



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

**Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of Egyptian Women Joint Programme in Egypt
NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2014 – 31 DECEMBER 2018**

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of Egyptian Women • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:²00088443 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p><i>Country EGYPT</i></p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Empowerment of Egyptian Families</i> 2. <i>Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice for Egyptian Women</i> 3. <i>Economic Empowerment of Egyptian Women (Implementing Partner the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID))</i> 4. <i>Institutional and Technical Support to the Social Fund for Development to support women’s economic Empowerment</i> 5. <i>Enhance Egyptian women’s public and civic engagement through raising their capacity to participate in local councils’ elections.</i> 6. <i>Promoting Gender Responsive Services to enhance women citizenship rights in Egypt</i> 7. <i>Youth Voice, Leadership and Civic Engagement</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNDP</i> • <i>UNFPA</i> • <i>UNWOMEN</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <p>National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MIIC) • National Population council (NPC) • Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) former Social Fund for Development (SFD) • Ministry of Justice (MOJ) • Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) • National Council for Women (NCW) • Civil society/ NGO’s

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the MPTF Office GATEWAY

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
Total approved budget as per project document: USD7,453,324 (SEK49,900,000) – MPTF /JP Contribution ³ :	
• UNFPA	1,380,874
• UN Women	1,506,406
• UNDP	3,481,472
Agency Contribution	
• by Agency n/a	
Government Contribution n/a	Funded by the Joint Programme Account through 31 December 2018
Other Contributions (donors) SIDA SEK49,900,000	USD 6,368,752
TOTAL: USD 6,368,752	
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Assessment/Review - <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Mid-Term Evaluation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
End-of-Term Evaluation Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Date: 30.01.2018	

Programme Duration	
Overall Duration	(48 months)
Start Date ⁴	(31.03.2014)
Original End Date ⁵	(31.12.2016)
Updated End date ⁶	(31.12.2017)
No-Cost Extension End Date	(31.12.2018)
Report Submitted By	
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Heba Wafa <input type="checkbox"/> Title: Gender and Local Development Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: heba.wafa@undp.org	

³ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSOs	Civil society organizations
DSO	Dispute Settlement Office
ENID	Egypt Network for Integrated Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOE	Government of Egypt
FGM	Female genital mutilation
JP	Joint Programme
LAO	Legal Aid Office
MIIC	Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
MSME	Micro, Small and medium Enterprises
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	National Population Council
OVOP	One Village One Product
PIC	Prosecution Information Center
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SH	Sexual Harassment
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMC	Social Media Campaign
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
Y-Peer	Youth Peer Education Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This integrated programme, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), 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 several initiatives targeting three pillars of women's empowerment including social, legal and economic empowerment. The three pillars of the JP are perceived as vital and inter-connected and build on the comparative advantages of the three UN agencies involved. The joint programme started in March 2014 and ended in December 2018. 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 final 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 members with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme.

I. Purpose

The programme was designed under the overarching strategy the UNDAF (2013 – 2017) for Egypt which 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.

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 several 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 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 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

i) Narrative reporting on results:

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.

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.

The JP provided support to the PMU operating the National FGM Abandonment Strategy 2016/2020 within the National Population Council. The support was extended to line ministries as well as NGOs and other institutions such as the MoHP Preventive Sector using the Primary Health Care centres and Immunization campaigns as platform for dissemination of information and raising awareness. The JP supported the GOE through NPC launching the National FGM Abandonment Strategy and establishing National Task Force from concerned partners including ministries, NGOs, media experts and UN agencies. An operational workplan was developed with budget lines to mainstreaming FGM abandonment at different governorates particularly those with high prevalence and more girls at risk.

Activity Result 1.2: Mainstreaming for FGM abandonment achieved in Line Ministries

The Programme organized workshops and training sessions for different line ministries aiming for FGM abandonment mainstreaming:

- The JP lobbied for harshening of the FGM practice law. The law was amended in 2016 in the Egyptian Penal Code so the punishment of FGM practice was upgraded from a misdemeanor to a felony.
- 4 capacity development workshops for Junior and senior judges in 2015 on the legal implications of FGM and other forms of Gender-Based violence.
- Training of doctors from MoHP, in 2016, on the issue of medicalization and supervision of private clinics where most FGM cases are performed.
- Collaborating with the Ministry of education, the JP developed a training manual and trained many school teachers and social workers from different governorates.
- In collaboration with the National Centre for Judiciary Studies in 2016 the program supported 8 training sessions targeting 480 district attorneys and 150 judges focusing on FGM detriments from socio-cultural, religious, medical and legal perspective.
- Doctors against FGM group established and held meetings to include FGM within medical school curricula as harmful practice that should not be performed by doctors.

