

ENPI – Neighbourhood – Mediterranean and Eastern Europe

Final evaluation of "Emergency Employment Investment Project"

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Specific Contract Nr 2018/402-141

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Pohl Consulting & Associates GmbH
and
Transport & Infrastructure
Expertise Group



Final evaluation of "Emergency Employment Investment Project"

Specific Contract Nr 2018/402-141

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This report has been prepared with the financial assistance of the European Commission. The views expressed herein are those of the consultants and therefore in no way reflect the official opinion of the European Commission.

Report prepared by

Mr. MANSOUR Antoine
Team Leader
Ms. ALNASER Faihaa
Key Expert 2

Report revised by:

Ms SIMIN Milica
Senior Project Manager
at Pohl Consulting & Associates

Contractor's name and address

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE
EXPERTISE GROUP EZHZ (TIEG)
Mr Michel Doumont, Project Director
Staré Grunty 186, SK - 841 04 Bratislava, Slovakia
Tel. +421 (0)903 294 937
Fax : +421 (0)2 64 360 171
E-mail : m.doumont@tieg-eeig.eu

Project Implemented by Pohl
Consulting & Associates &
TIEG

[FINAL EVALUATION OF "EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT
INVESTMENT PROJECT" SPECIFIC CONTRACT NR 2018/402-141]

Dissemination

The European Union Delegation in Egypt contracted an external evaluation of the EU-funded project, the Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP), which was developed jointly by the European Union (EU), the Egyptian Government (GoE) and the World Bank (WB), for the period 2013 – 2018. The Project came at a critical time following the uprising on 25th January 2011 which had serious implications on economic development that resulted in increased poverty and unemployment. EEIP was built as a complementary programme to the World Bank Emergency Labour Intensive Investment Project (ELIIP). The European Union funded the project with a grant amounting to EUR 69.8 million. MSMEDA was the implementing agency of the project.

The overall objective of EEIP was to contribute to poverty reduction through activities supporting employment creation and income generation for the poor with the view that the improvement of the economic situation would contribute to social stability and cohesion. The project was focused on the poorest areas and villages in the lowest 20 per cent of the poverty map, mainly located in Upper Egypt.

The evaluation assessed the Project using the five standard evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. In addition, the evaluation assessed: (1) the EU/IBRD added value; (2) the coherence of the Action itself; and (3) EU visibility.

The Evaluation of the Project for the period 2013-2018 revealed that the Project has exceeded its targets in the creation of short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers; improvement of access to basic infrastructure and community services to the target population in poor areas; and the improvement of the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment.

A total of 15.2 km roads was paved in Luxor (7 roads with a total length of 8.8 km) and Assiut (one road of 6.4km length). The paving of the roads benefitted an estimated total of 388 thousand beneficiaries and created short term employment totaling 66 thousand person/days of work. A total of 491 projects were implemented in the areas of: environmental cleaning, early childhood education, mother and child health awareness and illiteracy eradication. They contributed to the creation and/or maintenance of community services, supporting labour intensive community service sub-projects through grants to 477 NGOs and Community Development Associations (CDAs), and contributing to the creation of more than 17M persons/days of work with an average of 70% female participation and 89% youth participation. The Project facilitated the transitions of unemployed into wage- and self-employment, as a total of 13 thousand people was employed: 47% through wage employment and 53% through self-employment.

The evaluation also revealed that as a result of the Project, the culture of permanent employment was introduced in the society and more particularly in the rural areas. The Project helped in establishing and developing relations between the rural communities and the private sector and had an impact on the empowerment of women. The employment changed the life of beneficiaries, particularly of women who expressed that their self-confidence, self-esteem and independence increased thanks to the project.

[التقييم النهائي لمشروع الاستثمار في التوظيف في الحالات الملحة والطارئة "عقد
خاص رقم 2018 / 402-141]

تنفيذ المشروع من قبل
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إعلان

أبرم وفد الاتحاد الأوروبي الموجود في مصر عقد تقييم خارجي للمشروع الممول من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي وهو مشروع الاستثمار في التوظيف في الحالات الملحة والطارئة (EEIP)، الذي تم تطويره بالاشتراك بين الاتحاد الأوروبي (EU) والحكومة المصرية (GoE) والبنك الدولي (WB)، للفترة الممتدة بين سنة 2013 - 2018. جاء المشروع في وقت حرج بعد الانتفاضة في 25 يناير 2011 والتي كان لها آثار خطيرة على التنمية الاقتصادية وأدت إلى زيادة الفقر والبطالة. تم إنشاء EEIP كبرنامج تكميلي لمشروع البنك الدولي للاستثمار المكثف في حالات الطوارئ (ELIIP). مول الاتحاد الأوروبي المشروع بمنحة بلغت 69.8 مليون يورو. كانت MSMEDA هي الجهة المنفذة للمشروع.

