordinate Youth Initiatives and Awareness Campaigns with regional universities and Ministry of Youth in partnership with the NGO coalition.</p> <p>1.3.6 Enhance and build the capacity of district attorneys and judges on the philosophy behind criminalizing FGM and the consequences of the practice (this is done with the aim of encouraging strict sentencing for practitioners).</p> <p>1.3.7 Mainstream, in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education, an anti-FGM component in medical schools, social service institute curriculums and teachers' colleges.</p>		
	<p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation system at national and subnational levels developed and linked with child helpline and relevant partners on the ground 	<p>Activity Result 1.4: Monitoring and evaluation systems established at national and sub-national able to measure change and success</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>1.4.1 Network with all family and health information hotlines Child Helpline to assess the reported FGM cases and follow-up actions against perpetrators or practitioners.</p> <p>1.4.2 Create and sustain a comprehensive database on FGM related activities, initiatives and resource persons.</p> <p>1.4.3 Carry out an impact evaluation for scaling up</p>	UNDP	\$ 110,403

<p>reported sexual harassment decreased</p> <p>Baseline: 99.3% of women surveyed reported being harassed (CAPMAS/UN Women)</p> <p>Target: decrease by 20%</p>	<p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional M&E system mainstreamed among concerned stakeholders 	<p>1.4.4 Finalize Village Profile (baseline data of villages) in partnership with NGOs.</p>		
	<p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop communication material to increase public opinion hype on FGM especially among youth groups <p>Target for year 3:</p> <p>Communication material launched and evaluated</p>	<p>Activity Result 1.5: Advocacy and communication strategy strengthened to sustain national and local campaigns denouncing FGM/C and other forms of violence against children.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>1.5.1 Produce media and communication material on FGM abandonment and broadcast anti-FGM radio and TV messages on a frequent basis.</p> <p>1.5.2 Follow up on the recently launched Family Empowerment Communication Strategy which focuses on FGM Abandonment, dialogue within the family, domestic violence and early marriage.</p> <p>1.5.3 Develop and launch a Family Rights Empowerment interactive portal targeting young people to adopt Family Issues.</p> <p>1.5.4 Test Family Rights messages and Social media Communication Strategy among Youth from different governorates.</p> <p>1.5.5 Create a media forum on Family empowerment and development issues thus creating partnerships with the media and conducting training courses for media personnel (social media – TV – Journalists).</p> <p>1.5.6 Train NPC Media Department on the FGM Abandonment & Family Empowerment Communication Strategy (TV –Radio – Press).</p>	UNFPA	\$ 157,132
	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edutainment Campaigns developed and 	<p>Activity Result 1.6: Strengthened community and legal mechanisms to combat sexual harassment through edutainment campaigns targeting young men and women and support to law enforcement.</p>	UNFPA	\$ 911,370

	<p>launched</p> <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns ongoing and training for MOI personnel <p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns implemented and post-intervention study completed 	<p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>1.6.1 Steering Committee for Sexual Harassment including civil society, Safe Cities, and Government.</p> <p>1.6.2 Development of Edutainment Campaigns.</p> <p>1.6.3 Broadcasting of Edutainment Campaigns.</p> <p>1.6.4 Training for select MOI personnel on combating sexual harassment.</p>		
Total Budget for Output 1				\$ 1,701,975
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>A coordinated women's rights movement that is better able to advocate and influence policy and decision making processes to advance the status of Egyptian women</p>	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Social movements organized into coalitions 2 coalitions with the capacity to coalesce around specific themes 2 of the coalitions are capable of formalizing their 	<p>Activity Result 2.1:</p> <p>At least three (3) new coalitions are established, their effectiveness in influencing policy making is enhanced, and a database on existing coalitions, networks and movements is built to map the nature and the type of interventions of each.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>2.1.1 Conduct a national mapping study of NGOs and new emergent social movements across Egyptian governorates.</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop an electronic database/smart map to enable access to</p>	UNWOMEN	\$ 526,466

