



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**First Consolidated Annual Report of the Administrative Agent of
the Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of Egyptian Women Joint Programme in Egypt
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2014**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)**

31 May 2015

Executive Summary

This integrated programme is implemented through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, with the objective of addressing 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 three pillars of the programme- social, economic and legal empowerment- are perceived as vital and inter-connected and build on the comparative advantages of the three UN agencies involved.

Within the scope of social empowerment, during 2014 activities focused on introducing anti-sexual harassment (SH) mechanisms in Universities. An internal policy and a set of procedures were developed in Ain Shams and Assiut Universities. The development and institutionalization of such mechanisms is expected to enable victims of SH to resort to effective institutional legal protection and response mechanisms. The development of a concept for a comprehensive edutainment campaign on GBV and anti-sexual harassment targeting young men and women has also been initiated.

In terms of legal empowerment of women, the JP contributed to enhancing women's access to justice in Family Courts through the establishment of five legal aid offices in 2014 in five family courts in the Governorates of Fayoum, Sohag, Aswan, Luxor, and Nasr City. The corresponding and necessary capacity building was also provided through two capacity building workshops/trainings benefitting 70 legal aid and dispute settlement employees and a workshop for 30 legal aid and dispute settlement offices' employees.

A major institutional bench mark and indication of Government political commitment was institutionalization of Legal Aid Offices (LAOs) by The Ministry of Justice through Ministerial Decree 9439 for 2014, establishing within the Ministry the General Directorate for LAOs to oversee the setting up of new offices in addition to directives within the Ministry to roll out the establishment of LAOs in all types of courts.

There has been much progress in women economic empowerment in 2014 as shown in the results framework indicators. **Within the scope of the ENID** initiative, 573 jobs were created in 2014, among which 394 jobs (68.7%) were for women. ENID has also trained 140 teachers from TVET schools (54 females in two groups in readymade garments and 10 females in electronics).

Within the scope of supporting the Social Fund for Development (SFD) to enhance their gender mainstreaming approach and women-specific targeted interventions, the SFD has established a Gender Unit in June 2014, which has developed a draft gender strategy for SFD in 2014, developed and issued a women status report for SFD and formed a Gender Focal Team, to carry out further gender mainstreaming activities within the organisation. The Gender Unit and Team will finalise the gender strategy and action plan in 2015. The project also supported gender mainstreaming of its services and data collection at the field level with 44.3% of its financial services going to female-owned micro- and small-enterprises. Furthermore, some 1,660,099 workdays were created for women through the cash-for-work model in five governorates (Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan and Bein Seuf).

This Consolidated Annual Progress Report under the Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of Egyptian Women in Egypt covers the period from 1 January to 31 December, 2014. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organizations, the Annual Progress Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.



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Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results
<p>Programme Title: Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of Egyptian Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 88443 • 	<p>Country Egypt</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Empowerment of Egyptian Families 2. Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice for Egyptian Women 3. Economic Empowerment of Egyptian Women (Implementing Partner the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID)) 4. Institutional and Technical Support to the Social Fund for Development to support women's economic Empowerment 5. Building and Enhancing Women Coalitions and Civil Society Organizations 6. Promoting Gender Responsive Services to enhance women citizenship rights in Egypt 7. Youth Voice, Leadership and Civic Engagement
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p>UNDP UNFPA UNWOMEN</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations • Ministry of International Cooperation • National Population Council • Social Fund for Development • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Social Solidarity • National Council for Women • A large number of civil society/ NGO's
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: SEK 27,400,000 US\$ 3,901,580</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> n/a 	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) 24 months</p> <p>Start Date 1 January 2014</p>

Government Contribution	n/a	Original End Date	31 December 2016
Other Contributions (donors)	Sida SEK 27,400,000	Current End Date	31 December 2016
TOTAL:			
	SEK 27,400,000		
	US\$ 3,901,580		
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Rasha Abou-Elazm <input type="checkbox"/> Title: Joint Programme Coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: rasha.abouelazm@undp.org	

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSOs	Civil society organizations
CRO	Civil Registry Organization
DRF	Development Results Framework
DSO	Dispute Settlement Office
ENID	Egypt Network for Integrated Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GE	Gender Equality
GOE	Government of Egypt
FGM	Female genital mutilation
JP	Joint Programme
LAO	Legal Aid Office
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MSAD	Ministry of State and Administrative Development
MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RFP	Request for Proposal
SH	Sexual Harassment
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SYPE	Survey of Young People in Egypt
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence against Women
WPE	Women's Political Empowerment
Y-PEER	Youth Peer Education Network

I. Purpose

The overarching strategy for the current UNDAF (2013 – 2017) for Egypt 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 and the achievement of human development with gender equality and the empowerment of women in Egypt at the forefront. An 'integrated approach' is used 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.