كان الهدف العام لمشروع EEIP هو المساهمة في الحد من الفقر من خلال الأنشطة التي تدعم خلق فرص العمل وخلق فرص الدخل للفقراء لتحقيق مقولة بأن تحسين الوضع الاقتصادي من شأنه أن يسهم في الاستقرار والتماسك الاجتماعي. ركز المشروع على أفقر المناطق والقرى الأفقر ضمن 20 في المائة من خريطة الفقر، والتي تقع بشكل أساسي في منطقة صعيد مصر.

اعتمد تقييم المشروع على استخدام معايير التقييم الخمسة القياسية، وهي: الصلة بالمشروع والفعالية والكفاءة والاستدامة والأثر. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، قامت الشركة بتقييم: (1) القيمة المضافة للاتحاد الأوروبي / البنك الدولي للإنشاء والتعمير؛ (2) تماسك العمل نفسه؛ و (3) رؤية الاتحاد الأوروبي.

كشفت تقييم المشروع للفترة 2013-2018 أن المشروع قد تخطى الأهداف الموضوعية له من حيث خلق فرص عمل قصيرة الأجل للعاطلين عن العمل بين فئة العمال غير الماهرة وشبه الماهرة؛ تحسين الوصول إلى البنية الأساسية والخدمات المجتمعية للسكان المستهدفين في المناطق الفقيرة؛ وتحسين قابلية توظيف الفئات المستهدفة من خلال التدريبات القصيرة الأجل لتسهيل الانتقال إلى قطاع العمل بأجر والأعمال الحرة.

تم تعيين 15.2 كم من الطرق في مدينة الأقصر (7 طرق بطول إجمالي يبلغ 8.8 كم) ومدينة أسيوط (طريق واحد بطول 6.4 كم). استفاد من رصف الطرق ما مجموعه 388 ألف مستفيد وخلق فرص عمل قصيرة الأجل بلغ مجموعها 66 ألف شخص / يوم عمل. تم تنفيذ ما مجموعه 491 مشروعًا في مجالات: التنظيف البيئي والتعليم في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة والتوعية الصحية للأمهات والأطفال والقضاء على الأمية. وساهموا في إنشاء و / أو الحفاظ على الخدمات المجتمعية ودعم المشاريع الفرعية لخدمة المجتمع كثيفة العمالة من خلال المنح المقدمة إلى 477 منظمة غير حكومية وجمعيات تنمية المجتمع والمساهمة في توفير أكثر من 17 مليون شخص / يوم عمل بـ 70٪ مشاركة الإناث و 89٪ مشاركة الشباب كم توسط. سهّل المشروع انتقال العاطلين عن العمل إلى قطاع الأعمال الحرة والعمل بأجر، حيث تم توظيف ما مجموعه 13 ألف شخص: 47٪ من خلال العمل بأجر و 53٪ من خلال الأعمال الحرة.

وكشفت التقييم أيضًا أنه بفضل المشروع، تم إدخال ثقافة العمالة الدائمة في المجتمع وبشكل خاص في المناطق الريفية. ساعد المشروع في إقامة وتطوير العلاقات بين المجتمعات الريفية والقطاع الخاص وكان له تأثير على تمكين المرأة من دخول سوق العمل. غير العمل في المشروع حياة المستفيدين منه، خاصة النساء اللائي أعربن عن تفتن بأنفسهن واحترامهن لذاتهن واستقلتهن بفضل المشروع.

Table of contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
I. INTRODUCTION	12
A. <i>The Context</i>	12
B. <i>Objectives of EEIP</i>	13
C. <i>Key EU partners</i>	15
D. <i>Total funding by component</i>	17
II. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION	18
A. <i>Objectives</i>	18
B. <i>The evaluation matrix, evaluation criteria and key evaluations questions</i>	18
C. <i>Limitations of the evaluation</i>	21
III. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH OF THE EVALUATION	22
A. <i>Reconstruction of the intervention logic</i>	22
B. <i>Tools of the evaluation</i>	24
C. <i>Structure of the evaluation report</i>	28
IV. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION	29
A. <i>Relevance</i>	29
B. <i>Efficiency</i>	32
C. <i>Effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the three components</i>	37
D. <i>EU/IBRD added value</i>	99
E. <i>Coherence</i>	99
F. <i>EU visibility</i>	100
V. LESSONS LEARNT	103
VI. CONCLUSIONS	104
VII. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	108
ANNEX 1: EVALUATION MATRIX	110
ANNEX 2: LIST OF PEOPLE MET	118
ANNEX 3	134
ANNEX 4: LIST OF REVIEWED DOCUMENTS.....	136
ANNEX 5: BRIEFS ON NGOS SELECTED IN THE SAMPLE.....	137

