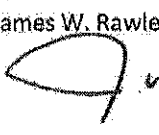
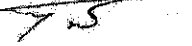
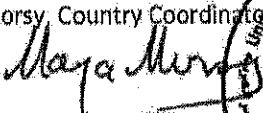

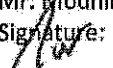

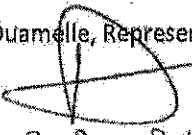
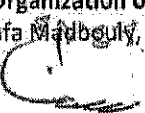

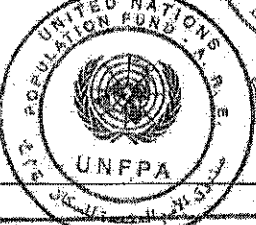
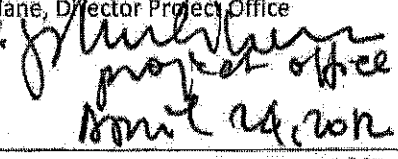
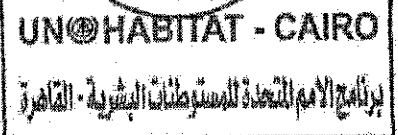
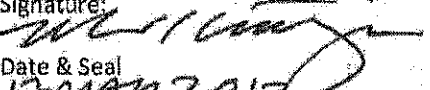


# Signatures of UN Organizations and National Partners

UN Organization(s)	National Partner(s)
<b>UN RC</b> Mr. James W. Rawley, UN Resident Coordinator  Signature Date & Seal	On behalf of the Government of Egypt -Ministry of Foreign Affairs H.E. Ambassador Omar Ali Abou Alsh, Minister Plenipotentiary, Department of International Cooperation for Development  Signature Date & Seal 11-04-2012
<b>UN Women</b> Dr. Maya Morsy, Country Coordinator  Signature Date & Seal	Ministry of Health and Population H.E. Dr. Fouad AlNawawi, Minister  Signature Date & Seal
<b>UNDP</b> Mr. Mounir Tabet, Country Director  Signature Date & Seal	National Council for Women H.E. Ambassador Mervat Tallawy, Chairwoman  Signature Date & Seal
<b>UNICEF</b> Mr. Philippe Duamelle, Representative  Signature Date & Seal 20 May 2012	General Organization of Physical Planning Dr. Mostafa Mabrouly, Chairman  Signature Date & Seal
<b>UNFPA</b> Dr. Magdy Khaled, Assistant Representative & OIC  Signature Date & Seal	 UNFPA
<b>UN HABITAT</b> Alfoune Badiane, Director Project Office  Signature Date & Seal 10 May 2012	 UN HABITAT - CAIRO برنامج الأمم المتحدة للمستوطنات البشرية - القاهرة
<b>UNODC</b> Mr. Masood Karimipour, Regional Representative  Signature Date & Seal 17 May 2012	

Country: Egypt

**UNDAF 2007 – 2011 Outcomes:**

**UNDAF Outcome 1:** 'By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved'

**UNDAF Outcome 4:** 'By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled'

**Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women.**

**Joint Programme Impact and Outcome(s)**

**Project Impact:**

1. A greater sense of safety, reduced fear, and increased comfort of women and girls in public spaces
2. Increased use of public spaces and increased autonomous mobility of women and girls in the city
3. A reduction in different forms of Sexual Violence in public spaces, especially in the sites of intervention

**Project Outcomes:**

**Outcome 1:**

Enhanced capacity of duty bearers, in the implementation areas, to respond to and prevent Violence against Women & Girls in public spaces.

**Outcome 2:**

Enhanced capacity of rights holders in the implementation areas to respond to, and prevent, VAW & G in public spaces.

**Outcome 3:**

The general public (with a focus on individuals residing in implementation areas) is sensitized to be more responsive to, and prevent, VAW&G in public spaces.

**Outcome 4:**

Improved local infrastructure that incorporates practical measures to address women's and girls' safety.

**Programme/project title: "Safe Cities  
Greater Cairo Region: Free of Violence  
against Women and Girls"**

Programme/ project Duration: 48 Months  
(Start/ end dates): 01 January 2012 - 31  
December 2015

Fund Management Option: Combined  
(Pooled, Parallel and Pass-Through)

Managing or Administrative Agent: UN  
Women

Total estimated programme/project budget (including F&A): **10,843,635**

Out of which:

Planned resources in USD :

- UN Women : 560,000
- UNICEF: 210,000 (Parallel)
- UNFPA 160,000 (Parallel)  
50,000 (pooled)
- UNDP 30,000 (pooled)

Donors:

- The Netherlands Embassy in Egypt 139,500
- Spanish Global Contribution to Safe Cities Egypt share 2011  
378,000

Government

- GOPP in kind contribution 480,000

**2. Unfunded budget:**

UN Women 3,542,135

UNICEF 850,000

UNFPA 145,000

UNODC 779,000

Private Sector contribution for outcome 4 4,000,000

**Total Unfunded: 9,316,135**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEW	Advancement and Development of Egyptian Women
AAW	Arab Alliance for Women
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CISV	Children International Summer Village
ECWR	Egyptian Center for Women's Rights
FUGAD	Future Girls Association for Development
GoE	Government of Egypt
GOPP	General Organization of Physical Planning
GCR	Greater Cairo Region
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
IICPSR	International Islamic Center for Population studies and Research – El Azhar University
LUO	Local Urban Observatory
MA	Managing Agent
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NSC	National Steering Committee
NWM	National Women's Machinery
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLO	National Urban Observatory
PHASE	Psychosocial Health and Awareness Society
PMC	Programme Management Committee
PMU	Programme Management Unit
RCT	Regional Center For Training on Reproductive Health (Ain Shams University)
SPAAC	Social Planning Analysis and Administration Consultants
SRC	Social Research Center, American University Cairo
SUDP	Strategic Urban Development Plan
SYPE	Survey of Young People in Egypt
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW & G	Violence against Women and Girls

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall purpose of the Joint Safe Cities Greater Cairo Region: Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls project is to improve the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighbourhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls (VAW & G). The main objectives of the *Safe Cities* project are to: provide the relevant institutions in Egypt with the skills and knowledge to respond to, and prevent, VAW & G in public spaces, while also reducing the prevalence of VAW & G in implementation sites.

The locales selected for implementing the *Safe Cities* programme are within the Greater Cairo Region (GCR), a conglomeration of neighbourhoods and suburbs that comprise Cairo Governorate, as well as the urban areas of Giza and Qalyubiya. The programme will roll out in three implementation sites where localized implementation activities will take place. The programme design will allow for an impact evaluation that will produce evidence based knowledge that supports a broader "Safe City" model that can be scaled up across the country and sustained beyond the lifetime of the initial project. The model is based on the Latin American Brazilian Model, and is tailored to fit Egypt Social Structure.

Expected outcomes and outputs will focus on the role of duty bearers<sup>1</sup> and their enhanced knowledge, skills and forged partnerships that will help prevent and respond to cases of VAW & G in public spaces (and private spaces). Rights holders<sup>2</sup> will also gain knowledge and develop their capacities to demand their rights and other civic entitlements. Prevention campaigns on the subject of VAW & G in public spaces will be launched and it is envisaged that practical infrastructure safety measures will be instituted by local communities and the national government.

The project will employ a series of strategies that maximize the effectiveness of programme interventions and utilize integrated approaches that highlight community-based participation, media and policy-oriented advocacy, awareness raising activities, capacity development and gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and South-South Collaboration.

The project will focus on a community development framework that ensures the voices of right holders are heard, while also reaching out to the duty bearers. Furthermore, the Joint Programme (JP) will utilize a legal policy framework to guarantee the rights of women and girls are respected, and an institutional framework that instils national ownership over programmatic components that are sustainable and can be scaled up. The long-term impact of the Joint Programme is reduced prevalence of VAW & G in Cairo's public spaces (and private spaces).

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<sup>1</sup> Duty bearers: any institution or elected or appointed official at a country or local level with relevant obligations towards adopting and ensuring appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures towards the full realization of human rights, and most notably in relation to safety, and ensuring a violence-free city environment for women, girls and all other inhabitants, within the realm of their authority.

<sup>2</sup> Rights holders: women and girls and men and boys in the cities where a project is being implemented, and who are entitled to rights derived from various local, national and international policies and agreements, and appropriate legislative, administrative, or other measures adopted by a state or relevant local authority towards the full realization of human rights.

This project had been developed in full consultation with the following Government partners

1. Cairo , Giza Governorate
2. Ministry of Education
3. Ministry of Local Development
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. Ministry of Finance
6. Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development,
7. General Organization for Physical Planning
8. National Human Trafficking Committee
9. Ministry of Health
10. Information and Decision Support Centre
11. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
12. Social Fund for Development
13. National Council For Women
14. National Council For Human Rights
15. Ministry of Social Solidarity
16. Egypt State Information Service
17. Islamic International Center for Population Studies and Research - Al Azhar
18. Regional Center for Training- Ain Shams University

Additionally Civil Society consultations were also developed including:

- Anna El Hekaya Group
- Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR)
- Future Girls Association for Development (FUGAD)
- New Generation
- HarassMap
- Not Guilty for Family Development
- ASPIRE for consulting and training
- Focus on the Family
- Ana Masry Band
- Hawaa El Mostakbal
- Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development
- Association for the Development and Enhancement of Women (ADEW)
- GIZ
- Wa'ay Association
- Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE)
- Misr El Khair Foundation

## 2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Introduction – The Safe Cities Global Programme

Across the world, in all countries – regardless of social development and economic status – women and girls experience violence in public spaces, on streets, public transportation and even in their own neighbourhoods. Sexual harassment and assault are daily realities that limit the rights and freedoms of women and can act as a barrier towards education, recreation and full participation in political, social, cultural and economic life.

Violence against women and girls (VAW&G) is a global pandemic and based on available country data, 15 to 76% of women worldwide experience physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lifetimes; and while domestic abuse is increasingly recognized as a human rights violation, sexual harassment in public spaces remains a neglected issue and is accepted as a normal part of urban life. The costs of this type of violence have been massive as VAW&G has serious social and economic development repercussions, as well as it inadvertently impacts health and social service sectors and eats into public budgets. Only when women form part of the political dialogue, and are active in decision-making and solution-building processes, will it be possible to bring down the rates of violence in urban centres and have more inclusive, modern and functional societies.

Women are lead agents in lifting their countries out of poverty, contributing to economic development, bearing the main responsibility of rearing the new generations, taking care of the ill and elderly, while in many cases also, working to support themselves and their families. Given that half the world's population, roughly 3.4 billion people, live in urban areas makes the Safe Cities Initiative all the more timely in the rapidly globalizing and urbanizing world.

The UN Women's Safe Cities Free of Violence for Women and Girls Global Programme is to be kicked off in the cities of Cairo, Kigali, Quito, Port Moresby and New Delhi. The governments of Egypt, Rwanda, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea, and India have pledged strong support and both public and private stakeholders in these centres have united their efforts with national, local and global partners in designing and implementing the first global initiative that is dedicated to developing a proven model to halt sexual harassment and violence in public spaces.

The central tenet of the Safe Cities effort is empowering impoverished communities via the leadership of women and youth at the grassroots level. When cities and communities become safer for women, all society members benefit as they experience an improved quality of life, personal security and expanded mobility to seek opportunities—for work, education or cultural life.

As such, the Safe Cities Global Programme promises to be the first-ever global comparative effort where a model is developed that will be externally evaluated for its processes and impacts across different settings. The aim is to produce a tested and proven global model through an impact evaluation that can be widely disseminated to policy-makers, donors, and civil society for adaptation and up-scaling, and which can be tailored to local contexts.