This integrated programme is implemented through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, with the objective of addressing 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 is 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. 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:

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. To achieve economic empowerment, women must get access to and control over 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.

II. Results

Narrative reporting on results:

OUTCOMES- The Story of Change/ Implementation Mechanisms and Key Partnerships

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Output 1

Enabling environment (political, legal, social) sustained to abandon the practice of FGM/C and combat other forms of violence against women and children

The FGM activities were scheduled to commence in January 2015. Therefore there are no corresponding outcomes, outputs, activities or results to report on during the current reporting period. The remaining Social Empowerment activities include the following:

- Combating violence against women and more specifically sexual harassment and other forms of violence in public spheres requiring policies based on evidence, strengthened empowered communities and legal operative protection and response mechanisms. UNFPA Country program is focused on institutionalizing mechanisms to protect women from, and respond to, GBV (including SH) through support to institutional structure building and strengthening of protection and response mechanisms dealing with GBV within various
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sectors. Additionally, UNFPA aims to strengthen and empower communities to address GBV and SH through various channels and tools. Enhancing girls' civic and public engagement through media, edutainment and peer education have been successful means in empowering communities and making community members aware of the rights of women to a life free of violence and to enable vulnerable community members to acquire their rights.

- In 2014 UNFPA's activities in the JP were focused on introducing SH mechanisms in Universities. UNFPA supported the development of internal policy and procedures in Ain Shams and Assiut Universities through a consultative process involving students, faculties and university administration. Integration of such mechanisms will enable victims of SH to resort to effective institutional legal protection and response mechanisms. Throughout the next phase of the JP, UNFPA will support integration and piloting of the internal policy and procedures beyond the 2 pilot universities Ain Shams and Assiut, and on enhancing awareness among the university communities regarding SH and the new policy and procedures. Development and integration of University SH mechanisms were new interventions (not originally in the project document or results framework) identified as essential by UNFPA and were included in the approved Workplan 2014 of the programme.
- The development of a concept for a comprehensive edutainment campaign on GBV and anti-sexual harassment targeting young men and women has been initiated as well as the procurement process to contract a company to implement it. Delays in this component of the programme were mainly procedural in nature. The procurement process to contract a company to develop the edutainment campaign was repeated.

Output 2:

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

- The JP strived for a more coordinated women's movement that is able to strongly advocate women's issues. To ensure better coordination and advocacy efforts, tools that help women's movements in advocacy initiatives were developed. A national mapping study has been conducted to determine the new emergent social movements and networks across Egyptian governorates addressing women rights and gender equality. The study included their areas of work, analysis of their knowledge and capacity gaps on gender issues and on coalition building techniques, their advocacy and communications platforms, and their links to the grassroots, their vision, and coordination mechanisms. The mapping study recommended capacity and training needs, and developed relevant research tools to address existing capacity gaps.
 - 28 civil society representatives attended a power mapping exercise to help coalitions identify the key players influencing policy or decision making. The representatives were from the governorates of Cairo, Red Sea, Aswan, Marsa Matrouh, South Sinai, North Sinai and Giza governorates and discussed the formation of strategic alliances, effective coalitions in Egypt pertaining to women empowerment on the political, legal and economic level as well as addressing gender-based violence, family planning and other relevant fields. The exercise resulted in strengthened networking among the participating agencies, 8 out of the 28 agencies expressed interest in establishing coalitions. *The Coalition of Women's Empowerment in Marsa Matrouh* is currently under establishment. Its members have developed a vision, mission and areas of focus and are completing further steps for finalization. The potential coalition agreed to work as a big entity on education, culture, arts, health and economy. Rules and regulations for other NGOs who might be interested to join the potential coalition have been identified and published. The programme is in the final phase of adapting a toolkit for coalition building among NGOs. A pilot workshop to gather information about the needs of coalitions and social movements for integration in the toolkit has been conducted. Recommendations for how to best use the toolkit as an educational tool were suggested by the target audience. A consultant has been recruited to document all processes pertaining to coalition-building and strengthening. The consultant will be documenting processes, best practices and lessons learned throughout the lifetime of the project.
 - A desk review about the legal terms under which coalitions could operate in Egypt has been finalized. The study presents information about the necessary legal procedures for establishing new formal coalitions, as
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well as the legal conditions that govern the existence of informal ones. A workshop was successfully conducted on the legal steps toward coalition-building. The workshop targeted 40 NGOs from Cairo and Upper Egypt. The workshop resulted in building knowledge of the target group on best practices and the benefits gained from building a coalition among other NGOs that would equip and enhance their capacity to advocate more powerfully for their case of mutual interest.