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.

The JP provided a large-scale community awareness focusing on the communities at high risk through:

- Medical caravans in more than 40 villages
- Child Immunization campaigns targeting 1,824 families with girls at risk during the polio eradication campaigns and more than 2000 families during regular vaccination.
- Awareness sessions targeting primary school students (more than 3000 students were targeted in 2015) and high school students (400 students were targeted in 2017).
- Training of 340 community outreach health workers (Raedat Ryfeyat) from MoHP.
- Literacy classes targeting more than 1000 women and girls in 2016.

- Training of media personnel from different governorates, 70 journalists were trained in 2016. In addition,

Activity Result 1.4: Monitoring and evaluation systems established at national and sub-national able to measure change and success

- An individual consultant contracted by the JP to develop and M&E framework to be incorporated during the next phase of the FGM abandonment project.
- The JP also partly contributed to the cost of developing a comprehensive documentation website to capture all FGM Abandonment lessons learned and information in Egypt.

Activity Result 1.5: Advocacy and communication strategy strengthened to sustain national and local campaigns denouncing FGM and other forms of violence against children.

- The JP, through the PMU organized the following:
- 4 FGM Abandonment Social Media campaigns on 2 leading Egyptian news portals. The campaigns targeted 20 million viewers and presented
- Printing awareness materials for disseminating to the Health Clinics, schools, NCW Branches, Ministry of Social Solidarity.
- A media Event on the Zero Tolerance Day was in February 2016 and 2 press conference workshops were held at NPC in September 2016 with legal experts to explain the proposed changes to the FGM law thus mobilizing media to enhance public opinion hype for the new law.

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.

Activity 1.6.1: Steering committee for sexual harassment including civil society, safe cities and government: The JP supported the GOE through NCW in developing an implementation framework for VAW National Strategy and the establishment of a Steering Committee to oversee the implementation process. With engagement of stakeholders, an executive taskforce was formed in each of the 27 governorates under the direct auspices of the Governor. The target is to facilitate the development of decentralized action plans for each governorate addressing gaps, local needs and priorities as well as developing the implementation and follow up framework.

UNFPA, through the JP, supported a nation-wide mapping of available GBV local prevention, protection and response services to support in identification of baselines and gaps to be addressed.

In 2016, the JP facilitated the establishment of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Unit in Ain Shams University. That was followed by 2 more units in Alexandria and Minya universities with full engagement from NCW.

Activity 1.6.2: Development of edutainment campaigns:

“Taa Marbouta” campaign concept and branding has been developed by the JP in partnership with the National Council for Women. Initially “Taa Marbouta” was developed as a campaign to raise awareness towards sexual harassment of women but quickly the scope widened to include other social, economic and political issues related to women. The campaign’s aim was to change the perceptions of the Egyptian society towards women through an innovative approach with a clear purpose of addressing misconceptions, redefining gender roles, and fostering women’s participation in all spheres of life.

In 2017, the JP developed another edutainment campaign titled “Setat Misr” (Egyptian Women) to raise awareness on girls’ education, early marriage and sexual harassment in the form of an interactive drama.

Activity 1.6.3: Broadcasting of edutainment campaigns:

The first phase of “Taa Marbouta” was launched in 2016 with 7 PSAs with simultaneous broadcasting on TV and social media and was endorsed by tens of celebrities and public figures. The first phase of airing was in Ramadan 2016, even before the official launch which took place in October, to get the full benefit of the high viewership during the holy month. The second phase of airing was during October and November immediately following the launch event in Cairo Opera House. “Taa Marbouta” campaign achieved a global recognition

when it was launched at the Commission of the Status of Women (CSW 61). In 2017 the JP supported NCW to produce a new phase of “Taa Marbouta” under the name “Montega” (Productive woman) focusing on economic empowerment of women and raise awareness towards the importance of women’s participation in production dressing the day-to-day hurdles that interfere with women’s engagement in labor force. “Setat Misr” (Egyptian Women) campaign is an interactive drama and musical show that rolled out in 12 governorates in Upper Egypt, Delta and Canal Region, reaching out to 2,474 participants by 43 shows in 26 villages in a period of 2 months.