Also worth noting is that the Safe Cities approach will make a significant contribution to one of the most neglected, but most pressing and strategic areas, within the field of programming on ending violence against women: *prevention*. Most experiences to date have



focused on responding to survivor needs for justice, care and support, but due to limited funding and political will, few initiatives have directly focused on preventing violence against women from occurring in the first place. As such, the Safe Cities Programme is poised to make a valuable contribution to the wider field of ending violence against women through the assessment of lessons learnt. Moreover, the programme seeks to achieve a long-term transformative impact in the way urban safety is conceptualized, moving beyond crime prevention to broader notions of tolerance co-existence and non-discrimination stemming from a deepened understanding of how the use of, and access to, public spaces relates to citizens' rights, equality and participation.

Safe Cities Global Programme will provide the opportunities of international experiences and successful case studies that will enhance the implementation of the Project on the Country level.

### **Safe Cities in Cairo**

Despite the variety of opportunities offered by cities in Egypt, women and girls living in urban centres face a range of challenges and experience a higher risk of exposure to various forms of urban violence. Whether on city streets, public transport, in their neighbourhoods, women and girls are exposed to a range of violence and abuse including sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape/attempted rape along with domestic violence. These daily occurrences limit the rights and freedoms of women and take away their ability to enjoy their cities and seek equality within their communities.

In spite of high frequencies of violence in urban settings, women and men perceive and experience violence and harassment in different ways. Forms of violence, that affect women and girls, are not always clearly defined or adequately sanctioned. Various forms of discrimination and abuse levelled against women accompany incidents of urban violence and include poor access to information and services.

Even though urban violence affects women and girls in Egypt's urban centres, cities offer women multiple opportunities to break free from rigid social norms and exercise greater equality in the home and civil society. Because of this, the principles of *good governance*<sup>3</sup> and equality should underscore urban planning and community initiatives and involve actions that serve to eradicate violence against women and promote their civic empowerment and access to equal rights. The importance of providing women and girls with a sense of security in public areas cannot be undermined given that it is a basic human need. Women and girls faced vulnerabilities in the society and they are at greater risk of being exposed to urban violence. Failing to provide women and girls with security and safety in their daily environment will result in negative consequences that include anti-social behaviour and increased psychological stress. Making cities safe for women and girls fundamentally makes them safer for everyone.

UN Women in partnership with the Government will deliver a global *Safe Cities* model to implement activities that could be up scaled in the future. The defining aspect of the *Safe Cities* approach is to make a significant contribution in one of the most neglected strategic programming areas that aims to end violence against women: *prevention*. Most experiences

<sup>3</sup> According to the UNDP definition, governance is defined as: "the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences." See, UNDP *Governance for Sustainable Human Development*, New York, 1997, pp. 2-3.

to date have focused on justice, care and support for survivors. As such, the *Safe Cities* programme is poised to make a valuable contribution to the wider work of ending violence against women.

Building on existing experience, the *Safe Cities* project in Egypt will be inspired by the global model to support cooperation between local authorities, communities and women's organizations, in order to prevent VAW &G via participatory processes and practical measures. The programme's long-term aim of promoting the model for adaptation and scaling-up by local governments demonstrates the potential for it to reduce violence against women, enhance women's empowerment, and improve the quality of urban life for everyone.

In a 2008 study conducted by the Social Planning Analysis and Administration Consultants (SPAAC) and the National Council for Women<sup>4</sup> in seven governorates, similar results were found. A total of 2,320 females and 2,088 males were surveyed and of these 72.4% of married women and 94% of unmarried female youth reported being exposed to verbal forms of sexual harassment, while 22.2% of married women and 21.7% of unmarried female youth reported having being physically harassed. In urban governorates (Cairo and Alexandria) an even higher prevalence of harassment was seen where 86.2% and 34% of married women, and 99% and 37.4% of unmarried female youth respectively reported incidences of verbal and sexual harassment. In addition to this, large numbers of married respondents in urban governorates reported experiencing verbal (59.5%) and physical (26.9%) harassment while using modes of public transport in the year preceding the survey. Sadly these types of cases are all too common and sexual violence does not only infringe on the rights of women and girls in Egypt, but it also affects men and boys in the wider community as well.

Population Council's Survey of Young People (aged 10 to 24) in Egypt (2011) (SYPE), carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Population, the IDSC and the National Human Development Report with the Ministry of Planning The Results of the Sype survey on Sexual Harassment, National Representation In the SYPE, a special section was focused on questions related to sexual harassment; 50% of the female respondents had been subjected to some form of sexual harassment; 98.9% of the female respondents said that they had been subjected to verbal harassment; 4.57% of the female respondents said that they had been touched or forced to touch others in sensitive areas; 97.9% of the female respondents said that they were harassed by a stranger; 43.2% of the female respondents said that they were subjected to harassment in public transportation; 10% of the female respondents said that they were subjected to harassment in a dark street; Almost 55% of the female respondents had not told anyone about being harassed, while 45% told someone; None of those who told 'someone' never reported to the police; 8.7% of female respondents within the age group of 22-29 said that they had encountered harassment from their bosses or colleagues at work; 6.6% of the female respondents within the age group of 22-29 said that they had encountered harassment from customers; 4% of the female respondents in the age group 22-29 said that they had encountered harassment when going and coming back from work.

The story of Noha Roushdi, a 28-year-old woman who was sexually harassed by a driver in October 2008, provides a hopeful outlook in the fight for women rights. The criminal court sentenced the driver to three years in prison and a fine of 5,001 LE for indecent assault. This was the first case of sexual harassment to be filed in court and the sentence sent a message

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<sup>4</sup> Violence against women survey, SPAAC: Combating violence against women and children project (forthcoming).

to Egyptian society that sexual harassment is a crime that will not be tolerated. Within a legal framework, the court's decision restored confidence in the ability of Egyptian law to appropriately address such crimes. It is hoped that the verdict will encourage a national dialogue in developing a legal definition of sexual harassment that criminalizes it in the Egyptian Penal Code, while also serving to deter potential perpetrators from abusing women's personal safety and freedom and hopefully encourage others to report incidences of sexual harassment.

Another positive evolution is that sexual harassment in Egypt is no longer a taboo subject. Not only cases are being widely reported in the media, but several government officials have changed their position from denying the phenomenon exists to addressing it fully.

### 3. SCOPE AND DEFINITION OF SAFE CITIES

#### Background/context

The scope of the global programme is intended to ensure measurability of impact-level results while also outlining a solid definition of 'safe cities' that the programme will adopt. Specific to Egypt, and in relation to the global programme, UN Women will set the scope of the *Safe Cities* project to focus on: **sexual harassment and sexual violence against women and girls in urban public (and often private) spaces**. This will include public neighbourhoods and work places – both in terms of women's productive and reproductive roles and responsibilities (e.g. markets, water distribution sites, river beds); public transportation (e.g. buses, taxis, trains); streets and routes to and from schools; academic institutions; public parks and sport facilities (Youth Centres); and other public recreational spaces, such as coffee shops.

In terms of the definition of violence, violence against women and girls covers:

- Sexual violence, including sexual harassment (verbal, physical);
- Unwanted sexual advances (such as being touched, grabbed or brushed against in a sexual way);
- Rape or attempted rape and fatalities resulting from such violent assault; and,
- Degrading remarks or gestures of a sexual nature.

Stalking, via modern information communication technologies (e.g. SMS/ texting), will also be included on a case-by-case basis depending on the context. Given the role that the *perception of insecurity* plays in affecting women's mobility, the programme will also measure these types of changes since a reduction in crime levels and security do not always translate into reduced levels of fear.

While the focus will be on sexual harassment and assault in public spaces, the programme will also assess the degree to which responses are generated regarding other forms of violence against women in such as public displays of domestic violence; kidnapping and abduction; disfigurement by acid throwing, and robberies/muggings where the sex of the victim is a factor.

The overall expectation is that given the programme's emphasis on public awareness, community mobilization and capacity development, both public authorities and the public at large will be more prone to react and intervene when witnessing acts of violence against women and girls.

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED JOINT PROGRAMME

The *Safe Cities* programme will promote an integrated community-based approach to address issues and forms of VAW & G in public spaces. The project will work through members of the community to empower, raise awareness, and provide technical support. Community members and local authorities will have ownership over the process and assume leadership in mobilizing all levels of the community to change existing stereotypes and social norms that fuel VAW & G in public spaces, while also preventing and responding to various forms of violence.

Safe Cities will support the implementation of a nationally led media advocacy strategy including awareness raising campaigns to change community attitudes and behaviours about women and girls' rights, which involves establishing partnerships with, youth networks, university councils, the media and religious leaders. The project will focus on the capacity development of right holders and duty bearers, with ongoing policy-oriented advocacy targeting the private sector, local authorities, central coordinating units for Women's Affairs within National Government, relevant ministries and community organizations. The project will aim at building a constructive dialogue and partnership between local government and civil society to ensure that women and equality with men issues are included in local budgeting and community-led infrastructure upgrading and development. Process documentation throughout the implementation of *Safe Cities*, along with M&E activities, will generate evidence based information that supports scaling up the project at the national level and allow for extraction of lessons learnt.

#### 5. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In March 2010 a group of international experts led by UN women HQ and in coordination with the National Council for Women, visited Cairo to evaluate and assess the capacity of the UN Women Egypt office in regard to the *Safe Cities* project design and ensure the impact evaluation plan is feasible. The mission was coordinated with the National Council for Women and liaised with different government as the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Family and Population, and civil society partners. Based on the visit, Cairo was chosen to be one of the five cities to join the global program.

##### Selection of the Implementation Sites

The selection of the implementation sites and control group was done in partnership with the General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) and the Social Research Centre (SRC). Impact evaluation (using a control group) was the method chosen to create evidence based information that will support and redirect decision making processes along with improved planning and implementation. The impact evaluation design is experimental, where non-random sampling is used with control and implementation areas. Three areas have been selected for program implementation Ezbet EL Haganna, Mansheyat Nasr and Embaba, while an additional three will be used as the control group Al Salam Al Sharkeya, Al Ebagaya and

Boulak El Dakrour. According to a 2007 study by the SRC of the American University in Cairo<sup>5</sup> and UN-HABITAT, all areas are located in deprived neighbourhoods. A deprivation index was established based on the physical and social structure of the sites using GIS data, and most are located in the lower to middle areas of the index. Implementation areas are located in Greater Cairo and have been chosen according to the criteria of the Government of Egypt and that of the global programme.<sup>6</sup> Based on data from several national human development reports,<sup>7</sup> the Egyptian Government has showed an interest in developing these areas.

## 6. ROLES OF THE PARTNERS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

*\*Note: Partner roles and activities outlined in this proposal are subject to change pending the results of the baseline survey that was conducted with the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo, with the National Council For Women.*

### UN Agencies

Several UN agencies have made a commitment to work together in order to realize the project's aims. The key UN partners collaborating on the *Safe Cities* initiative are the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); UN Development Programme (UNDP); UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

#### Role of UN Women:

UN Women will execute the program providing technical expertise and support and ensuring South-South exchange between the countries in the global model. UN Women will lead the coordination of the Joint Program with the other participating UN agencies. UN Women will base its work on three focus areas: (a) Advising on policies for the empowerment of women's and human rights; (b) strengthening the work processes and resources of institutions and organizations to fulfil National obligations (c) supporting community-level initiatives that demonstrate how behavioural changes can be achieved that permit the implementation of activities to equality between men and women women's empowerment. (d) Supporting Nationally engendering Urban Physical Development Plans developed for the implementation sites in partnership with UNHABITAT (e) Ensuring well documentation for the extraction of lessons learnt

Role of UNDP: UNDP, together with UN-HABITAT, is currently supporting the efforts of the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) to adopt a long-term Strategic Urban Development Plan (SUDP) for the Greater Cairo Region based on national vision that re-defines the metropolitan area's future role and development priorities. UNDP will encourage that Women's Safety and Security developed by UN Women are entrenched in the SUDP and implemented in selected areas. UNDP will also provide support enhance National Planning

<sup>5</sup> Khadr, Z., Hamed, R., and Nour, M. (2008). *Comparative study of living conditions among Cairo neighborhoods*. Technical Report (unpublished).