<p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of Joint policy and legislative proposals developed by women's rights coalitions that are disseminated to policy makers</p> <p>Target: 2 Joint policy or legislative proposals developed and disseminated in a policy level conference</p> <p>Baseline: :3 joint legislative proposals developed and submitted on violence against women law, and the NGO law</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of Joint advocacy events conducted by government and non government organizations on women's rights issues</p> <p>Target: 4 joint advocacy events</p> <p>Baseline: 11 Joint events held between government and the Egyptian Feminist Union to</p>	<p>status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the situation of coalitions in the country in place <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping database established Grassroots constituencies join coalitions 2 outreach symposiums conducted - Media and advocacy plan developed 	<p>information about relevant stakeholders based on the national mapping study.</p> <p>2.1.3 Manage and constantly update the content of the electronic database/ smart map.</p> <p>2.1.4 Initiate a power mapping exercise to guide and inform the formation of strategic alliances.</p> <p>2.1.5 Conduct expert meetings with relevant stakeholders and partners to further promote the interest of women based on the power mapping exercise.</p> <p>2.1.6 Conduct outreach symposiums that aim at strengthening and widening constituencies at the grassroots level.</p> <p>2.1.7 Develop a media and advocacy plan based on a sound understanding of the media institution.</p> <p>2.1.8 Conduct communication for leadership workshops for selected members of the coalitions.</p> <p>2.1.9 Conduct a series of advocacy seminars targeted at a wide pool of NGOs and social movements on the importance of coalition building.</p> <p>2.1.10 Develop a toolkit/knowledge product on coalition building (English and Arabic).</p> <p>2.1.11 Hold a workshop to test the toolkit on selected target audience</p> <p>2.1.12 Conduct capacity building workshops for selected NGOs, members of social movements.</p> <p>2.1.13 Document all relevant processes that pertain to the establishment of the new coalitions.</p> <p>2.1.14 Conduct a workshop on the necessary legal procedures for formalizing the establishment of coalitions.</p> <p>2.1.15 Launch event for each of the established coalitions.</p>		
	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 advocacy campaigns 3 policy documents developed and 	<p>Activity Result 2.2: Five (5) advocacy campaigns launched to address Women's rights.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>2.2.1 Develop a public outreach and communications strategy for the</p>	UNWOMEN	\$ 292,822

<p>launch the EFU national plan</p>	<p>disseminated at policy level conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 info graphics developed <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 advocacy campaigns - 1 policy document developed - 2 PSAs produced - 2 info graphics developed 	<p>established coalitions.</p> <p>2.2.2 Promote the interests of women through developing, publishing and disseminating advocacy materials.</p> <p>2.2.3 Develop clearly defined and action based policy documents that inform and promote the rights of Egyptian women.</p> <p>2.2.4 Execute community based campaigns that aim at raising public awareness on violence against women and women's political and economic empowerment.</p> <p>2.2.5 Produce Public Service Announcements (PSAs), documentary films, and info-graphics to address the associated stereotypes that hinder ending violence against women and women's economic and political empowerment.</p>		
	<p>Indicator 3: Percentage of young girls and women participating in structures such as youth center, NGOs and student unions</p> <p>Baseline: 2.3% girls participation SYPE 2009</p> <p>Target: 6.9%</p>	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material developed and 600 peer education seminars conducted <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 peer seminars conducted and 200 theater performances <p>Target for year 3:</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.3: Enhanced girls' and young women's civic and public engagement through peer education.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>2.3.1 Adaptation of materials for training focused on young women's well-being including civic and public engagement.</p> <p>2.3.2 TOT for young people and TOT for theater training.</p> <p>2.3.3 Peer education seminars.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>\$ 309,518</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 peer seminars conducted and 50 theater performances 			
Total Budget for Output 2				\$ 1,128,806
Output 3: Gender responsive governance and policies enhanced Output Indicators: Indicator 1: Number of policy papers, policy briefs and research papers on gender equality and women empowerment Target: 18 Baseline: 0 Indicator 2: Number of consultations with government and civil society to support policy-making on gender equality and gender	Target for year 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Thematic Platform Meetings 2 Policy papers 2 Policy briefs 2 Research Papers Target for year 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Thematic Platform Meetings 2 Policy papers 2 Policy briefs 2 Research Papers Target for year 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Consultation 	Activity Result 3.1: Egyptian Women Public Policy Platform established <u>Sub Activities:</u> 3.1.1 Develop an Evidence Based Research Agenda for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. 3.1.2 Engendering the National dialogue and reconciliation processes; Legislative, constitutional, institutional and administrative reforms; Transitional Justice and Security Sector Reform; Electoral and Parliamentary processes; Economic and Social Policies (Planning systems and macro-economic/finance frameworks- Pro-poor and employment-led macro-economic policies); Local Development Agendas ; Sustainable development policies and programmes and Environmental and energy policies and strategies. Engendering national processes and legislations and ensuring that gender responsive transitional justice is achieved. 3.1.3 Develop and Disseminate Policy Papers and Policy Briefs. 3.1.4 Conduct 4 Thematic Platform Meetings per year.	UNDP	\$ 226,334
		Activity Result 3.2: A Capacity Development Agenda implemented by the Government	UNDP	\$ 184,005