- A policy expert has been hired to develop action-based policy documents that would serve as an advocacy tool for coalitions. The content of the policy documents cover the thematic areas of ending violence against women, fostering and enhancing women's political participation, the advancement of women's economic empowerment and participation, and women's social protection.

Output 3:

Gender responsive governance and policies enhanced

- Y-PEER educational materials on women's empowerment were produced and interventions to build cadres of peer educators on the issue were initiated and a large number of youth were outreached. UNFPA also provided support to the survey of young people in Egypt, the SYPE to be launched soon.

LEGAL EMPOWERMENT

Output 4:

Fair and Efficient Access to Justice for Women Improved

In order to reach the overall objective of ensuring that fair and efficient access to justice for women is improved, the following was achieved in 2014:

- **Five legal aid offices were established in five family courts** in Fayoum, Sohag, Aswan, Luxor, and Nasr City (*bringing the total LAOs established between 2009-2014 to 32 in 20 governorates - out of a total of 55 Legal Aid Offices across Egypt*). These LAOs provide legal advice for all family cases; provide legal assistance for family cases which do not require the lawyers' signature such as (visitation rights, custody, alimony, inheritance); raise legal awareness among citizens with regards to Family Courts; provide information on the documents required for litigation processes and help litigants complete the necessary judicial procedures; support the submission of settlement requests; and women's access to their alimony in the shortest time possible.
 - In light of demonstrable results by, the MoJ institutionalized LAOs through Ministerial Decree 9439 for 2014, establishing within the Ministry the General Directorate for LAOs to oversee the setting up of new offices in addition to directives within the Ministry to roll out the establishment of LAOs in all types of courts. In this respect, UNDP received a letter from the MoJ conveying their readiness to explore potential cooperation to transfer the experience of legal aid offices to labor courts.
 - Within the framework of the protocol signed on April 23, 2014 between the MoJ, the Public Prosecution and the MCIT, a company was recruited in December 2014 to implement the automation project which is designed to support setting up the infrastructure for the automation of Family Courts all over Egypt to improve networking between legal aid offices, family courts, family prosecution and Nasser Bank which will help reduce the litigation period and will also facilitate/expedite access of women to alimony and prevent underage marriage. The project will start with three family court systems, namely Heliopolis, Luxor and Aswan.
 - The legal empowerment of women is evident by the fact that around 74% of the beneficiaries were women as the total number of cases supported between 2009 and 2014 reached 45,674 cases, out of which 33,952 were women. In 2014 only, the number of cases reached 14,606 cases out of which 11,483 were women (79%). Statistics from the five newly established offices is yet to be compiled.
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Operational Efficiency, transparency and integrity strengthened in Family Courts and Family Prosecution.