<sup>6</sup> Area of intervention is a city neighborhood characterized by insecurity, inequality, poverty and/or exclusion (where especially neglected groups reside); Existence of organized civil society women's networks who can lead the advocacy efforts and support capacity development of grassroots women's groups;

Procedures that ensure participation of women, as well as developing and integrating the Women's Safety Audit in the GOPP cities manual; based on clearly defined national development priorities for the metropolitan area), and encourage developing participatory national, regional and governorate strategic plans for balanced spatial development including sectors related to water and sanitation, education, roads, health, etc., which undoubtedly touch the lives of women who are usually affected by the performance of service delivery mechanisms of these very essential services.

**Role of UN-HABITAT:** Alongside UNDP, UN-HABITAT will support the Government of Egypt to implement the Strategic Urban Development Plan for GCR. For the Safe Cities project, the agency will provide technical support in the SUDP design, planning and implementation stages. Based on the Women's Safety Audit, Community Action Planning exercises will be conducted in implementation neighbourhoods and the realisation of Priority Projects – with a focus on safer urban spaces for women and girls – will be carried out at the local administrative level. UN-HABITAT will support the GOPP in engendering Physical Design Guidelines to include the Women's Safety Audit and other tools that will facilitate to make public spaces safer for women and girls. Furthermore, the agency will take the lead in revising and modifying UN-HABITAT tools developed for Safe Cities so they can be utilized in the implementation areas and also be scaled up for use across Egypt according to the National Plans. In addition, UN-HABITAT will also be responsible for conducting feasibility studies for urban planning in the implementation sites.

**Role of UNICEF:** UNICEF will contribute to achieving joint program outcomes through education, and child protection especially girls. This contribution will support women and children in attaining their rights. Under the area of *education*, UNICEF will provide support to MoE in developing and adopting a nationwide strategy to eliminate violence in schools, and develop a capacity building program to be piloted in selected schools to support the development of safe and child friendly learning environments sensitive to the specific needs of boys and girls. In addition, UNICEF will work with government counterparts to develop the capacity of governorates' child protection committees in the implementation sites to address cases of violence against children especially related to girls at risk and street children and their referral as well as the monitoring, reporting and advocacy related to such cases. This will reinforce active citizenship, equality and the empowerment of girls. The *communication* component developed under the supervision of the Government of Egypt and in partnership with UN Women and local CSO/NGO partners, will assist in changing images perpetuated by mass media and/or in public spaces regarding VAW & G.

In addition UNICEF will develop in partnership with International Islamic Centre for Research and Population Studies (IICPRS) and the Coptic Church a document reflecting religious leaders' position on violence against children with a right based perspective. Once both position documents (Muslim and Christian) are published, they will be widely disseminated to local imams and priests to benefit from them.

**Role of UNFPA:** the UN Population Fund's activities will contribute to achieving the joint program outcomes through the support of the Government of Egypt to better respond to VAW & G, by providing adequate comprehensive health care services to victims of violence against Women and Girls. UNFPA will work in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Population and provide technical advice on developing and institutionalizing a Medical/Clinical Violence against Women and Girls (VAW&G) protocol. UNFPA will also initiate a capacity building program for health service providers in the implementation sites

on the integration of services provided to victims of violence the Violence Against Women And Girls (VAW&G) protocol and on the integration of VAW&G services and physiological counselling, as well as strengthening the VAW&G referral networks. UNFPA will collaborate with Religious Institutions to promote awareness among duty bearers (local religious leaders, local Health services providers, local NGOs.etc), as well as rights holders on Violence based on the Sex of the Victims from the religious, medical and social perspectives within the selected implementation communities.

**Role of UNODC:** The UN Office on Drugs and Crime will be responsible for providing support and advising on the implementation of the criminal justice components of the joint programme. Importantly, UNODC will work with the Government of Egypt to ensure that an adequate legislative framework is in place and implemented to effectively deter and punish sexual harassment. In addition, UNODC will partner with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice to strengthen the capacity of the police, judicial and prosecutorial training institutes to develop manuals and provide specialized training on sexual harassment and violence against women; increase the capacity of forensic service providers with regard to cases of violence against women; and ensure a protective environment for women and girls in at least one police station in each of the implementation sites.

#### **Government partners**

***The Ministry of Foreign Affairs:*** will be representing and signing the project document along with other Governmental partners on behalf of the Government of Egypt and will be in charge of monitoring overall implementation of the project and providing guidance on all human rights related components.

***National Council for Women (NCW)*** is one of the key partners in terms of research and data collection and will provide expertise in establishing a monitoring mechanism and referral system within the Office of the Ombudsman on sexual harassment cases/VAW & G in public spaces. The Council will also establish a hotline for VAW & G on local level and lobby at the national level for changes in the sexual harassment law. Further to this, the NCW will organize a capacity development program for human rights practitioners, law enforcement and legislative officials, the media and related government ministries.

***The Ministry of Education (MoE)*** will develop and monitor the implementation of a nationwide strategy to eliminate violence in schools which will reinforce equality and the empowerment of girls.

***The Ministry of Finance (MoF)*** will play a leading role in facilitating the provision of and monitoring the local level budgeting in the GCR and sustained budget allocation for infrastructure development that is responsive to the specific needs of women and girls.

***The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)*** will develop and institutionalize clinical protocols on Violence against women and girls to be utilized as national official standards and pave the way for sustainable change nationwide. The ministry will also be involved in the capacity development process of health units to integrate Violence against women and girls in their services.

***General Organization of Physical Planning (GOPP) -The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development*** will add safe city programme components to the national policy agenda

based on lessons learned from the project activities in the implementation areas. GOPP has also agreed to mainstream the Women's Safety Audit methodology in their work plan and will support physical planning in selected areas in partnership with local authorities.

#### ***Cairo Governorate:***

Under the auspices of the Governor of Cairo, training of child protection committees will be undertaken including those in the implementation sites to improve their skills on identification of cases of children at risk violence, abuse and neglect their referral to relevant services as well as the monitoring and reporting of such cases.

#### ***National Council for Childhood and Motherhood***

The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood will be a key partner in supporting child protection committees (CPCs) as well as monitoring, reporting and advocacy.

#### **Research and training partners**

##### ***Social Research Center (SRC)***

Methodology, tools, baseline and end line data collection will be the responsibility of the Social Research Center at the American University in Cairo. The project will undergo an impact evaluation, which uses non-random sampling with control and treatment groups using SRC-developed criteria for the selection of both intervention and control sites.

##### ***Misr El Kheir Foundation***

The foundation will train community members to undergo community assessments that will complement the baseline study and give directions for interventions.

##### ***Regional Center for Training and Family Planning (RCT)***

The RCT (at Ain Shams University), in coordination with the Ministry of Health will undertake the process of developing clinical protocols on VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAW&G), which the Ministry will institutionalize nationally. The processes of providing comprehensive care for VAW&G victims, in addition to reporting and referring Violence Against Women and Girls cases will be strengthened through the development and implementation of the capacity development programme for health service providers (training of trainers) carried out by RCT.

##### ***The International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research (IICPRS)***

The IICPRS at Al Azhar University will work on raising the awareness of religious leaders and Imams in selected intervention areas and also disseminate religious messages on how Islam perceives women, Violence Against Women and Girls, human rights of women and gender. IICPRS will also provide training on how to counsel Violence Against Women and Girls victims and to refer them to the relevant medical/protective institutions that can provide them with needed services.

In addition UNICEF will develop in partnership with IICPRS will develop a position document reflecting religious leaders' position on violence against children with a right based perspective, taking into account the specific needs of boys and Girls. IICPRS will support the



dissemination of the position document and training of local Imams in partnership with Ministry of Awqaf.

#### *Coptic and evangelical church*

Coptic and Evangelical churches will raise the awareness of Christian Local Religious Leaders, youth and community leaders on the Christian perception of violence against women and girls. They will also train Local preachers on disseminating relevant messages to the community. The Catholic Church will also be approached.

Moreover, as part of the religious leaders initiative, in partnership with Al-Azhar and UNICEF, the Coptic Church through the Bishopric of Public, Ecumenical and Social Services (BLESS) will develop a position paper on Christian religious leaders position on violence against children. BLESS will support the dissemination of the position document and training of local priests.

#### **Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Local NGOs**

CSOs/local NGOs are divided into two groups: 1) coordinating organizations based in implementation areas and 2) organizations/NGOs that complement the work of coordinating CSOs. Each organization will develop a detailed work plan following the release of the baseline results. (Other NGOs might be added during the implementation of the project and based on the database that is compiled by the National Population Council). Care Egypt will be the Umbrella NGO for the intervention.

#### **Role of CARE**

CARE Egypt is an international non-profit, non-sectarian development NGO that works with the most marginalized communities in Egypt as part of CARE International. CARE works closely through a rights-based approach with communities in poor and marginalized situations, civil society, and government institutions to improve livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Using community-generated strategies and local resource mobilization, CARE's work encompasses a number of different sectors including Women Rights Water and Sanitation, Education, Good Governance, and Agriculture and Marketing.

Given CARE's experience on the ground level and its institutional capacity to manage the complexity of the work to be implemented for Safe Cities in each intervention area, UN Women has chosen CARE Egypt to become the implementing partner on the ground level.

#### **List of NGO partners:**

- Anna El Hekaya Group
- Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR)
- Future Girls Association for Development (FUGAD)
- New Generation

- HarassMap
- Not Guilty
- ASPIRE for consulting and training
- Focus on the Family
- Ana Masry Band
- Hawaa El Mostakbal
- Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development
- Association for the Development and Enhancement of Women (ADEW)
- GIZ
- Wa'ay Association

### Role of Private Sector

The private sector will play a major role in providing resources for the urban upgrading and income generation components under outcome four. This will be part of the company's corporate social responsibility (CSR)

## **7. RESULTS FRAMEWORK (ANNEX 1)**

The *Safe Cities* project is rooted in the overarching principles of equality between man and woman, and the empowerment of women, which are the responsibility of the entire United Nations system. Achieving progress requires multiple efforts, committed leadership and a multi-stakeholder approach. The outcomes of the project will not only enhance women's economic security and rights, but will also generate a greater number of community-level initiatives/models for advancing the rights of women and eliminating inequality. (See Annex 1)

Given that the government has the responsibility of ensuring that all its citizens are living safely with no threats of violent attacks of any sort on its public spaces, UN Women and partner UN agencies will jointly cooperate with relevant government and civil society to achieve outcome 1 which seeks enhance the capacity of duty bearers to respond to and prevent VAW & G in public spaces in the implementation areas. UN agencies will work closely to reach this outcome through three major outputs. The first output under this outcome is to review and adapt the legislative framework to better respond and prevent VAW & G. Nevertheless, it is equally important to build the capacity of duty bearers in different fields, such as the legislative and urban planning fields. Men and women experience public spaces differently and hence their sense of safety differs. Accordingly, urban planning needs to become more sensitive to address women's safety issues. Finally, laws and capacities of individuals should be consolidated and backed up with serious institutional development.