Activity 1.6.4: Training for select MOI personnel on combating sexual harassment:

Capacity building efforts continued for law enforcement entities, including prosecution, forensic department and Ministry of Justice with an aim to raise awareness and capacity on issues related to VAW crimes and to close identified gaps in the current legal proceedings and administrative oversight cases. In partnership with the National Council for Women, MOJ and General Prosecution Office, 10 training workshops were conducted targeting a total of 200 members of the public prosecution.

Output 2: Women's public and civic engagement is enhanced, enabling them to advocate and influence policy and decision-making processes to advance the status of Egyptian Women

Activity result 2.1 Female and youth members of local councils are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to promote and further advance women’s rights within elected bodies.

The JP, through UNWomen, collaborated with the NCW to raise women’s political participation in local council elections. Through solid research, it was evident that the political participation of women on the local levels has a direct positive correlation with the political participation of women on the national and international levels. Thus, it was essential to work towards raising the capacity of women to participate by voting and running for local council elections through a capacity building campaign conducted across Egypt titled “prove your strength...you have the right to a quarter of your council”.

82 sessions were held that targeted 12,389 women and men in 2016 in 25 governorates. Sessions aimed at improving leadership skills, public speaking capacity, self-confidence, communication skills and how to plan a successful election campaign.

It is worth noting that the original activity result was:

“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”.

However, no further progress was made after the first year of the project due to national security limitations. Upon the request of the NCW and after the approval of the NSC and SIDA the activity was replaced in 2016.

Activity result 2.2 Five advocacy campaigns launched to address women’s rights

PSAs were produced as part of “Taa Marbouta” campaign (see above)

Activity result 2.3 Enhanced girls’ and young women’s civic and public engagement through peer education

The JP, through UNFPA, provided technical and financial support to enhance girls’ and young women’s civic and public engagement through mobilizing y-peer network. Training materials produced for peer education on women’s empowerment issues focusing on GBV, harassment and FGM. More than 800 peer education sessions and over 90 theatre performances were conducted addressing women’s empowerment and civic participation. The training targeted 11,638 young people of which two thirds were females. Additionally, 10 outdoor campaigns were conducted for 1662 young people and youth of which 890 were males and 772 were females.

Output 3: Gender responsive governance and policies enhanced

Activity result 3.1: Egyptian Women Public Policy Forum

- The JP, through UNDP, supported ENID project to organize its Annual Conferences in Luxor every year. These conferences gathered different stakeholders including government officials, international development organizations, civil society members and local and international donors to discuss the role of each stakeholder in tackling different developmental issues. The conferences emphasized women's empowerment and the implementation of social protection programs in rural Egypt through the partnerships between different multi-stakeholders.
- UNDP and ENID have produced and published over 39 policy briefs and 19 case studies to document or assess its field level experience and engage with the local and national policies and programmes.
- The JP, in partnership with the Population Council, published the report '*Her Future is Marriage*': *Young People's Attitudes towards Gender Roles and the Gender Gap in Egypt*. The publication provides important information about youth' social norms that can be used for advocacy to facilitate change in policies and social norms. Population Council has developed and printed three policy briefs based on the SYPE data on medicalization of FGM, youth civic engagement and youth school-to-work transition.

LEGAL EMPOWERMENT

Output 4: Fair and efficient access to justice by women improved

Activity Result 4.1: Operational Efficiency, transparency and integrity strengthened in Family Courts and Family Prosecution.

The JP, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice Prosecution Information Center (PIC) and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, supported setting up the infrastructure of the automation system in the Legal Aid Offices and Dispute Settlement Offices in Family Courts. The automation was launched in the Prosecution Information Center Headquarters in Cairo and rolled-out in six main Family Prosecution offices, namely Northern and Southern Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, Luxor and Aswan, and their 60 Subsidiary Offices.

7 roundtable discussions were also organized for 240 Judges from Family Courts to discuss operational challenges within the family courts system and come up with recommendations from the Minister to address these issues.