- In partnership with the National Center for Judicial Studies, three training workshops were conducted with 100 overall participants as follows:
 - Capacity building workshops/trainings benefitting 70 legal aid and dispute settlement employees with the aim of improving the administrative structure and performance of these offices:
 - “Developing the administrative structure of legal aid offices and dispute settlement offices” hosted from 1-3 June 2014, saw attendance by 40 employees from Legal Aid Offices (LAOs) and Dispute Settlement Offices (DSOs) with a gender breakdown of 25 men and 15 women. Training topics included problem solving, dispute settlement methods, difficulties faced by LAOs and DSOs employees, inheritance law, implementing court decisions related to alimony through Nasser Bank
 - “Requalification of Legal Aid and Dispute Settlement Offices Employees” hosted from 22-24 December 2014 and saw attendance of 30 employees from LAOs and DSOs. The gender breakdown of all participants was 22 men and 8 women. Training topics included practical examples of difficulties faced by LAOs and DSOs employees; ways of dealing with beneficiaries; lawsuits such as alimony, custody and visitation rights; inheritance issues; the automation of family courts.
 - “Impact of Judicial mediation on achieving justice in family Courts ” was organized in partnership with the French Cultural Center from 8-10 December 2014 for 30 LAOs and DSOs employees, inviting experts from France, to strengthen participants’ knowledge of the legal framework for family mediation based on international best practices. The gender breakdown was 20 men and 10 women. Training topics included the legal framework for family mediation in France, practical case studies of mediation, and tools to advance mediation in family courts.

The deliberations and discussions during these workshops, with regards to upgrading and enhancing services provided by LAOs and DSOs, were consolidated in brief reports following each training event and will be consolidated by the project into key recommendations to be presented to decision makers in the Ministry.

There was a delay in recruiting the company that will handle the automation of family courts given the complexity of the assignment and given the time taken during the bidding and contracting processes. The contract was awarded in December 2014.

Increased Access to legal Information on Personal Status Law and Family Courts Law

- From April to December 2014, 5 new legal aid offices were established in 5 family courts, located in the governorates of Aswan, Fayoum, Luxor, Cairo (Nasr City) and Sohag. Each of these offices has been provided with furnishing utilities of desks, chairs, in addition to IT equipment. The locations of the offices were identified based on survey of family courts that was conducted to identify priority courts. On average, each office is staffed with three employees; legal specialist, computer specialist and administrative specialist

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Output 5:

Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt

- **Within the scope of establishing greater economic empowerment of women through the ENID initiative, 573 jobs were created in 2014, among which 394 jobs (68.7%) were for women, well beyond the 50% target. ENID has also trained 140 teachers from Qena’s 25 TVET schools. The Industrial Training Center (ITC) selected**
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trainers who conducted the trainings for 10 fields of specialization in two TVET schools, the Qena Mechanical School for Boys and El Towairat Industrial School for girls. TVET teachers trained include 54 females in two groups in readymade garments, 10 females in electronics, 17 males in electrical works, 14 males in cooling and air conditioning, 15 males in automotive maintenance, 15 males in metal welding, and 15 males in metal processing. A second ToT training took place for 20 females from the 54 that took the first training in 2014. In the OVOP model, ENID continued training for 9 existing crafts and introduced 5 new crafts of khayameya, embroidery, copper work, papier maché, and mother of pearl inlay in 2014. Trainings for three other handicrafts are prepared for in Q1 2015, which will include marquetry, leather work, and wood sculpting. The OVOP interventions also enhanced the quality of their products in 2014 by introducing new designs and products.

There has been much progress in women economic empowerment in 2014 as shown in the results framework indicators. However, the project understands the importance of ensuring sustainability and scale-up beyond the project scope to make tangible changes in the communities in Upper Egypt. It has formed important partnerships with government and civil society partners towards this end and will focus on the issue of sustainability and scale-up in 2015-2016.

- **Within the scope of supporting the Social Fund for Development (SFD) to enhance their gender mainstreaming approach and women specific targeted interventions**, the SFD has established a Gender Unit in June 2014, which has developed a draft gender strategy for SFD in 2014 based on a SWOT analysis of the organisation's gender equality performance. The Unit also developed and issued a women status report for SFD and formed a Gender Focal Team, to carry out further gender mainstreaming activities within the organisation. The Gender Unit and Team will finalise the gender strategy and action plan in 2015.

The SFD signed a new MOU with ILO for training of trainers for women entrepreneurship promotion. Eight SFD staff participated in the TOT training and 2 were later certified by ILO. The Gender Focal Team also participated in 2 training sessions on gender analysis and terminologies and a TOR for gender training of SFD staff has been issued. Gender training for overall SFD staff will begin in 2015.