Addressing sexual harassment and VAW & G without engaging men and boys has proven to be the least successful. Accordingly, enhancing the knowledge and raising the awareness of both men and women is indispensable. Safe Cities seeks to engage men to play a role in stopping harassers and raise their awareness on the consequences of harassment on women in particular and the whole society. Moreover, women should be empowered to start reporting harassment and advocating for serious policy and societal changes to deter it. This comprises outcome 2 of the joint programme.

However, the awareness level of implementation areas' communities will be complemented by raising the awareness of the general community through comprehensive advocacy and social marketing strategies. These aim at unifying as many of the general public in condemning sexual harassment and accordingly pushing for societal and policy reform for tackling this problem. Outcome 3 seeks to address the awareness level of the general public, particularly in greater Cairo.

Outcome 4 seeks to work with the community to ensure existing infrastructural impediment to women and girls' security are addressed. The 4 outcomes with their respective outputs are outlined in the Results framework and showcase the comprehensive approach the Safe Cities Project is adopting.

## **8. MANAGEMENT & 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 authority and oversight over the programme by taking leadership of the overall programme design, ongoing programmatic oversight by co-chairing the National Steering Committee meetings.

### **Role of UN Women**

UN Women will serve as the lead agency for the Safe Cities Cairo 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. UN Women will also provide oversight on financial arrangements, and support the documentation, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation functions.

### **National Steering Committee**

Oversight of the programme will rest with a National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the representative from the National Council for Women, and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The Secretariat of the National Steering Committee will be UN Women as the Lead Agency, supported by the RC office. In addition to its co-chairs, the Steering Committee consists of GOPP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UN-HABITAT, National Council for Women National Population Council, Social Research Center, National Council For Human Rights, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, CARE and other partner NGOs, and donor representatives who will assist in approving the overall programme design and providing ongoing 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, 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;
- 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**

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. UN Women, as the lead agency, will chair the PMC, Joint programme manager; 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 the Joint 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 Joint Programme Manager. With reference to already existing UNDAF Priority Working Groups, the JP document will be presented to the UNCT and gender sub-group.

### **Programme Management Unit**

A Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be established in the UN Women office and will work under the direct supervision of the UN Women Country Coordinator who will be responsible for programmatic policy issues. The PMU will also be composed of a Joint Programme Manager, M&E Officer, Programme Assistant, process documentation specialist and Field Coordinators. The PMU will be responsible for the following:

- Follow up on the day-to-day implementation of the programme;
- Follow up on the monitoring tools and reports with both counterparts and partners;
- Supporting the documentation process;
- Coordinate with the task managers in the relevant ministries.

## **Programmatic and Financial Accountability**

UN Women will act as the Managing Agent (MA)/Administrative Agent and is accountable for supporting national partners in harmonizing the JP with the common work plan, especially in the disbursement of funds and supplies, and in coordinating technical inputs from all participating UN organizations. UN Women will follow up with national partners on implementation processes and is accountable for narrative and financial reporting to the NSC. UN Women will mobilize resources for the Joint Programme in consultation with the government and participating UN agencies.

### **9. FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

The Safe Cities Joint Programme will be using a combination of fund management modalities including parallel, pooled and pass-through. Under the parallel function UN partners will manage and disburse funding along separate tracks, using their own financing, administrative, and governance structures.

UN Women will be the Managing Agent as well as the Administrative Agent for the Safe Cities programme and oversee both pooled and pass-through fund management arrangements.

#### **Pooled Fund Management:**

Under the pooled arrangement participating UN agencies merge funds into one account under the management of UN Women (Managing Agent).

Each UN organization participating in the pooled fund will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the MA. The MA is accountable for supporting the national partners in managing the joint programme. The MA is accountable for timely disbursement of funds and supplies, and for coordinating technical inputs by all participating UN organizations. The MA also follows up with the national partners on implementation, and is accountable for the narrative and financial reporting to the joint programme coordination mechanism

- **Budget Preparation:** The MA will prepare a budget for the joint programme, consistent with its procedures, and covering the mutually agreed components of the programme, for endorsement by the participating UN organizations.
- **Accounting:** The MA will account for the income received to fund the joint programme in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.
- **Indirect Costs:** The MA will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules. This will be documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the participating UN organization(s) and in any funding agreement signed with the donor(s).

#### **Pass-Through Fund Management:**

UN Women will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the pass-through fund management option, under which donors and participating UN organizations jointly agree to channel funds for the joint 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 (UN Women). Under such

MOU, the participating UN organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the AA.

Each Donor would sign a standardized Letter of Agreement with UN Women as AA, setting out terms and conditions governing the receipt and administration of the contribution.

The participating UN organizations and the AA are required to maintain accurate records on all financial transactions. The AA shall prepare consolidated narrative progress and financial reports consisting of the reports submitted by each participating UN organization, and shall provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the joint programme account, in accordance with the timetable established in the Letter of Agreement

- **Budget Preparation:** Each participating UN organization will prepare a separate budget, consistent with its procedures, and covering the mutually agreed parts of the programme that it will be managing. Budget formats should to the extent possible be harmonized. For the components funded under the pass-through funding modality, the AA will prepare a consolidated budget for approval by the NSC.
- **Accounting:** Disbursement arrangements under this option will be in accordance with its each agency's financial regulations and rules. Each UN organization will account for the funds received for programme components in accordance with its regulations and rules.
- **Indirect Costs:** The AA shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by donor(s), for its costs of performing the AA's functions. The participating UN organizations will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the MOU signed with AA.

**Audit:** Consistent with current practice, Joint Programme audits will be conducted in accordance with the respective UN agency requirements. The audits conducted by the MA's internal and/or external auditors should be cleared by all UN agencies contributing to the pool.

**Cash Transfer Modalities:** Out of the four cash transfer modalities available to UN agencies – as outlined in the frameworks of programme content and operational agreements in the Country Programme Actions Plans – UN agencies will roll out activities using direct cash transfers to implementing partners and direct agency implementation.

## **10. ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING**

### **National Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE)**

Existing data (to support indicators and baseline data) is minimal; therefore, data has been used from the National Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE). This survey was conducted in 2010 by the Population Council in cooperation with UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP and roughly 15,000 young people aged 10-29 were interviewed to gauge their perceptions on various youth-related issues including employment, education, health and harassment/violence against women.

## Baseline Survey – Social Research Center and the National Council for Women

While available targets and baseline data are highlighted in the Results and Resource Framework, the baseline survey carried out by UN Women, the SRC and the NCW will provide missing data for the indicators once it is complete. The baseline assessment started in 2010 and will be finalized in late 2011/early 2012. Following the completion of the baseline survey, the research team will develop a validity and feasibility matrix for selected implementation sites, which will include:

- ✓ A detailed socio-physical profile of selection and implementation sites;
- ✓ Information from NGOs working in implementation areas that will help select sites with the highest levels of insecurity and are more feasible for impact evaluation;
- ✓ Tools for monitoring and evaluation (community household and individual indicators);
- ✓ Data from NGOs reflecting details of their VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAW&G) activities;
- ✓ An intervention plan for each site (in coordination with NGOs and GOPP);
- ✓ Adjusting suggested implementation sites according to the baseline;
- ✓ A comprehensive work plan for the programme and each intervention site;
- ✓ Budget proposals for the required safety intervention.

The project will be monitored using the Performance Monitoring Framework (annex 2.) and resources will be allocated to ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out, risks are analysed and lessons are captured.

### Inception Phase

The project design was pre-validated in early March 2010 following the endorsement of a mission from HQ that visited Cairo to determine whether the program design would fit the Global Program's criteria. By mid-2010 a validation report was sent to the UN Women Egypt office confirming that the project design – which focuses on political and social contexts, proposed program and implementation timeline, and plans for the impact evaluation (IE) – was acceptable. The mission report highlighted that Cairo's project is *"in full alignment with the Safe Cities Global Program and with its theory of change. Its main strength is that it is based on a multi-sectoral and holistic approach"*.

Prior to being selected as one of the cities to be incorporated into the Global Programme, the UN Women Egypt office has build coalitions to assist in developing the Safe Cities project design and the project document. It presented the safety audit methodology to UNDP, which resulted in convincing the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), which works under the umbrella of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Development, to integrate the Safety Audit in their planning process. Additionally, UN Women presented the project document to several ministries and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and successfully engaged them in the project, and has also succeeded in ensuring that the Safe Cities Cairo program is a joint platform for the UN to roll out activities and has partnered up with UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC and UNDP. UN Women has also raised the issue of sexual harassment in nation-wide reports and studies such as the Survey of Young People



In Egypt (looking at youth aged 10 to 24), which included a sub-section on sexual harassment.

In addition, a chapter in the 2010 Human Development Report was written by UN Women Egypt Country coordinator highlighting discrimination and sexual harassment, which was the first time these issues had been detailed in a nationally endorsed report. Because of these efforts, in addition to others, the Netherlands Embassy in Egypt has agreed to be the main donor for the Safe Cities' urban development component.

Additionally, on 22 November 2010 marked the launch of the Safe Cities Program in Cairo and around the world with the full partnership of 3000 Youth from Cairo University and the presence of the Director of the Social Research Center, the Representative of the Secretary General of the National Council For Women, the Vice President of Cairo University, the UN Resident Coordinator. The immediate results of the launch saw a surge in support from a committed community of youth with more than 300 young men and women signing up to volunteer for the project. The event also led to partnerships being established with cultural partners such as Ana Masry Band. The vision of Ana Masry is to help change people's mindsets and to promote a message of equality and respect. The band will lead the arts and culture aspect of the Safe Cities project in Cairo.

#### **Annual review and reporting**

The programme will be reviewed annually by the national partner and participating UN organizations. The JP Manager 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 joint programme. Based on the lessons learned and implementation progress achieved, the PMU will prepare a detailed work plan and revised budget for the NSC to review and approve.

#### **Mid-Term Review (2013)**

A formative mid-term review will be conducted to provide guidance for the continuation of the programme. The review will use on-site observation, group interviews, case studies, and a survey snapshot. Detailed terms of reference will be developed with questions related to the relevance of the project. The ToR will be approved by the National Steering Committee.

The PMU will be responsible for this review, which may involve other stakeholders. It will focus on progress made towards outputs and ensuring these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

#### **Impact Final evaluation by 2015**

To assess the final impact of project activities, indicators that were used in the baseline survey will be compared with the same indicators following the intervention.