The JP provided trainings for employees from both Legal Aid Dispute Settlement Offices to build their capacities and help them better perform their jobs:

- 5 trainings for 163 employees from Legal Aid Offices (approx. 27% women)
- 4 joint trainings for 139 employees from both Legal Aid Dispute Settlement Offices (41% women)
- 6 joint workshops for 200 employees from LADS, DSO and Prosecution office to solve pending problems and overcome legal and administrative barriers to adopt new automation system
- 4 trainings for 120 employees from Dispute Settlement Offices to build their mediation skills

Activity Result 4.2: Increased access to legal information on Personal Status Law and Family Courts Law.

The JP, through UNDP, collaborated with MOJ to establish LAOs in Family Courts establishing 17 legal aid offices in family courts between 2014-2018 which supported 121,258 cases (72% women). This brought the total number of offices established by the Ministry of Justice through UNDP support (since 2008) to 27 offices and which have supported 152,326 cases (75% women).

These offices are part of a total of 50 offices established by the Ministry of Justice across Egypt during the same period and which have benefitted more than 1,000,000 cases to date (approx. 68% women).

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Output 5: Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt

Activity Result 5.1: Greater economic empowerment of women and knowledge base established (ENID).

UNDP/ENID continued its engagement in the One Village, One Product (OVOP) best practice, adapted from the successful Japanese model, under the umbrella of the Women's Empowerment JP. The focus is on handicrafts, some old and traditional and some new and contemporary. The model was applied in 26 OVOP cluster villages, with more than half are now producing quality handicrafts and earning regular income and close to 1044 beneficiaries were trained in various workshops in Upper Egypt more than 90% were women. The JP has supported the training of around women in several crafts such as French Loom embroidery, pottery, copper and metal repousse, papier mache, Telly embroidery, leather and kilim and Mother of Pearl. ENID provide several marketing opportunities for the products including international and local outlets in the form of exhibits and permanent stores. ENID played a role in creating job opportunities for women in Upper Egypt under the JP. More than 200 trainers were trained in Qena's 23 Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) schools.

The programme also supported ENID in providing social basic services to the local community through including:

- Early childhood education facilities: 14 preschool classes were opened in 5 villages in Qena serving 382 children
- Combined literacy classes and vocational training workshops: 433 women joined literacy classes in 8 villages in Qena, 257 graduated and registered in vocational training workshops.
- Community awareness building: 34 workshops organized.
- NGO capacity building: 2 workshops held included 98 participants from local NGOs.

Activity Result 5.2: The Social Fund for Development (SFD) gender mainstreaming approach and women specific targeting interventions enhanced.

The JP collaborated with the Social Fund for Development, currently known as the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) to mainstream gender equality within the institution. Several targets were achieved during the JP lifetime, that includes:

- Gender unit was established in 2014 aiming at mainstreaming gender within MSMEDA (formerly SFD) while improving the interventions dedicated to women who became a major target group in MSMEDA's activities.
- MSMEDA's Gender Strategy developed and launched in October 2016
- Gender Focal Team was formed with specific tasks to mainstream gender and increase women share in all the sectors of the MSMEDA
- Gender mainstreaming in MSMEDA's programs and projects such as: Community Development, Non- Financial Services, Micro Enterprises, and Small Enterprises
- Provided different Gender Trainings for MSMEDA staff, senior and middle management, GFT of central sectors and regional offices to build their capacity and raise their awareness in this area.
- The gender unit helped increase the percentage of women beneficiaries to 50% in Micro and Small enterprises.
- Empowering Women economically through providing entrepreneurship trainings and vocational trainings for female micro-credit enterprises owner, holding exhibitions for women projects, and conducting Women Entrepreneurs' Day in most of the governorates.

- Percentage of women staff increased from 22.8% in 2013 to 28.6% of total staff (19.6 % middle management and 30.3% Senior management)
- Gender Focal Point participates in all MSMEDA initiatives and interventions.
- MSMEDA Gender Focal Point and Gender Specialist accredited as trainers for the 2 modules of “Get Ahead” and “We Grow. 10 accredited for “Get Ahead” and 6 accredited for “We Grow”.
- Conducted 2 trainings for the partner banks on Gender Equality and Mainstreaming.
- Big visibility event held on 27 November 2018 titled “Women Empowerment: Stepping Forward”
- Produced a documentary film on success stories of women entrepreneurs including women with disabilities and was presented during the women empowerment event held on 27 November 2018
- MSMEDA received the Gender Equality Seal Award from UNDP and NCW which is the first public institution in Egypt and the Arab World and the second on the global level to receive the Gender Seal Award.