The project also supported gender mainstreaming of its services and data collection at the field level with 44.3% of its financial services going to female-owned micro- and small-enterprises. Furthermore, some 1,660,099 workdays were created for women through the cash-for-work model in five governorates (Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan and Bein Seuf).

The SFD gender mainstreaming project experienced some delays in implementation due to political and leadership transitions within the government and the SFD itself in hiring and setting up the Gender Unit. However, implementation was able to catch up in the second half of 2014. UNDP supported the gender mainstreaming efforts of the Gender Unit by emphasising the importance of gender activities and reporting in other areas of partnership with SFD in particular for its community development, financial inclusion and monitoring capacity building activities.

- On the component of issuing national ID cards, UN Women has exerted efforts in establishing functioning coordination mechanisms with both national partners, namely, the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the National Council for Women (NCW). 158,686 national ID cards were issued, and over 300,000 women were registered in preparation to receive their cards, according to the official records of MOP. Despite the fact that there were several challenges that were faced during the implementation year, the programme has adopted mitigation strategies to address the challenges and documented lessons learned and best practices that are presented at the end of this report.

Qualitative assessment:

- Most interventions/activities were carried on track with/ underclose programmatic monitoring. Due to the nature of this programme and the diversity and multitude of its components and activities, projects, sites of implementation as well as the various counterparts, 2014 may be considered a slow but necessary initiation phase of the programme, with several activities being implemented as planned yet others now catching on building on the foundation and partnerships created in 2014.
 - Management of the programme at large is efficient and is monitored through the National Steering Committee (for which one meeting has been held in 2014 as scheduled) and the Programme Management Committee (for which two meetings were held in 2014), monitoring field visits (including a successful high level mission during November 2014) were also conducted.
 - UNWOMEN with the support of the programme has been successful at devising mitigation strategies that address challenges in the citizenship initiative and in introducing and getting the buy-in of civil society partners to form stronger alliances and coalitions. The partnership with NCW has also been strengthened to ensure utilizing their outreach abilities for better targeting of women through their 27 governorates.
 - The LAOs established through the UNDP are of a significant impetus. While the project has made great strides in improving access to justice, particularly among women and the underprivileged, broadened coverage of legal aid offices can exponentially increase both the number of cases supported as target groups covered. The excellent partnership with the MoJ over the years and the establishment of the General Directorate for LAOs within the Ministry to oversee the setting up of new offices is expected to achieve these results and enhance the coverage and impact of these offices. The partnership with the MoJ, the Public Prosecution and the MCIT, within the framework of the project, aims to enhance automation and networking within family courts, starting with three courts namely Aswan, Luxor, and Heliopolis, which will help increase efficiency and transparency in the dispensation of justice. Improving networking between family courts, legal aid offices, family prosecution, and Nasser Bank will also facilitate/expedite access of women to alimony and prevent underage marriage.
 - Two major over-arching activities are being implemented and provide an umbrella for the programme at large. The first is a **joint communications initiative** (led by UNFPA) that will be used as a 'behavioural change campaign' to promote the programme and its components, raise awareness, spread messages and mobilize partnerships. This will be implemented in 2015 building on the work done in 2014 by a communications team composed of communications officers from the three UN agencies and the joint programme coordinator and an agreed-upon communications guidance note to ensure the production of a comprehensive campaign on Women's empowerment with a high level of complementarity despite the various messages on social, economic and political empowerment is a good example of effective coordination. The second activity is an **NGO platform** that was launched in 2014 where a meeting was held to identify/ discuss: NGO activities and locations, role of NGO's in the programme and enhancing implementation and policy direction, challenges and Opportunities, mechanisms for consistent and sustainable role for civil society, and means of Coordination/ collaboration among NGO's within the programme. Thematic roundtables will be organized and implemented by NGO's during the second quarter of 2015.
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ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Outcome Indicator/ Baseline/ Planned Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 1 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 1.6 Result: Strengthened Community and legal mechanisms to combat sexual harassment through edutainment campaigns targeting young men and women and support to law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.2 Baseline: Planned Target: Edutainment campaign developed</p>	<p>1.6.2 The communication group of the JP agreed UNFPA would produce a unified campaign, within the scope of a unified communications guidance note for the JP, developing and disseminating messages for each component. The RFP was issued in the beginning of the 4th quarter of 2014. The proposals received included a number of interesting ideas and it was planned to finalize the contract and finish the production of the sexual harassment TV spots before the end of 2014.</p>	<p><u>Reasons for delay:</u> Bidding process was cancelled due to insufficient information in the RFP. Re-tendering has already taken place and technical and financial proposals evaluated through reps from the three UN agencies. The process is nearing completion by UNFPA pending the approval of UNFPA global CRC committee at HQ to start the production of the media materials of the campaign.</p>	<p>Communication Group documented meetings, advertised RFP and RFQ for this activity and response of the CRC committee</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.3 Baseline: Planned Target: University Sexual Harassment internal policy and procedures developed and launched</p>	<p>1.6.3 Policy paper suggesting internal specific mechanisms and procedures to combat sexual harassment and respond to in –campus SH and GBV cases internally have been developed in a consultative process and submitted to chair of Ain shams university and Assiut university where the piloting should take place.</p>	<p>The suggested internal mechanism has not been piloted yet in the two Universities due to the experienced unrest in the last few months in Universities. Discussions are still ongoing with the Universities on infrastructural arrangements prior to the piloting of this new mechanism which may entail UNFPA providing additional support. The consultant and UNFPA are looking into advocating for the integration of the new structure through MOHE to ease the piloting and replication in other Universities.</p>	<p>Literature review and policy paper on structure and procedures have been submitted and reviewed by UNFPA Gender focal Point. Link to policy paper http://bit.ly/1MH3ija</p> <p>Follow-up meetings with consultant.</p> <p>Progress reports submitted.</p>
<p>Output 2: 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>2.3.1 Y-PEER adapted material on civic engagement and women’s empowerment produced. Around 70.000 awareness brochures and flyers printed and disseminated during the</p>		<p>Field visits by the Y-PEER coordinator, daily reports and workshops attendance sheets submitted by trainers and follow-up on conducting the workshops and seminars.</p>