## 11. LEGAL CONTEXT OR BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP

Participating Organization	UN	Agreement
UNDP		This Project 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-HABITAT		UN-HABITAT is an implementing partner of the Global Joint Programme on "Safe and friendly Cities for All", based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UN Women and UN-HABITAT on 3 June 2009. UN-HABITAT administratively is working under the administration of UNDP with all its guiding agreements.
UNICEF		UNICEF Cooperation Agreement (BCA) was signed on 15/03/1999 between UNICEF and the Government of Egypt to establish terms and conditions under which UNICEF shall cooperate in programs in Egypt
UNODC		UNODC is subject to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 19 January 1987. Accordingly, UNODC will apply the same administration rules and regulations of UNDP with all of its guiding agreements."
UN Women		UN Women administratively is applying the same administration rules and regulations of UNDP with all its guiding agreements

## 12. WORK PLAN

A detailed work plan will be developed once the joint project document is signed

## 13. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results and Resources Framework

Annex 2: Project Monitoring Framework

Annex 1: Results and Resources Framework

Type	Result	Activity	UN Agency				Year	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Total		
Outcome 1 Enhanced capacity of duty bearers to respond to and prevent VAW & G in	Legislative framework is reviewed and adapted to effectively respond to, and prevent, VAW&G.	1.1.1 Review existing legal framework (legislation and regulations) relating to sexual harassment and its implementation, building on the existing work of civil society organisations and the National Women Machineryes.		X	X		UNODC \$110,000	UN WOMEN \$ 50,000
		1.1.2 Review and provide recommendations on how the legislative framework should take into consideration ways to speed up the process of involving forensic medicine in cases of rape or sexual assault.		X	X			
		1.1.3 Produce a consolidated report proposing legislative amendments and means to better implement the existing legal framework to more effectively deter and punish sexual harassment.		X	X			
Output 1.1		1.1.4 Present and discuss the review of the legal framework, proposed amendments, regulations and guidelines and draft an action plan to implement the review's recommendations.		X	X		UNODC and UN Women	
		1.1.5. Organize an expert review group meeting to finalize the proposed amendments, regulations and guidelines and submit to the legislative authority.		X	X			
		1.1.6. Launch and raise awareness of the legislative amendments, regulations and guidelines.		X	X			

[illegible]

Output 1.2 Institutional frameworks are reviewed and/or developed to prevent, and better respond to, VAW&G in public spaces.	1.2.12 Develop a gender sensitive accountability framework(2) for Safe Cities.	UN Women and UNDP			X	UN Women \$ 50,000
	1.2.13 Establish a Centre of Excellence for Safe Cities interventions at the national level.	UN Women and UNDP				UN Women \$ 50,000
	1.2.14 Develop and promote, at the national level, medical protocol/ clinical standards and identify networks for handling, reporting and referring Violence against Women and Girls cases.	UNFPA	X			UNFPA \$15,000
	1.2.15 Develop and implement a capacity building program on the newly developed Violence against Women and Girls medical standards for health service providers in clinics/health facilities and active NGOs in the intervention sites to provide enhanced services to victims of Violence against Women and Girls, strengthen processes of reporting, handling and referring Violence against Women and Girls cases.	UNFPA	X	X		UNFPA \$50,000
	1.2.16 Design curricula, training manuals and practical guides on sexual harassment and violence against women and girls for use by the Police Training Academy.	UNODC		X	X	UNODC \$60,000
	1.2.17 Develop a "Training of Trainers" (TOT) on sexual harassment and violence against women and girls and build the capacity of police trainers to deliver the programme.	UNODC		X	X	
	1.2.18 Produce training curricula, training materials and practical guides for judges and prosecutors on the revised legal framework, prosecuting cases of sexual harassment and violence against women and girls and dealing with victims.	UNODC		X	X	UNODC \$70,000
	1.2.19 Conduct a workshop for judges and prosecutors to present, discuss and approve training curricula, materials and guides.	UNODC		X	X	
	1.2.20 Develop a "Training of Trainers" (TOT) on sexual harassment and violence against women and girls and build the capacity of trainers from the relevant training institutes for judges and prosecutors to deliver the programme.	UNODC		X	X	UNODC \$80,000
	1.2.22 Provide training to First-Responders, Police Investigators and Public Prosecutors on sexual assault evidence collection and preservation.	UNODC		X	X	
	1.2.23 Provide sexual assault evidence collection kits as well as associated training.	UNODC		X	X	
	1.2.24 Organize workshops on investigating sexual violence.	UNODC		X	X	
	1.2.25 Provide training to forensic medicine and scientific laboratory staff on drug facilitated sexual assaults and other new laboratory analysis techniques.	UNODC		X	X	

1.2.26 Organize workshops on Improving the utilization of forensic evidence in cases of violence against women and sexual assault.	UNODC		x	x	
1.2.27 Provide technical assistance to MoE to develop a nationwide strategy to eliminate violence against children in schools	UNICEF		x	x	UNICEF \$ 50,000
1.2.28 Conduct training for district CPCs in the interventions sites on identification of cases of children victims or at risk violence, abuse and neglect their referral to relevant services as well as monitoring and reporting.	UNICEF	x			UNICEF \$ 60,000
1.3.1 Train and raise the awareness of Muslim and Christian Religious Leaders, as well as Health service providers and Local NGOs on the religious perception of Violence against Women and Girls, as well as the scientific/health related facts related to Violence against Women and Girls	UNFPA	x	x		UNFPA \$180,000
1.3.4 Conduct capacity needs assessment with regard to developing urban safety and security planning and mitigation for GOPP, local administration and community representatives.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP	x	x		UN-HABITAT \$ 2500
1.3.5 Develop capacity enhancement plan and implementation schedule for urban safety and security.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP	x	x	x	UNDP \$15,000 GOPP \$230,000 (in kind)
1.3.6 Conduct on-the-job training to GOPP urban planners in conducting women safety audits in close partnership with local administration and communities (in implementation areas) and application of outcome to Detailed Plans.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP	x	x	x	
1.3.7 Conduct training workshops for GOPP and civil servants at Cairo governorates on urban safety and security issues in urban planning.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP	x	x	x	
1.3.8 Provide training to support urban planners at central and local level in conducting women safety audits for the selected three areas.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP	x	x	x	
1.3.9 Develop participatory national, regional and governorate strategic plans for balanced spatial development.	UNDP				
1.3.10 Develop capacity building programme for Women and Girls Safety Committee on <i>Safe Cities</i> , as well as a component for urban use in selected sites.	UN Habitat-UN Women				UN WOMEN \$ 70,000
1.3.11 Appointment of Safer Cities Focal Point within MoLD	UN-HABITAT-UN Women	x	x	x	

Output 1.3 Knowledge, skills and partnerships for preventing, and responding to, VAW & G in public spaces is strengthened amongst duty bearers in the implementation areas.	1.3.12 Review decentralised and gender related budgeting procedures, and identify gaps	UN-HABITAT- UN Women			UN WOMEN \$30,000
	1.3.13 Establish set of criteria emphasising safety in public spaces in local budgeting processes	UN-HABITAT- UN Women			
	1.3.14 Conduct on-the-job training in GCR governorates and at neighbourhood level in urban safety and security through effective local budgeting mechanisms	UN-HABITAT- UN Women			UNHabitat \$ 2,000
	1.3.15 Revision of guidelines for local budgeting at Governorate, Markaz, City and Village level advancing safety of public spaces for women and girls	UN-HABITAT- UN Women			
	1.3.16 Identify selected NGOs operating in the intervention sites on violence against women and support them in the provision of services for women and girls affected by drug related violence and abuse.	UNODC	X	X	UNODC \$25,000
	1.3.17 Identify and provide necessary equipment and ongoing capacity building training to the NGOs to enable them to provide effective services to victims in each of the intervention sites.	UNODC	X	X	
	1.3.18 Organize a training workshop for selected NGOs on harm reduction approaches and community outreach programmes.	UNODC	X	X	UNODC \$50,000
	1.3.19 Identify and support an NGO to undertake community outreach among drug users with needle and syringe exchange programmes, condom distribution, HIV and hepatitis C voluntary counseling and testing and referral to treatment.		X	X	
	1.3.20 Conduct training sessions for judges and prosecutors in conjunction with national training institutes in Cairo.	UNODC	X	X	UNODC \$65,000
	1.3.21 Train selected middle ranking officers as mentors and position them with police officers in the three programme intervention sites to better protect women and prevent sexual harassment.	UNODC	X	X	UNODC \$60,000
	1.3.22 Conduct on the job trainings on protecting women and preventing sexual harassment for police officers in the three programme intervention sites in coordination with the Police Training Academy.	UNODC	X	X	
	1.3.23 Organize a training workshop for selected NGOs on relevant laws relating to sexual harassment and other violence against women and girls and on providing legal aid services to these victims.	UNODC	X	X	

Outcome 2	Enhanced capacity of rights holders in the implementation areas to respond to and prevent VAW & G in public spaces.	1.3.24 Identify and support an NGO in each of the intervention sites to undertake community outreach among victims of sexual harassment and other violence against women and girls and to provide legal aid services to such victims.	UNODC	x	x	UNODC \$90,000
		1.3.25 Identify and provide necessary equipment and ongoing capacity building training to the NGOs to enable them to provide effective legal aid services to victims in each of the intervention sites.	UNODC	x	x	
		1.3.26 Convene regular meetings with criminal justice stakeholders involved in cases of sexual harassment and violence against women and girls (including members of the judiciary, prosecution, police, social services, NGOs providing legal aid services and other NGOs) to improve information exchange between stakeholders, the handling and expedition of cases of sexual harassment and violence and the treatment of vulnerable victims in the criminal justice system.	UNODC	x	x	
		2.1.1 Conduct capacity gap analysis of the NGOs in the implementation areas.	UN Women			UN Women \$1,500,000
		2.1.2 Implement capacity development programme for NGOs and women's groups sectors responsible for delivering preventative and protective measures.	UN Women			
		2.1.3 Establish a volunteer programme to support local NGOs and online resource centre for volunteers/professionals working on VAW in public spaces.	UN Women			
		2.1.4 Develop the Capacities of a core group of volunteers to lead the behavioural change interventions in their areas.	UN Women			
		2.1.5 Develop a visual documentation strategy to establish a community level watchdogs to gather stories about VAW at the grassroots level, which will be used for lobbying and policy purposes.	UN Women			



Output 2.1 Rights holders gain knowledge, skills, and organizational capacities to demand their rights and entitlements in relation to responding to, and preventing, VAW&G in public spaces.	2.1.6 Develop and disseminate <i>Safe Cities</i> policy briefs on protection, prevention and punishment (PPP) measures.	UN Women			
	2.1.7 Develop a <i>Safe Cities</i> Curriculum to ensure all implementing partners are on the same level of understanding of the project's principles and core concepts.	UN Women			
	2.1.8 Develop the capacity of partner NGOs and community members to conduct community assessment to complement the baseline study	UN Women			
	2.1.9 Develop a program for schools in implementation areas to prevent violence	UNICEF			\$100,000
	2.1.10 Facilitate public forums between local communities and Members of Parliament on VAW & G in public spaces.	UN Women			
	2.1.11 Validate project workplan through a 20 weeks participatory planning activity between different local stakeholders	UN Women			
	2.1.12 Conduct training needs assessment and develop training plan for GOPP and local administration in urban planning and safety for women and girls	UN-HABITAT			
	2.1.13 Develop training material based on "Making Cities safer from Crime - Toolkit" (UN-HABITAT) and adapt to Egyptian context	UN-HABITAT			UN-HABITAT \$4,500
	2.1.14 Conduct on-the-job training to GOPP, Cairo governorates and at neighbourhood level (Women Safety Audit, Community Action Planning)	UN-HABITAT			
	2.1.15 Conduct community awareness raising in coordination with the Islamic International Center, Al Azhar University, Coptic and Evangelical Christian churches to disseminate knowledge on how religion views women's rights, gender issues and the negative effects of violence against Women and Girls as well as basic knowledge on health facts related to Violence against Women and Girls.	UNFPA	x	x	\$60,000
	2.1.16 Establish a psychology support system that serves to rehabilitate Violence against Women and Girls victims/abused women and their families in implementation areas.	UNFPA and UN Women	x	x	UN Women \$117,000
	2.1.17 Produce and disseminate practical guides, posters and other information material informing communities in each of the intervention sites on the relevant laws relating to sexual harassment and other violence against women and girls, the criminal justice process, access to legal aid and support available from social services and NGOs.	UNODC	x	x	UNODC \$10,000
	2.1.18 Develop information, education and communication materials on drug related violence among women.	UNODC	x	x	UNODC \$10,000

Output 2.2	Men and boys awareness raised on women's rights and	2.1.19 Develop information, communication and education materials for men and women who use drugs and partners of drug users.	UNODC	X	X	UNODC \$10,000
		2.2.1 Develop a program to engage men and boys using volunteerism, sports and arts	UN Women			
Sub-total						
Outcome 3	The general public (focusing on individuals residing in implementation areas) is sensitized to be more responsive to, and prevent, VAW&G in public spaces.					
		3.1.1 Develop a national communication strategy for addressing violence against women including relevant themes for public campaigns.	UN Women and UNICEF	X	X	UN WOMEN \$700,000 UNICEF \$750,000
		3.1.2 Establish a media group that champions the rights of women and girls.	UN Women			
		3.1.3 Develop an Advocacy strategy	UN Women			
		3.1.4 Develop a public campaign designed to discourage attitudes and behaviours related to VAW&G.	UN Women			
		3.1.5 Establish partnerships with celebrities and advocacy groups to assist in delivering messages related to sexual harassment in public spaces.	UN Women			