Activity Result 5.3: Access of women and rural dwellers to their basic citizenship rights (ID Cards) ensured.

The JP, through UN-Women, continued its partnership with NCW to identify women without ID cards. The programme used tools to raise awareness regarding the importance of the ID cards for women to reach their full potential in the society and claim their citizenship rights. One very important campaign initiated by NCW with support from the JP was the “Knocking door campaign” which covered all governorates. By the end of the JP, the total number of ID cards issued through the SIDA fund under this programme reached 177,792 cards exceeding the set target of 100,000 cards.

Qualitative assessment (including delays, challenges lesson learnt and best practices)

- The JP faced a challenge in one of the activities under output 2 which was the establishment of at least 3 new women’s coalitions. This activity was replaced by an emerging need to provide women with the necessary skills to enable as many as possible to run for the local councils’ elections after the constitution allocated 25% of the seats to women as a step towards enhancing women’s participation in the political life. The new activity was approved by the NSC and SIDA in 2016.
- One of the main achievements of the JP was to develop the first ever media campaign for women’s empowerment in Egypt known as “Taa Marbouta”. The idea began by different agencies wanting to develop media campaigns to raise public awareness towards various gender issues in the society such as the sexual harassment towards women and the lack of economic engagement. The existence of JP encouraged partners to consider a more comprehensive media campaign under the umbrella of the JP. Taa Marbouta received a high local recognition and was endorsed by several public figures when it was first launched in October 2016 with 2 waves of airing with the first being before the official launch, and was synchronized with a Social Media Campaign (SMC). It was reported that the interaction with the SMC reached almost 60 Million. The following year, in March 2017, Taa Marbouta was even recognized at a global level during the CSW 61 which gave the campaign an added power. A new phase of Taa Marbouta was developed in 2017 which was named “Montea” (productive woman), in a collaboration between the JP and the World Bank, focusing on the economic empowerment and raising awareness about the importance of engagement of men.
- The JP conducted an independent End-of Term evaluation as per the programme document with the aim of highlighting the successes and lessons learnt and providing clear recommendations for future programming. The JP accepted the evaluation methodology presented by the evaluation prior to commencement of the evaluation process. The evaluator started desktop review of secondary sources and project documents. That was followed by a series of interviews starting with the concerned UN programme officers, followed by government and non-government partners, as well as the Ambassador of Sweden to Egypt and SIDA. Finally, the evaluator, accompanied by the Programme

Coordinator, organized a field visit to upper Egypt for more in-depth data collection and meeting with beneficiaries. The evaluation assessed the gains from the collaborations between different UN agencies under the umbrella of the Joint Programme particularly in gender and women empowerment issues. It also highlighted the successful cooperation between the UN and SIDA on one side and the partnership with the GOE on another side and the Programme alignment with Egypt's national priorities. Moreover, the evaluation identified a few areas that would require special attention and need to be strengthened/modified for the programme to achieve the best outcome and impact. (uploaded on MPTFO Gateway - <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JEG00>). The evaluation results were presented in the National Steering Committee meeting.

- Some of the JP components had difficulties reaching their targets by the end of the programme in December 2017 due to different causes mostly related to changes in structure within the government counterparts or delayed delivery by the subcontracted companies. The projects were, the LADS, Anti Sexual Harassment universities' units, the MSMEDA (SFD) gender unit and the Y-PEER education. After the review by the NSC and SIDA those projects were given an approval on a no-cost extension to complete their tasks until 31 December 2018.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<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>Activity 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 Achieved Indicator targets: National FGM abandonment strategy developed – Action plan developed and national taskforce established</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Mainstreaming for FGM abandonment achieved in Line Ministries Achieved Indicator targets: FGM abandonment mainstreamed within MoHP, MoJ, MoE, MoI, Ministry of Higher Education and Faculties of Medicine</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Operational and regulatory environment to abandon FGM and other forms of violence against children at the local level. Achieved Indicator targets: Community awareness expanded in collaboration with MoHP’s community health workers and the Y-PEER network. Capacity of district attorneys and judges enhanced.</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Monitoring and evaluation systems established at national and sub-national able to measure change and success Achieved Indicator targets: M&E system strengthen as part of the National Strategy</p> <p>Activity 1.5: Advocacy and communication strategy strengthened to sustain national and local campaigns denouncing FGM/C and other forms of violence against children. Achieved Indicator targets: Media campaign “Enough FGM” on TV and social media</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National FGM abandonment strategy document and action plan • National Task Force meeting minutes • TV and Social Media campaign’s reports • Community awareness sessions’ records
	<p>Activity 1.6: Strengthening community and legal mechanisms to combat sexual harassment through edutainment campaigns. Achieved Indicator targets: First phase of the Media campaign “Taa Marbouta” developed and launched with the 2nd phase called “Montega” focusing on economic empowerment.</p>	<p>A delay in finalizing the establishment of 2 additional ASH units in 2017. The metro stations’ media campaign was also delayed and was</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV and Social Media viewership reports.