mainstreaming Target: 6 Baseline: 0 Indicator 3: Number of policy advocacy campaigns on gender issues Target: 2 Baseline: 0	Meetings Target for year 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Consultation Meetings Target for year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Consultation Meetings 	<u>Sub Activities:</u> 3.2.1 Conduct a capacity development assessment. 3.2.2 Develop Training Packages and conduct Training of Trainers on specific topics. (women empowerment, gender equality, ...) 3.2.3 Continue to develop, test, refine and simplify various tools in consultation with government and civil society to support in decision and policy-making about gender equality and gender mainstreaming. These include participatory monitoring and evaluation tools, governance assessment frameworks, women economic empowerment models, a women well-being index.		
	Target for year 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advocacy campaign designed Messages and statements developed Target for year 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messages and statements disseminated 1 Policy advocacy campaign launched Target for year 3:	Activity Result 3.3: Advocacy Strategy on Gender Responsive Policy Implemented. <u>Sub Activities:</u> 3.3.1 Conduct an Analysis for the required gender responsive policy intervention. 3.3.2 Develop Message and statements tailored to different audiences that define the problem, state policy recommendations and describe the actions that need to be taken for implementation. 3.3.3 Build support and construct alliances with other groups, organizations or individuals who are committed to support your gender responsive policy advocacy. 3.3.4 Design and Implement a gender responsive policy advocacy campaign (per policy).	UNDP	\$ 184,005

<p>Indicator 4: Development of evidence based policies to target youth</p> <p>Baseline- No youth policy</p> <p>Target: Operational and funded youth multi-disciplinary youth strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Messages and statements disseminated • 1 Policy advocacy campaign launched 			
		<p>Activity Result 3.4: Improved data for evidence based programming through support to the Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE).</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>3.4.1 Preliminary and final report writing and printing.</p> <p>3.4.2 Development, writing and printing of gender report.</p>	UNFPA	\$ 277,501
<p>Total Budget for Output 3</p>				\$ 871,845
<p>Output 4: Fair and efficient access to justice by women improved</p> <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <p>Indicator 1: Timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases</p>		<p>Activity Result 4.1: Operational Efficiency, transparency and integrity strengthened in Family Courts and Family Prosecution.</p> <p><u>Sub-Activities:</u></p> <p>4.1.1 Conduct training in rights-based approaches & access to justice to build culture of human rights and emphasize the impartiality of judges and prosecutors as the protectors of rights & freedoms.</p> <p>4.1.2 Conduct in-depth assessment of needs to develop the training needs, methodologies and programmes.</p> <p>4.1.3 Improve court & case management, scheduling & streamlining of procedures.</p> <p>4.1.4 Upgrade the use of IT to improve the operational efficiency and transparency in family courts and of the Family Prosecution.</p>	UNDP	\$ 925,813

<p>Target: Officially announced/defined timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases</p> <p>Baseline: No timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of Cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices</p> <p>Target: Increased number of cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices</p> <p>Baseline: Limited number of cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of cases presented to legal aid offices</p>		<p>4.1.5 Upgrade automation and networking in family court system (family courts; legal aid offices; family prosecution; and Nasser Bank to facilitate/expedite access of women to alimony).</p> <p>4.1.6 Provide training for judges & court staff in operational efficiency techniques.</p> <p>4.1.7 Organize Study Tours to benefit from international best practices.</p> <p>4.1.8 Establish coordination and networking Civil Society and Ombudsmen Offices.</p> <p>4.1.9 Provide Technical support to strengthen capacity of dispute settlement offices including advocacy for establishment of Judicial mediation/settlement.</p>		
		<p>Activity Result 4.2: Increased Access to legal Information on Personal Status Law and Family Courts Law.</p> <p><u>Sub-Activities:</u></p> <p>4.2.1 Conduct analysis for the required Reach out Target Beneficiaries.</p> <p>4.2.2 Upscale the establishment of Legal Aid Offices in family courts and hotlines including to get feedback.</p> <p>4.2.3 Disseminate legal information.</p> <p>4.2.4 Design and implement outreach campaigns for Literate and illiterate women.</p> <p>4.2.5 Enhance access of, family prosecutors, judges and administrative staff to legal information; library; guidelines; explanatory commentaries, memoranda, compliance guides, etc through website, bench books etc.</p>	UNDP	\$ 462,923