Output 3.1  Increased awareness of the general public on the rights of women and girls in public spaces	3.1.6 Identify male role models and mentors in local communities to disseminate messages on VAW&G.	UN Women				
	3.1.7 Monitor the portrayal of violence and sexual harassment in Egyptian media.	UN Women				
	3.1.8 Conduct community awareness raising events that address the issue of violence against women and girls.	UN Women				
	3.1.9 Facilitate a National Youth Dialogue on the prevalence of sexual harassment in Egyptian cities.	UN Women				UN WOMEN \$50,000
	3.1.10 Launch "social change" roundtables and meetings with youth, religious leaders, NGOs and local authorities.	UN Women				
	3.1.11 Employ simulation modules for youth to address the issue of VAW & G in public spaces.	UN Women				
	3.1.12 Develop and disseminate packages on legal literacy and human rights at the community level.	UN WOMEN				UN WOMEN \$70,000
	3.1.13 Modify the legal literacy package to target illiterate community members.	UN WOMEN				
	3.1.14 Develop and disseminate a position document in partnership with religious leaders Al Azhar and BLESS of the Coptic church addressing violence against children including a gender and rights based perspective.	UNICEF	X	X		UNICEF \$100,000
	3.1.15 Identify focal point at governorate level, to participate in and promote citizen participation in formulation and implementation of Local Development Plans and Budgets	UN-HABITAT	X	X	X	UN-HABITAT \$ 2,500
	3.1.16 Develop a communications strategy and outreach action plans to promote citizens participation in local area development	UN-HABITAT				
	3.1.17 Develop and disseminate training packages on local budgeting and civic engagement, in accordance with the Local Administration Law	UN-HABITAT				
	<b>Sub-total</b>					

Outcome 4	Improved Local Infrastructure that incorporates physical implementation to address women's and girls safety	4.1.1 Prepare work plan for Community Action Planning and the preparation of Detailed Plans in Implementation areas.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen	X	X	X	UN Women \$50,000
		4.1.2 Conduct Women Safety Audit in intervention neighbourhoods, in close partnership with local communities and local authorities.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				UN Habitat \$75,000
		4.1.3 Conduct Community Action Planning exercise in each intervention neighbourhood and prioritize urban upgrading interventions, with particular emphasis on safety for women and girls.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				GOPP in kind
		4.1.4 Prepare set of Priority Projects and lobby for implementation with local administration and private sector.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				
Output 4.1	Concrete urban upgrading measures in public spaces areas enhance safety for women and girls in the implementation areas	4.1.5 Promotion of micro-funds to selected local actors to implement priority infrastructure interventions according to guidelines.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				UN Women \$200,000
		4.1.6 Resource mobilization among private sector to sponsor implementation of urban upgrading.	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				
		4.1.7 Implement community based infrastructure upgrading in public spaces in the implementation areas (at least 1 pilot area per neighbourhood).	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen				UN Women \$4,000,000
		4.1.8 Establish a monitoring mechanism for cases of sexual harassment in intervention neighbourhoods	UN Women		X	X	UNWomen \$50,000
		4.1.9 Launch referral system within the district Office of the Ombudsman for sexual harassment cases	UN Women		X	X	

Output 4.2 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	4.1.10 Establish an income generation component (including micro-credit) for women and unemployed youth to support their families.	UN Women				\$4,000,000
		UNFPA		X	X	\$200,000
		UNODC		X	X	UNODC \$50,000
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs		X	X	UNDP \$15,000 GOPP (in kind) \$20,000
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
Output 4.2 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	4.2.1 Draw lessons learned and promote best Practices from pilot activities in implementation areas	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
Output 4.2 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	4.2.2 Develop indicators for safety of women in public spaces and girls based on project outcome	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
Output 4.2 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	4.2.3 Promote inclusion of gender aspects and urban safety and security measures to Egyptian urban planning practice and local area development	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
Output 4.2 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	4.2.4 Identify further neighbourhoods and key locations in GCR with urban safety concerns for intervention and seek funding for implementation	UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	
		UN-HABITAT, UNWomen, GCR governorates, NGOs/ CSOs			X	



# Annex 2 : Project Monitoring Framework

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible Party	Comments
Output 1	Enhanced capacity of duty bearers in the intervention areas to respond to and prevent VAW & G in public spaces	Changes in stakeholders' feedback on performance of justice system at national and local level towards improved response on violence against women	To be established in 2012	By 2017, positive feedback on responsiveness of justice system & recorded from women survivors of violence from at least 60% of women in intervention areas	Prize ribbons issued with relevant government ministries and bodies, training materials and monitoring log developed, training sessions conducted for trainers	Line surveys (household and community questionnaires) in-depth interviews, training reports, logs on site observations, group interviews, case studies, spot checks, servers reports, Women's Safety Surveys	UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, GOWP, MOJ, RCT, ECOWA, CSOs
	Number of Ministries that adopt and implement minimum quality standards for service delivery to respond to VAWG	No standards available (to confirm)	By 2017, with UNCT support, at least 5 ministries/judiciary bodies (MOJ, MOJ, MOJ, GOWP, MOJ) adopt and implement quality standards for service delivery on VAWG	Specialized police unit on sexual harassment parallelized - Good Practices Report on replication of training and evidence of local government intervention efforts	Good Practices Report (every 3 months)		Dialogue between the community, civil society and government is not enhanced because of political unwillingness
	Legislative framework is reinforced and adopted to effectively respond to, and prevent, VAWG	Amendment to Penal Code, passed by Parliament, to include a definition of sexual harassment in public places, transfer of sexual harassment from criminal law to civil law (2011) target definition in criminal law by the end of the present project	Legislations in Cairo: Judges in Cairo: Prosecutions in Cairo: Egyptian Penal Code, Law No. 58 of 1937 and proposed amendments	Revised Egyptian Penal Code and associated regulations Report proposing legislative amendments finalized and made available, Expert Group Review meeting cultures, Court records, Media reports	New legislation passed with sexual harassment clearly defined and criminalized	Legislative amendments adopted and referred to on a continuous basis	Political instability and continuous changes in government limiting decision making/legislative ability Lack of political will to amend the Penal Code Persistent fear of reporting cases of sexual harassment and/or violence against women (fear that nothing will be done, fear of stigma, lack of trust in the police, fear that the perpetrator will seek revenge, etc.)
Output 2	Review of Building Law considering gender aspects in the Egyptian urban planning discourse	Recommendation by GOWP	Building Law #118/2006 and Executive Regulations: Ministerial Decree #2007/2010	Adoption of recommendation to revise Building Law considering gender/ safety and security aspects in urban	Review Building Law #118/2006 and Executive Regulations: Ministerial Decree #2007/2010	Review Building Law #118/2006 and Executive Regulations: Ministerial Decree #2007/2010	GOWP, with assistance of UN-Habitat and UN Women
	Review of local budgeting mechanisms considering gender aspects	Recommendation by MOJ	The development programmes managed by MOJ (2012)	Local budgets respond to gender aspects as well as women and girls' safety and security in public spaces (end of project)	72 frequently asked questions about participatory budgeting (UN-Habitat) applied to Egyptian context	completed not completed	GOWP, with assistance of UN-Habitat and UN Women
	Recommendation by MOJ for amendments of local	Recommendation by MOJ	The development programmes managed by MOJ (2012)	Local budgets respond to gender aspects as well as women and girls' safety and security in public spaces (end of project)	72 frequently asked questions about participatory budgeting (UN-Habitat) applied to Egyptian context	completed not completed	GOWP, with assistance of UN-Habitat and UN Women

<p>Training institutes for police judges and prosecutors conducting specialised training in preventing and responding to sexual harassment and violence against women</p>	<p>Police Academy trainees; Police officers; Trainers from training institutes for judges and prosecutors; Judges; Prosecutors.</p>	<p>No specialised training taking place (2011)</p>	<p>Specialized training curricula included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training institute trainers</li> <li>Guidelines specifying trainees</li> <li>Training materials and practical guides in use by institute trainers</li> <li>Training attendance</li> <li>Training activity reports</li> <li>Media reports</li> <li>Discussions with training participants.</li> </ul>	<p>Training curricula available;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To join manuals be incorporated into training</li> <li>Institute trainers</li> <li>Guidelines on a continuous basis.</li> </ul>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>Assumes Penal Code is amended to include a definition of sexual harassment;</p> <p>Assumes political will to implement the provisions of the new legislation;</p> <p>Assumes the active participation of the relevant training institutes;</p> <p>Assumes the active participation of the relevant training institute trainers to conduct training related preventing, investigating and prosecuting sexual harassment and violence against women cases;</p> <p>Assumes the appropriate personnel participate in the training programmes.</p>
<p>Cases of sexual harassment and violence against women and girls investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated under the new law</p>	<p>General population, specifically women and girls; Budget; Prosecutors; Police investigators</p>	<p>Egyptian Penal Code, Law No. 58 of 1957 and proposed amendments does not currently criminalize sexual harassment (2011)</p>	<p>Court records; Media reports</p>	<p>Complete court records and official statistics from before the passing of the new legislation to after the amended Penal Code is passed;</p> <p>Complete court records and official statistics from before and after training programmes implemented by the relevant training institutes</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>Assumes Penal Code is amended to include a definition of sexual harassment;</p> <p>Persistent fear of reporting cases of sexual harassment and/or violence against women (fear that nothing will be done, fear of stigma, lack of trust in the police, fear that the perpetrator will seek revenge, etc.);</p> <p>Assumes political will to implement the provisions of the new legislation;</p> <p>Assumes the active participation and support from the MoJ and the MoI to work with the appropriate forensic service providers;</p> <p>Assumes the appropriate personnel participate in the training programmes.</p>
<p>Forensic services used in evidence collection and investigation with regard to cases of violence against women and girls and sexual assault</p>	<p>Forensic specialists available on a forensic mission from November 2011 - No specific baseline as very limited information on the use of forensic services is known.</p>	<p>UNODC report</p>	<p>Official records (Control Forensic Laboratory and Forensic Medicine Authority); Review of police records; Review of court records; Activity reports; Discussions with training participants; Media reports</p>	<p>Review of records; Repeat forecasts; Mission from UNODC experts to compare information provided in November 2011 to current date.</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>Persistent fear of reporting cases of sexual harassment and/or violence against women (fear that nothing will be done, fear of stigma, lack of trust in the police, fear that the perpetrator will seek revenge, etc.);</p> <p>Assumes political will to implement the provisions of the new legislation;</p> <p>Assumes the active participation and support from the MoJ and the MoI to work with the appropriate forensic service providers;</p> <p>Assumes the appropriate personnel participate in the training programmes.</p>
<p>International Best Practices for urban safety and security, especially for women and girls, are applied to Egyptian context</p>	<p>International Best Practices are applied to Egyptian context</p>	<p>How development programmes, building on W4418/2008 and Executive Regulations</p>	<p>International Best Practices</p>	<p>Completed and completed</p>	<p>GOFP, with assistance of UN Habitat and UN Women</p>	<p>GOE remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls.</p>
<p>Development of methodology for applying urban safety and security measures, especially for women and girls, in the Egyptian context</p>	<p>Terms of Reference; Guidelines for strategic Development Planning (2012)</p>	<p>GOFP - Terms of Reference; Guidelines for strategic Development Planning (2012)</p>	<p>GOFP urban planning practice</p>	<p>Completed and completed</p>	<p>GOFP, with assistance of UN Habitat and UN Women</p>	<p>GOE remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls.</p>