<p>Output 2.3 Result: Enhance girls and young women’s civic and public engagement Indicator 2.3.1 Baseline: Planned Target: Adapted y-peer training curriculum produced</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Baseline: Planned Target: Number of young people trained as trainers</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3 Baseline: Planned Target: Number of peer education seminars conducted</p>	<p>civic engagement activities, addressed the women empowerment, youth participation and volunteerism issues.</p> <p>2.3.2: 337 trainers trained through in 14 workshops in 14 governorates organized on civic engagement and girls’ empowerment issues. Trainers acquired and implemented the tools and skills to facilitate a range of interactive methodologies used in the training of peer educators on the following topics: - GBV (within family spheres). - Sexual Harassment. - FGM/C. - Volunteerism</p> <p>2.3.3 496 Peer educator sessions conducted on girls’ empowerment and civic engagement issues around the country especially in rural areas and Upper Egypt, targeted 9,972 young people and youth mostly were girls and women. 21 Theater performances targeted 2,984 youth. Nine campaigns and open days targeted 1,260. Social media activities: More than 51,934 outreached through social media channel, Facebook.</p>		<p>Y-PEER adapted materials: http://tinyurl.com/mj6678z</p> <p>Photos of TOTs http://tinyurl.com/mth5yok</p> <p>Photos of theater workshop: http://tinyurl.com/mx55gsa</p> <p>Some Seminars' photos: - http://tinyurl.com/lk32ar3 - http://tinyurl.com/l8fpjff - http://tinyurl.com/m8wxa3b</p> <p>Theater performances: - http://tinyurl.com/m8j67bd - http://tinyurl.com/kwlswyg</p>
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<p>Output 2: 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>Indicator 1: Number of Joint policy and legislative proposals developed by women’s rights coalitions that are disseminated to policy makers. Target: 2 Joint policy or legislative proposals developed and disseminated in a policy level conference 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 Target: 4 joint advocacy events Baseline: 11 Joint events held between government and the Egyptian Feminist Union to launch the EFU national plan</p>	<p>A mapping study was conducted, which includes an assessment of the current situation of coalitions in Egypt, in addition to a desk review of the legal procedures governing the existence of formal and informal coalitions.</p>	<p>The new NGO proposals on the tab, as well as the restrictions imposed on many of them in 2014 has limited the ability of NGOs to rapidly conduct their activities, in terms of getting the necessary approvals. The status of social movements still remains ambiguous and UN Women was unable to directly contract any of them since they do not yet have a formal legal status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping study delivered; documented consultancy reports - Legal desk review delivered; documented consultancy reports
<p>Output 3: Gender responsive governance and policies enhanced</p> <p>Output 3.4 Result: Improved data for evidence based programming through support to the survey of Young people in Egypt (SYPE) Indicator 3.4.1 Baseline: Planned Target: SYPE report finalized and published</p>	<p>3.4.1 Preliminary report was launched in December 2014.</p>	<p>There was an overall delay due to impediments to carry data collection as scheduled in frontier governorates (namely North Sinai) due to the security situation. The final report and launching are expected by end April/beginning of May 2015.</p>	<p>National program officer and Youth focal point following closely with Pop Council on progress.</p> <p>Quarterly progress reports submitted by Pop Council.</p> <p>Link to preliminary SYPE report: http://bit.ly/1BMA2m2</p>