(disaggregated by gender) Target: Increased number of cases presented to legal aid offices (disaggregated by gender) Baseline: During the period from 2009 to 2012, the total number of legal aid cases addressed was 19,074. 10,819 cases were filed by women and 8,255 were filed by men.				
Total Budget for Output 4				\$ 1,388,736
Output 5: Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt Output Indicators: Indicator 1: # of best practices identified per product/project Target: At least 10 best practices	Target for year 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 products identified and developed 10 Trainings conducted Target for year 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 products identified and developed 10 Trainings conducted 	Activity Result 5.1: Greater economic empowerment of women and knowledge base established (ENID). <u>Sub Activities:</u> 5.1.1 Evaluate existing best practices and promote them in areas such as entrepreneurship, microcredit, business development services and training. 5.1.2 Provide training on Handloom products and palm products both at the center and home use looms. 5.1.3 Explore the potential for introducing a second product in jewelry and beads products. 5.1.4 Establish and systematize all marketing activities of handicrafts for home, tourist and export potential.	UNDP	\$ 594,343

<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicator 2: # of MSMEs created and job opportunities generated</p> <p>Target: TBD - 50% of MSMEs and jobs created are for women</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicator 3: # of handicrafts clusters upgraded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset transfer scheme designed Data bank on women empowerment <p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 products identified and developed 10 Trainings conducted 	<p>5.1.5 Analysis of existing literacy programs to identify best practice for scaling up.</p> <p>5.1.6 Design of an asset transfer scheme is also envisaged for women.</p> <p>5.1.7 Conduct Local Level Gender Responsive Budget Analysis.</p> <p>5.1.8 Develop research and documentation, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge platform and data bank on women economic empowerment.</p> <p>5.1.9 Test the implementation of innovative projects: eco-lodge, integrated fish farms, readymade garments (RMGs), niche handicrafts, dairy processing units, roof gardening, recycling agricultural waste, biogas and environmentally friendly low cost sanitation systems.</p>		
<p>Target: 5</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 4: # of products introduced and micro-franchised through the one-village one-product model in Qena</p> <p>Target: 15</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 5: # of Technical Vocational Training Centers upgraded</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Unit established Capacity building programme developed for Gender Responsive Service Delivery Public Works Programs Programme to encourage home-based production of handicrafts <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Works Programs Communication and Outreach Campaign 	<p>Activity Result 5.2: Social Fund for Development gender mainstreaming approach and women specific Targeting interventions enhanced.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>5.2.1 Establish a Gender Unit.</p> <p>5.2.2 Develop women friendly workspace and working environment.</p> <p>5.2.3 Develop a Capacity Development Program for Gender Responsive Service Delivery.</p> <p>5.2.4 Design and implement labor-intensive public works programmes, using local economic development frameworks to enhance job creation of women in rural areas.</p> <p>5.2.5 Develop an integrated package of financial and non-financial services to women. (Financial services include credits extension to existing and start-up MSME and Non-financial services include technical supports, marketing and exports for MSME).</p> <p>5.2.6 Update the SFD national strategy on MSME with special focus on increasing access and opportunities for women's economic empowerment across Egypt's governorates.</p> <p>5.2.7 Develop and Implement an Women Entrepreneurial Skills Programme</p> <p>5.2.8 Develop a Communication and Outreach Campaign information</p>	UNDP	\$ 454,156

<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 6: # of women with access to financial and non-financial services</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 7: % of SFD lending going to women</p> <p>Target: 20% by 2016</p> <p>Baseline: 3% in 2003, 10% in 2011</p> <p>Indicator 8: # of Governorates implementing the Cash for Work Model and number of NGOs trained</p> <p>Target: At least 500,000 jobs created in 5 governorates, for women in social work</p>	<p>Target for year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Works Programs 	<p>channels for women to learn about the various types of enterprises, and the financial and non-financial services available to small entrepreneurs.</p> <p>5.2.9 Develop a capacity development program to businesswomen's associations and civil society organizations to play a more effective role in supporting women's participation in the MSME sector.</p> <p>5.2.10 Establish business linkages between the smaller enterprises and the medium and larger sized ones in the sectors and industries where women are concentrated, such as for example the food, and the garment and textile industries.</p> <p>5.2.11 Develop a program to encourage home-based production of handicrafts, electronic devices, information technology software and other feeding industries.</p> <p>5.2.12 Develop appropriate financial schemes, products and methods of outreach that are suitable for women.</p> <p>5.2.13 Establish a Gender Unit within SFD in addition to a Gender Advisory Board</p> <p>5.2.14 Forming a Gender Cluster including Senior SFD Staff</p> <p>5.2.15 Develop a Gender Strategy and Work Plan for SFD</p> <p>5.2.16 Conducting training for SFD staff on the Gender Seal Certification</p> <p>5.2.17 Capacity building of 5-7 regional SFD offices in addition to banks and NGOs working with SFD as intermediaries</p> <p>5.2.18 Piloting Women Service Days in regional offices</p> <p>5.2.19 Implementation of "Cash for Work" programmes within the Public Works component,</p>		
<p>Baseline: 170,000 jobs for women in social work created in one year in 2013 in 5 governorates</p>	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination mechanism functioning effectively 100,000 ID cards issued for women 	<p>Activity Result 5.3: Access of women and rural dwellers to their basic citizenship rights (ID Cards) ensured.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>5.3.1 To upgrade the Mechanism established [1]within the Ministry of State for Administrative Development to coordinate efforts and procedures between the Ministry of Interior / Civil Status Organization to provide</p>	UNWOMEN	\$ 643,289