Urban Observatories focal staff and police include officers on women and girls' safety in the Egyptian urban context	Local and National Urban Observatories at GOEP and MOJ (2012)	Urban Observatories monitor women and girls' safety in the Egyptian urban context	Local and National Urban Observatories at GOEP and MOJ	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GOEP, with assistance of UNHabitat and UNWomen	GOE remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls. Urban Observatories focused at GOEP and MOJ are well-resourced and located centrally at one institution.
Violence against Women and Girls medical standards institutionalized and integrated efficiently in health services provided in facilities in intervention areas.	No Violence against Women and Girls medical standards institutionalized	Violence against Women and Girls medical personnel institutionalized 2012	New medical standards committed to health facilities through MOHP, number of health providers trained, quality of new provided services	Mix of trained services providers through client exit interviews general program assessment	Continuously	UNWFP, MOHP, RCT	MOHP strategy and management is changed and Ministry becomes willing to embrace the institutionalization of the violence against Women and Girls protocol nationally
Proportion of GOEP project staff who have had training (minimum of three days) encompassing gender mainstreaming in urban planning and in the application of gender safety audit.	No Gender training has been completed at GOEP		Number of gender safety audits conducted Number of training workshops conducted			GOEP, UNHABITAT, UNDP	
GOEP Gender Unit possesses capacity to technically guide gender projects as well as safety and security for women and girls in urban planning	Capacity assessment of GOEP Gender Unit; Strategic Development Plan for Greater Cairo Region, Detailed Plans at neighbourhood level (2012)	GOEP Gender Unit provides technical guidance on gender aspects as well as safety and security for women and girls in the preparation of Strategic Development Plans and Detailed Plans (end of project)	Strategic Development Plan for Greater Cairo Region, Detailed Plans at neighbourhood level	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GOEP, with assistance of UNHabitat and UNWomen	GOE remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls.
8 Proportion of existing police, judges, prosecutors, doctors and nurses, teachers who have had training (minimum of three days) on all forms of violence against women		Police, Judges, Prosecutors	Review of relevant training institute calendar, Official training institute reports and attendance records, Media reports, Discussions with training participants.	Review of official training institute calendar, Reviewing training facility reports	Training programmes to be incorporated into training institute calendar on a continuous basis.	UNODC	Assumes Penal Code is amended to include a definition of sexual harassment; Assumes political will to implement the provisions of the new legislation; Assumes the active participation of the relevant training institute; Assumes the active participation of the relevant training institute to conduct courses related preventing investigating and prosecuting sexual harassment and violence against women cases; Assumes the appropriate personnel participate in the training programmes.

Proportion of new recruits to police, social work, psychology, health services, nurses and other education (teachers) completing the core curriculum on all forms of violence against women	Policy, Judging, Prosecutors	Review of relevant training institutions; official training institutions; reviewing training activity reports; discussions with training participants.	Review of official training institutions; reviewing training activity reports; discussions with training participants.	Training programmes to be incorporated into training institutions; continuous basis.	UNDP	Assumes Panel Code is amended to include a definition of sexual harassment; Assumes political will to implement the provisions of the new legislation; Assumes the active participation and support from the leadership of the relevant training institutions; Assumes the active participation of the relevant training institutions to conduct courses related to preventing, investigating and prosecuting sexual harassment and violence against women cases; Assumes the appropriate personnel participate in the training programmes.
Local religious leaders in the intervention sites promoting knowledge within their communities on the view of religion regarding violence against women and girls and the basic scientific facts on health, social and psychological negative effects of violence against women and girls.	At least 50% of identified religious institutions are actively promoting safe sites in the first year	Monitoring of activities with the community	Review of activities with the community	continuously	UNFPA, UNCRS, Coptic Church	Emergence of more fundamental religious groups in intervention sites and their unwillingness to advocate against violence against women and girls
Health, social and legal aid services available for women or risk of being related violence in each of the three intervention sites	Not yet established	Selected NGOs in the three intervention sites with a mandate to provide health, social and/or legal services	Activity reports; NGO reports and records; media reports; discussions and reports shared between project partners	Regular review and comparison of official reports	UNODC CARE	Assumes NGOs with relevant mandates are prepared to work in these areas; Assumes vulnerable groups and victims are prepared to seek assistance from NGOs and report abuse
HIV prevention and care services piloted in the three intervention sites including through needle and syringe exchange programmes, condom distribution and voluntary HIV and hepatitis counselling, testing and referral to treatment	Not yet established	Selected NGOs in the three intervention sites with a mandate to provide HIV prevention and care services	Activity reports; NGO reports and records; media reports; discussions and reports shared between project partners	Regular review and comparison of official reports	UNODC CARE	Assumes NGOs with relevant mandates are prepared to work in these areas; Assumes vulnerable groups and victims are prepared to seek assistance from NGOs and report abuse

Knowledge, skills and partnerships for preventing and responding to VAW & G are strengthened amongst duty bearers in the intervention areas.

		Legal aid services available for victims of sexual harassment and violence against women and girls	Not yet established	Selected NGOs in the three intervention sites with a mandate to provide legal aid services	Activity reports; NGO reports and feedback; Media reports; Discussions and reports shared between project partners	Regular review and comparison of official reports		UNVOC CARE	Assumes NGOs with relevant mandates are prepared to work in these areas; Assumes vulnerable groups and victims are prepared to seek assistance from NGOs and report abuse
		Largest number of young persons (males and females), community members, families, local NGOs and duty bearers' attached to awareness activities	In data	about 25% of population size of each site participating in the first year	Number of persons participating	activity reports	ongoing	UNITA, ICRES, Churches, CARE	Lack of interest of community members
		A specialized support center providing counselling, psychotherapy support groups and individual rehabilitation for returned victims of violence against women and girls is established and operating.	no similar entity existing	center established and operating	number of cases referred to center	Anonymous case reports	continuously	UN Women/INFP, New Generation	Community members shy away from using the center services for various reasons (mistrust, fear of stigma, etc)

<p>Enhanced capacity of rights holders in the intervention areas to respond to and prevent VAW &amp; G in public spaces.</p>	<p>• The level of knowledge and skills acquired by the beneficiaries in the community of the intervention show legal entitlements, human rights, service providers, etc.).</p> <p>To be established in 2012</p> <p>at least 50% of targeted samples in baseline study have increased knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Training Manuals</li> <li>• Community Development Experts</li> <li>• Web designers</li> <li>• Reports on the portrayal of violence and sexual harassment in Egypt</li> <li>• Training Monitoring log</li> <li>• Good Practices Report on implications of training and evidence of affecting direct intervention</li> <li>• Framework of the Women's Safety Audit</li> </ul>	<p>Needs assessment and Capacity Analysis</p> <p>Baseline and End Training Reports (feedback monitoring, Functional monitoring, Technical monitoring)</p> <p>Training logs</p> <p>On site observation, Groups Interviews, Case Studies, and a snapshot survey</p>	<p>3 times</p> <p>UN Women, CARE, Internews, MECSA, SRC</p>	<p>Gender between prevention and protection in patriarchal society.</p>
<p>percentage of women thinking it not worth it to report to police drops</p>	<p>increase by 50%</p>	<p>endline</p>	<p>in-depth interviews and focus groups</p>	<p>3 times</p> <p>UN Women, SRC</p>	<p>Gender between prevention and protection in patriarchal society.</p>
<p>women not taking action in response to harassment drops</p>	<p>drop by 30%</p>	<p>endline</p>	<p>in-depth interviews and focus groups</p>	<p>3 times</p> <p>UN Women, SRC</p>	<p>Gender between prevention and protection in patriarchal society.</p>
<p>Women Safety Audit is widely applied by CSPP in strategic Development and Disaster Planning</p>	<p>Misrepresentation of Women Safety Audit in methodology for urban safety and security (end of project)</p>	<p>CSPP urban planning practice</p>	<p>completed/ not completed</p>	<p>during the course of the project</p> <p>CSPP alongside local authorities with assistance of UNHCR and UN Women</p>	<p>The government is not willing to adopt the Women's Safety Audit as one of their main tools. Therefore need exists to lobby key individuals and demonstrate the relevance of the Women's Safety Audit by presenting tangible results and establishing clear cause and effect scenarios.</p>

Output 2.1 Rights holders gain knowledge, skills and organizational capacities to demand their rights and participate in decision making related to preventing VAWBG in public spaces.	Community based local development planning applied by GOW alongside local authorities in Strategic Development and Detailed Planning	GOW - Terms of Reference/ Guidelines for Strategic Development Planning (2013)	Mainstreaming of Community Action Planning methodology in improved urban neighbourhoods for urban urban upgrading (end of project)	GOW urban planning practice	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GOW alongside local authorities with assistance of UNHCR and UN Women	GOW remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls.
	Intervention NGOs have a strong gender sensitive colleagues unit	Volunteers are often hired for a specific role but not formed in a sustainable structure	one unit of at least 20 volunteers	Database -			UN Women, Oxfam, intervention NGOs	Many young people would be willing to join the cause as volunteers
	Information material developed and distributed informing communities about the relevant legislation relating to sexual harassment and violence against women and girls (including as the protection drug related violence, the criminal justice process, access to legal aid, support available from social services and NGOs)	Was yet established	Local communities in the three intervention sites	Availability of posters, brochures and other information materials Media reports NGO reports Discussions with community members Activity reports	Review of reports, Site visits Discussions with community leaders		UNODC CASE	Assumes NGOs with relevant mandates are prepared to work in these areas
	Local residents actively engage in improving their neighbourhood	Status of general community engagement in neighbourhood upgrading initiatives (2012)	Women Safety Audit and Community Action Planning exercises are equally attended by men and women in the intervention areas (2012 and 2013)	Workshop Reports	Regularly	during the course of the IP	GOW alongside local authorities and NGOs with assistance of UNHCR and UN Women	GOW remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls. Security situation in the intervention areas remains stable and allows for regular community meetings. Dialogue between community, civil society and local government is
Output 2.2 Men and boys awareness raised on women's rights and issues related to VAW & G	percentage of men who do not try to stop harassment drops	Ethiopia Hagana 83.27% - Manshiel Haseer 85.35% - Embaba 88.45%	percentage of men who do not try to stop harassment drops by 50%	endline survey	in-depth interviews and focus groups	3 times	UN Women, SNC	Men and boys do not embrace their role as agents of change in the program
	percentage of men who think it's the woman's fault (way of dressing, walking, etc) drops	Ethiopia Hagana 95% - Manshiel Haseer 95% - Embaba 97%	percentage of men who think it's the woman's fault drops by 50%	endline survey	in-depth interviews and focus groups	3 times	UN Women, SNC	Existence of fundamentalist thoughts and beliefs/ Misunderstanding of the religious interpretation
	drug consumption reported by women (on weekly basis) in intervention/earliest drops	Ethiopia Hagana 50% - Manshiel Haseer 55% - Embaba 72%	drug consumption reported by women in intervention areas drops by 20%	endline survey	in-depth interviews and focus groups	3 times	UN Women, SNC	