<p>Output 4: Fair and efficient access to justice by women improved</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 1: Timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases Planned Target: Officially announced/defined timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases Baseline: No timeframe to issue sentence/decision in family court cases</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of Cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices Planned Target: Increased number of cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices Baseline: Limited number of cases settled by the Dispute Settlement Offices</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of cases presented to legal aid offices (disaggregated by gender) Planned 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.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: -Study to be conducted to assess the timeframe</p> <p>Indicator 2: -Study to be conducted to assess the impact of Dispute Settlement Offices and compile the number of cases settled</p> <p>Indicator 3: -The total number of cases supported between 2009 and 2014 reached 45,674 cases (33,952 of which are women – 74%)</p>		<p>Project reports based on databases in Legal Aid Offices as submitted to the Ministry of Justice</p>
<p>Output 5: Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt</p> <p>Indicator 1: # of best practices identified per product/project Target: At least 10 best practices Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Indicator 1: - The project tested and identified best practices including literacy/skills approach, poultry raising for female-headed households, community dairy</p>		<p>ENID Project Annual Report (December 2014)</p> <p>SFD Project Annual Report (December 2014)</p>

<p>Indicator 2: # of MSMEs created and job opportunities generated Target: TBD - 50% of MSMEs and jobs created are for women Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 3: # of handicrafts clusters upgraded Target: 5 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 4: # of products introduced and micro-franchised through the one-village one-product model in Qena Target: 15 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 5: # of Technical Vocational Training Centers/Schools upgraded Target: 5 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 6: # of women with access to financial and non-financial services Target: TBD Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 7: % of SFD lending going to women Target: 20% by 2016 Baseline: 3% in 2003, 10% in 2011</p>	<p>processing and the overall OVOP model in various crafts for women's empowerment in Upper Egypt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project plans to further test, document and expand the best practices in 2015-2016. <p>Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 573 jobs created (394 jobs, which is 68.7% of total have been for women) <p>Indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENID has begun upgrading of the wood and pottery clusters in Qena and has plans to expand this to alabaster, ferka, and carpentry clusters by end of 2016. <p>Indicator 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 villages implemented the OVOP model in Qena and introduced 7 new product designs were introduced. <p>Indicator 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENID carried out 8 TOT trainings for 140 teachers in the 25 TVET schools in Qena. In particular, the project focused on upgrading the TVET of 2 schools in Qena (Qena Mechanical School for Boys and El Towairat Industrial School for Girls) <p>Indicator 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial services provided to 78,968 female own micro- and small enterprises <p>Indicator 7: 44.3% going to women (based on SFD 2014 Annual Progress report)</p>		<p>Qena field monitoring visit for SFD & ENID projects in Nov 2014.</p>
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<p>Indicator 8: # of Governorates implementing the Cash for Work Model and number of NGOs trained Target: At least 500,000 jobs created in 5 governorates, for women in social work Baseline: 170,000 jobs for women in social work created in one year in 2013 in 5 governorates</p> <p>Indicator 9: # of SFD staff receiving gender training Target: 1,157 (out of which 260 are females) Baseline: No gender unit and no gender training</p> <p>Indicator 10: # of banks and NGOs trained by SFD Target: 5 banks working as intermediaries with SFD per year, 100 NGOs per year Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 11: # of banks and trained by SFD Target: 5 banks working as intermediaries with SFD per year, 100 NGOs per year Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 12: # of regional SFD offices piloting women service days Target: at least 5 per year Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 13: # of strategies and action plans for gender mainstreaming Target: TBD Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Indicator 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 Governorates (Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan and Beni Suef) - 1,660,099 workdays for women created through the community and human development cash-for-work programme <p>Indicator 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 training sessions for Gender Focal Team staff - 8 SFD staff participated in ILO training of trainers training and 2 have been certified by ILO; - Carried out need assessment for Gender Training - SFD staff training to begin in early 2015 <p>Indicator 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be carried out in 2015 <p>Indicator 11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be carried out in 2015 <p>Indicator 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be carried out in 2015 <p>Indicator 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender unit has been established in June 2014; - Draft gender strategy has been developed - Gender Focal Team was formulated; - Conducted SWOT analysis for SFD on gender equality. 		
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<p>Output 5: Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt</p> <p>Indicator 14: # of ID cards issued to women.</p> <p>Baseline: 5 million do not have ID cards, 86,540 ID card were issued.</p> <p>Target: 83,600 cards to be issued.</p> <p>Indicator 15: #of PSAs, jingles, documentaries and toolkits disseminated on women citizenship rights, # of awareness raising sessions on citizenship rights conducted in target areas # of community based campaigns.</p> <p>Baseline: Baseline: 5 PSAs were produced and disseminated on national television, 2 citizenship manuals were produced</p> <p>Target: Two community based campaigns are designed for literate and illiterate women, 4 focus group meetings conducted, 5 awareness raising sessions for women conducted, 500 copies of the manual disseminated, 3 TV channels and Radio Stations broadcast the campaign, 5 awareness raising sessions for women conducted, and 500 copies of the manual disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination mechanisms established in NCW and MoP (achieved) - 158,868 ID cards issued (note: this is not using SIDA funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoP as the lead government agency for the issuance of ID cards. UN Women was unable to transfer SIDA funding to the implementing partner, since MoP did not liquidate previous funding from last year. According to UN rules and procedures, a new tranche may not be transferred unless 80% of the previous one has been completely liquidated with supporting documents submitted. Activities however were resumed, notifying the partners that SIDA is one of the major supporters of the citizenship initiative. - The outreach to women has reached only 300,000 due to multiple challenges facing the citizenship initiative, like change in government leadership, lengthy processes, and the need for more outreach capacity, which was addressed by creating a parallel mechanism within NCW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed agreements with partners on establishment of coordination mechanisms - MoP database as the source for issued number of IDs and registered women
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For more details on the project success stories, photo essays please navigate to:

Legal Empowerment - Legal Aid Story- Link to the photo essay developed for the project on [Exposure](#)

Economic Empowerment - ENID human stories on women empowerment:

Empowering Young Women in Upper Egypt: ENID's Work in Qena (featured in Huffington Post):

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/un-women/empowering-young-women-in_b_5767640.html

New opportunities for women artisans in Upper Egypt (UNDP Corporate Website)

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/ourstories/new-opportunities-for-women-artisans-in-upper-egypt/>

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

UNDP carried out a Mid-Term Evaluation of the overall ENID project including its women economic empowerment component between October and December 2014. In the area of gender mainstreaming in particular, the report found that “ENID’s attention to women, the young and agricultural workers is apparent under all project domains. Women are included in all project activities despite the conservative nature of Upper Egypt, and especially in the villages. Women’s mobility and access to public life and services such as education and health is hindered by customs which confine them to their domestic and secondary role. ENID was culturally sensitive in its modality of implementation of the various capacity development interventions, taking into account issues such as locations and hours of trainings or service delivery, while also engaging men as partners and as beneficiaries of the various interventions.”