		completed during the extension period in 2018	
<p>Output 2: Women's public and civic engagement is enhanced, enabling them to advocate and influence policy and decision-making processes to advance the status of Egyptian women</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Female and youth members of local councils are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to promote and further advance women's rights within elected bodies Achieved Indicator targets: 82 sessions were held that targeted 12,389 women and men in 2016 in 25 governorates. Activity 2.2: 2 Public Service Announcements of "Taa Marbouta" "Montega" about women's economic empowerment Activity 2.3: Enhance girls' and young women's civic and public engagement through peer education 831 PEER education sessions and 57 theatre performances completed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCW training reports. • Taa Marbouta viewership report. • Y-PEER progress report.
<p>Output 3: Gender responsive governance and policies enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 policy briefs and 19 case studies published by ENID. • 3 ENID Annual Conferences Held. • ToT women's empowerment and gender equality within the SFD conducted. • SYPE report published. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENID annual report. • SFD staff training report. • Published SYPE report.

<p>Output 4: Fair and efficient access to justice by women improved</p>	<p>Activity 4.1: Operational Efficiency, transparency and integrity strengthened in Family Courts and Family Prosecution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting-up of the ICT infrastructure for the automation project in the Prosecution Information Center Headquarters and six main Family Prosecution offices and 60 Subsidiary Offices. • 13 training cycles completed for LA and DS offices' staff, 422 staff trained. • 7 roundtable discussions were also organized for 240 Judges from Family Courts. <p>Activity 4.2: Increased access to legal information on Personal Status Law and Family Courts Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 legal aid offices in family courts between which supported 121,258 cases (72% women). • The total number of offices established by the Ministry of Justice through UNDP support is 27 offices out of 50 offices established across Egypt. 	<p>A delay occurred in 2017 in completing the automation system by the recruited company. The project reached its target in 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LADS project annual reports
<p>Output 5: Increased access of poor women to services, finance, resources and assets in Egypt</p>	<p>Activity 5.1 (ENID): Greater economic empowerment of women and knowledge base established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OVOP model applied in 27 villages targeting more than 1000 beneficiaries with over 90% are women. • More than 200 trainers were trained in Qena's 23 Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) schools. • 257 Women graduated from the literacy classes and joined vocational training workshops. • 34 Workshops organized to raise community awareness and 2 workshops specifically targeted local NGOs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENID annual report • Vocational training records
	<p>Activity 5.2: MSMEDA (SFD) gender mainstreaming and enhancement of activities specifically targeting women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gender Unit was established in 2014 with gender mainstreaming within the MSMEDA. • A gender focal team formed. • Gender strategy developed and launched in 2016. • The Gender Unit conducted several training sessions targeting the top and middle management staff within the MSMEDA to raise awareness on gender equality and women's empowerment issues. • The Gender Unit helped increase the percentage of women beneficiaries in the micro and small enterprises area to 50% of the total beneficiaries. 	<p>2017 witnessed a government structural change in relation to the SFD, as the SFD was included under the umbrella of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency. Such a structural change caused</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFD Gender Unit annual report

		a delay in implementation Activities completed during the no-cost extension period by the end of 2018	
	<p>Activity 5.3: Access of women and rural dwellers to their basic citizenship rights (ID cards) ensured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 177,792 ID cards were issued exceeding the target of 100,000 cards. • Collaboration with “Takaful We Karama” initiative with more women registering after issuing their ID cards • Knocking door campaigns in 27 governorates as a tool for awareness raising regarding women’s citizenship and other rights. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship initiative report by NCW

Annex 1: Final Evaluation Report – available on the MPTFO Gateway- <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JEG00>