Outcome 3	The general public (with a focus on individuals residing in intervention areas) is sensitized to be more responsive to and present WOM&G in public spaces.	Proportion of individuals aware of women and girls' legal rights respectively in public spaces	To be established	50% of baseline awareness	Pre and Post surveys	Power mapping, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, focus	During the conduct of the Campaign and after the conclusion	UN Women, CARE and Social Marketing and Advocacy Team	
	Proportion of reported cases of VAW in public places that were prosecuted by the police	Not available	Not available	20% increase	Police records				
	Level of tolerance of accepting sexual harassment	to be established in 2013	to be established in 2013	Tolerance level decreases by 50%	Pre and Post surveys	Power mapping, surveys, interviews, media reports (during and after the campaign)		UN Women, CARE	Community accepts messages and local/national media support the campaign.
Outcome 3.1	Increased awareness of the general public on the rights of women and girls in public spaces	Proportion of individuals aware of any legal resort to sexual harassment	to be collected before the launching of Campaigns	40% increase					
	Outreach by the campaign	to be collected before the beginning of Campaigns	to be collected before the beginning of Campaigns		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Marketing Strategy</li> <li>• Action Plan</li> <li>• Advocacy Material</li> <li>• Legal Literacy Packages</li> <li>• Media Kit</li> <li>• Messages for the Campaign</li> <li>• Power Mapping on the level of the intervention sites</li> <li>• Local Report to the sites where the campaign will be conducted</li> <li>• Guidelines for the documentation of the stories</li> <li>• Information on human rights</li> </ul>	During the first year of the project, on mid term and in the end date	3 times	UN Women, CARE and Social Marketing and Advocacy Team	
Outcome 4	Improved local infrastructure that incorporates practices measures to address women's and girls safety	Improvement in the safety of several spots in the area	Safety Audit first phase	50% of spots identified earlier as unsafe are safe	Safety Audits Reports - Manuals and guidelines				
	Health facilities refurbished, equipped and operating in undercovered and needy intervention sites	1 public health unit in El-Eze El Hegira, 5 in Manshiyet Nasr and 4 in Inhabza		Sufficient number of fully equipped health units proportionate with population size	Detailed Plans for the Local areas	Mapping exercise and MOHR statistics	Mapping exercise and MOHR statistics	UNSPA, MOHR, Private sector	Private sector lack of interest in funding the refurbishing of health facilities. MOHR unwilling to ease process

1. Objective 1 Concrete urban upgrading measures in public spaces areas enhance safety for women and girls in the intervention areas	Gender Safety Audits: Integrated in GUPP manuals Enhanced capacity of Gender Unit at GUPP	Strategic Urban Planning Manuals are completed Gender Unit at GUPP established as active	Detailed Planning exercise for three intervention areas conducted and Priority Projects elaborated (by end of project)	Urban Manual: Staff Performance Appraisal Gender Unit	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GUPP alongside local authorities and NGOs, with assistance of UN Habitat and UN Women	Lack of proper coordination between central level at GUPP and local level units for gender mainstreaming
	Community-based Detailed Planning of at least 1 selected site in each of the intervention areas addressing safety and security for all residents, especially women and girls	no Detailed Plans for intervention areas available (2012)	At least 3 selected sites in each of the intervention areas is physically upgraded and address safety and security for all residents, especially women and girls (end of project)	Strategic Development Plan Greater Cairo Region, Detailed Plans for intervention areas, elaboration of physical upgrading plans as Priority Projects	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GUPP alongside local authorities and NGOs, with assistance of UN Habitat and UN Women	GUPP remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls. Security situation in the intervention areas prevails stable and allows for regular community meetings.
2. Objective 1 Mainstream safety in public spaces for women and girls in GCR	Three pilot police stations established to ensure protective physical environments	Current state of police stations in the intervention areas will be assessed. At least one intervention site does not have a formal police station	Police in the three intervention sites	Shedding: Comparison report: Activity report: Discussions with field-based project implementing partners	Site visits		UNODC	Assesses willingness of Men and Police to have police stations refurbished; Assumes existing basic infrastructure can be utilized so that entirely new police stations are not constructed; Assumes land is both available and appropriate for protective police environment
	Draw lessons learnt from experience of work in 19 Saker Cities in intervention areas	No data available	Best practices from IP intervention are mainstreamed in urban planning practice in Egypt	IP process documentation	completed/ not completed	during the course of the IP	GUPP alongside local authorities and NGOs, with assistance of UN Habitat and UN Women	GUPP remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls. Security situation in the intervention areas prevails stable and allows for regular community meetings.

Women report drop in harassment in major areas identified in baseline	Edwar El Maganuez Al Werath, Al Fadda, Al Zohoor/ Maashieet Nassar, Marafiqan Al Sauf, Al Razzaq Nabli Al Wasfi, Al Massim Al Hadeyero, Maouki Al Hadeyero/ Einbalat Al Murratun, Maghaied Kady, Nassor, Al Maadresi, Selly Ismail, Maalakun Tag Al Dawi, Maassim Al Awlad.	drop by 40%.	Baseline survey	Adjoint interviews, focus groups	UN Women, CARE, IRC	GoE remains committed to the issue of safety and security in urban areas, especially for women and girls. Security situation in the intervention areas remains stable and allows for regular community meetings.
Identify other neighborhoods for continued project implementation	No data available	Selection criteria for intervention areas are established and agreed upon with all project partners (end of project)	IP process documentation	completed/ not completed	during the process of this IP	GoPP alongside local authorities and NGOs, with assistance of UN-Habitat and UN Women





المجلس القومي للمرأة



Arab Republic of Egypt  
National Council for Women

19 March 2012

Dear Dr. Morsy,

Thank you for sending me the final version of the Safe Cities Project.

In view of the initial involvement of NCW in this important project, through the situation analysis and the baseline research conducted by the Social Research Center on behalf of the Council, and due to the fact that the human security of women is one of our primary concerns, I am pleased to give my endorsement to this project and to state that NCW looks forward to participating, with the various actors, in the formulation of the workplan and to the implementation of this project.

I wish this project success and look forward to continuous collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

*M. Tallawy*

Mervat Tallawy

President

National Council for Women

Dr. Maya Morsy, Ph.D.  
Country Coordinator  
UN Women  
Egypt

199  
10/3/12  
المجلس القومي للمرأة

Temporary Premises  
20 El Ashgar Street, Mohandessin, Cairo  
Telephone (202) 37603 - 518/529/574/581 fax: (202) 33845 508  
Email [ncw@ncwegypt.com](mailto:ncw@ncwegypt.com)  
Website: [www.ncwegypt.com](http://www.ncwegypt.com)



## Abandonment of FGM & Family Empowerment



22 March 2012

Dr. Maya Morsy  
Director  
UN Women, Maadi  
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Dr. Morsy,

Reference to the Safe Cities Project Document shared with NPC for targeting women and girls at risk of different forms of domestic violence, please kindly note that the NPC would like to effectively participate as a key partner since enhancing women's issues a comprehensive development perspective is within the core new vision of the NPC. I hereby commend this dynamic initiative geared toward inflicting direct impact on the lives of marginalized group of which women and girls are the most vulnerable, furthermore I would like to request that NPC joins effectively within the partners represented as your model is directly related to the NPC mandate and we can coordinate effectively your concerted efforts with our government partners.

I take opportunity to thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Atef El Shitany

NPC Rapporteur

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The National Population Council  
Kornesh El-Maady  
Telfax:- 0225266066  
E-mail:- [fgm.npc@gmail.com](mailto:fgm.npc@gmail.com)



*Dear UNFPA and UN Women Colleagues,*

*The Ministry of Health and Population would like to extend its sincere thanks to the UN Agencies in Egypt for working closely with the MOHP staff and with other national counterparts and stakeholders to develop the attached JP on Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls in the Cairo Region Programme.*

*The JP document was prepared in a participatory manner, engaging all the right stakeholders, and it promises to be an excellent pilot initiative geared towards improving the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighborhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls.*

*Building on national level policy recommendations, the Ministry interventions through the Programme aims at making local level interventions; upgrading public health services with enhanced capacities to better respond to Gender Based Violence in the pilot neighborhoods. As a joint initiative, UN Agencies (namely UNHABITAT, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA) will collaborate with local NGOs, local government, private sector and community representatives to identify a vision for the pilot neighborhoods as well as identify priority interventions.*

*In this respect, the MOHP is pleased to be among the national counterparts supporting project activities and we look forward in working with all the partners under this project to ensure that the project delivers results in a timely and effective manner.*

*Looking forward to working with you under this new JP.*

*Dr. Sahar El Sonbati*

*Sahar*  
12.3.012

*Head of Population and Family Planning Sector*

*The Ministry of Health*



Dear UNFPA and UN Women Colleagues,

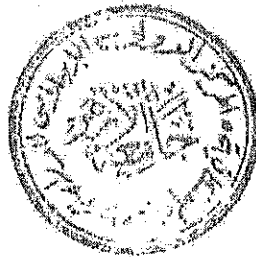
The International Islamic Center for Population studies and Research, Al Azhar University would like to extend its sincere thanks to the UN Agencies in Egypt for working closely with the IICPSR staff and with other national counterparts and stakeholders to develop the attached JP on Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls in the Cairo Region Programme.

The JP document was prepared in a participatory manner, engaging all the right stakeholders, and it promises to be an excellent pilot initiative geared towards improving the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighborhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls.

Building on national level policy recommendations, the Center's interventions in collaboration with local NGOs through the Programme aims at making local level interventions; building the capacities and knowledge of Religious Leaders on GBV, as well as raising the awareness of the community on the view of Islam on GBV to eradicate Gender Based Violence in the pilot neighborhoods. As a joint initiative, UN Agencies (namely UNHABITAT, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA) will collaborate with local NGOs, local government, private sector and community representatives to identify a vision for the pilot neighborhoods as well as identify priority interventions.

In this respect, the IICPSR is pleased to be among the national counterparts supporting project activities and we look forward in working with all the partners under this project to ensure that the project delivers results in a timely and effective manner.

Looking forward to working with you under this new JP.



Director of the Center

Prof. Dr. Gamal I. Serour

P.O.BOX: 11651 - 1894

TEL. : 5122749 - 5122406 - 5122428

FAX : (202) 5122749

ADDRESS: Cairo - Al-Darrassa - Al-Azhar University

ص.ب. : ١١٦٥١ - ١٨٩٤ القاهرة

تليفون : ٥١٢٢٧٤٩ - ٥١٢٢٤٠٦ - ٥١٢٢٧٤٨

فاكس : ٥١٢٢٧٤٩ (٢٠٢)

العنوان: القاهرة - الدارسة - جامعة الأزهر - مبنى الإدارة الطبية - الدور الرابع

March 14, 2012

Dear UNFPA and UN Women Colleagues,

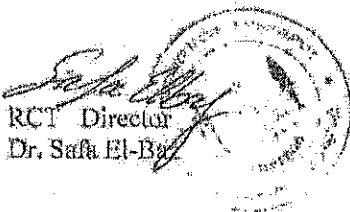
The Regional Center for Training would like to extend its sincere thanks to the UN Agencies in Egypt for working closely with the RCT staff and with other national counterparts and stakeholders to develop the attached JP on Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls in the Cairo Region Programme.

The JP document was prepared in a participatory manner, engaging all the right stakeholders, and it promises to be an excellent pilot initiative geared towards improving the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighborhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls.

Building on national level policy recommendations, the Center's interventions in collaboration with MOHP through the Programme aims at making local level interventions: upgrading public health services with enhanced capacities to better respond to Gender Based Violence in the pilot neighborhoods. As a joint initiative, UN Agencies (namely UNHABITAT, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA) will collaborate with local NGOs, local government, private sector and community representatives to identify a vision for the pilot neighborhoods as well as identify priority interventions.

In this respect, the RCT is pleased to be among the national counterparts supporting project activities and we look forward in working with all the partners under this project to ensure that the project delivers results in a timely and effective manner.

Looking forward to working with you under this new JP.

  
RCT Director  
Dr. Safa El-Bay