^[1] A Coordination Task Force has been established in February 2012 under the Leadership of MSAD with the full participation of UN Women .

<p>Indicator 9: # of SFD staff receiving gender training</p> <p>Target: 1,157 (out of which 260 are females)</p> <p>Baseline: No gender unit and no gender training</p> <p>Indicator 10: # of banks and NGOs trained by SFD</p> <p>Target: 5 banks working as intermediaries with SFD per year, 100 NGOs per year</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 11: # of banks and trained by SFD</p> <p>Target: 5 banks working as intermediaries with SFD per year, 100 NGOs per year</p>	<p>in targeted areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 500,000 women are listed in the national data base 20% of the listed women receive economic assistance <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced time to process the applications 85,000 ID cards issued for women in targeted areas 1million women are listed in the national data base 30% of the listed women receive economic assistance 	<p>mobile units for marginalized areas and facilitating the issuance of national ID cards to women.</p> <p>5.3.2 Purchase of ID application forms and outreach.</p> <p>5.3.3 To upgrade and launch the dashboard management system managed by MSAD with the Registered Women within the framework of the project to ensure better targeting and follow up.</p>		
<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 12: # of regional SFD offices piloting women service days</p>	<p>Target for year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two community based <u>campaigns</u> are designed for literate and illiterate women 4 focus group meetings conducted 	<p>Activity Result 5.4: Women in Greater Cairo and Upper Egypt are more aware of their citizenship's rights.</p> <p><u>Sub Activities:</u></p> <p>5.4.1 To design, produce and disseminate a community based campaign on citizenship rights</p> <p>5.4.2 To conduct testing focus group meetings for the campaign</p> <p>5.4.3 To conduct a communication and social media campaign targeting</p>	UNWOMEN	\$ 175,999

<p>Target: at least 5 per year</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 11: # of strategies and action plans for gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 awareness raising sessions for women conducted• 500 copies of the manual disseminated <p>Target for year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 TV channels and Radio Stations broadcast the campaign• 5 awareness raising sessions for women conducted• 500 copies of the manual disseminated	<p>5.4.4 To implement awareness raising sessions for women during the time of issuing the ID cards. (Designed and tailored for rural women and illiterate women).</p> <p>5.4.5 To support the dissemination of the manuals/Info graphics on Citizenship Rights for Women in Egypt with MSAD and the State Information Services and other partners.</p>		
Total Budget for Output 5				\$ 1,867,787
Final Evaluation ⁵				\$ 50,000
Project Coordination and Implementation Support		Programme Coordinator⁶		\$ 81,000
		Programme Assistant (50%)		\$ 22,000
Indirect Costs for UNDP (7%)⁷				\$ 272,150

⁵ The cost of the Final Evaluation is equally distributed over UNDP, UNFPA and UNWOMEN

⁶ The cost of the Programme Coordinator is equally distributed over UNDP, UNFPA and UNWOMEN

⁷ The contribution shall be charged direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner

<i>Indirect Costs for UNFPA (7%)</i>	\$ 107,944
<i>Indirect Costs for UNWOMEN (7%)</i>	\$ 117,757
<i>Administrative Fee for UNDP as Administrative Agent (1%)</i>	\$ 76,868.69
<i>Grand Total</i>	\$7,686,868.69

Agency	Total Programme Cost (\$)	Indirect Cost (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	\$ 3,887,850	\$ 272,150	\$ 4,160,000
UNFPA	\$ 1,542,056	\$ 107,944	\$1,650,000
UNWomen	\$1,682,243	\$ 117,757	\$1,800,000
Total Programme Costs			\$7,610,000
Administrative Fee for UNDP as Administrative Agent (1%)			\$76,868.69
Total			\$7,686,868.69