List of tables

	Page
Table 1. Number of activities in the sample as compared to total Project's activities	6
Table 2. Budget of the project	17
Table 3. Governorates covered in the field work	25
Table 4. Number of NGOs in the sample according to poorest Governorates and their districts (Component 2)	25
Table 5. Distribution of all projects in the Governorates/districts covered in the field work (Component 2)	26
Table 6. Percent of projects covered by the sample in the seven governorates	28
Table 7. Costs reported per component at project closing	32
Table 8. Indicators of achievement for Employment-intensive small-scale Infrastructure sub-projects	38
Table 9. Total labour employed in Assiut and Luxor governorates according to the level of skills	38
Table 10. Number of beneficiaries of the paved roads in Luxor and Assiut governorates	47
Table 11. Distribution of sub-projects of Component 2 per sector, 2014, 2018.	53
Table 12. Indicators of achievements - Employment-intensive community service sub-projects	55
Table 13. Indicators of Achievements by sub-components (Component 2) – March 2018	56
Table 14. Sample of NGOs operating in the health sector	59
Table 15. Indicators of achievement for the health sub-component of Component 2	60
Table 16. Sample of NGOs operating in the environment sub-component of C2	66
Table 17. Indicators of achievement in the Environment sub-component of C2	66
Table 18. Sample of NGOs operating in Youth Initiatives sub-component of C2	70
Table 19. Indicators of achievement of the Youth Initiatives sub-component of C2	70
Table 20. Sample of NGOs operating in the literacy education sub-component of C2	75
Table 21. Indicators of achievement for the Literacy Education sub-component of C2	75
Table 22. Sample of NGOs operating in Kindergartens sub-component of C2	77
Table 23. Indicators of achievement for the Kindergartens sub-component of C2	77
Table 24. List of NGOs of the sample according to governorate in Component 3	84
Table 25. Indicators of achievement of the employability programme	85
Table 26. Indicators of Achievements in Wage-employment	85
Table 27. Indicators of achievements in self-employment	91
Table 28. Visibility budget by major activity	102

List of figures

	Page
Figure 1. Poverty map of Egypt, 2013	13
Figure 2. Ranking of governorates according to percent of poor 2013	14
Figure 3. Total funding of Project by component: Data are in percentage and millions of Euros	17
Figure 4. Intervention logic	23
Figure 5. Actual cost at project closing per component	33
Figure 6. Roads rehabilitated in Luxor governorate	40
Figure 7. El Deer Rural Road in Esna district (Luxor governorate)	41
Figure 8. El Shoghab Rural Road in Esna district (Luxor governorate)	41
Figure 9. Nag El Arab Rural Road in Manshiyet Nuba village in Tod district (Luxor governorate)	43
Figure 10. El khawaled School Road in El Adaysat village in Tod district (Luxor governorate)	43
Figure 11. Meshimish road in Armant district (Luxor governorate)	44
Figure 12. El Nagea Dongul Rural Road in Armant district (Luxor governorate)	44
Figure 13. Map of the upgraded road in Assiut (districts of Manfalout / El Qousiya)	45
Figure 14. Before paving: El shaghab Rural Road, Esna District, Luxor	46
Figure 15. After paving: El shaghab Rural Road (2.6 km), Esna District, Luxor	46
Figure 16. Distribution of funding in Component 2: Data are in percentage and in millions of Euros	51

Figure 17. Distribution of labour in Component 2: Data are in percentage and in number of person/days	52
Figure 18. Distribution of poor and funding by poorest governorate in Component 2	53
Figure 19. Female labour out of total number per sector in Component 2	57
Figure 20. Distribution of labour by skill level in Component 2	58
Figure 21. New commercial market for vegetables and fruits in Assiut	73
Figure 22. Actual disbursements by governorate in Component 3	82
Figure 23. Total wage and self-employed beneficiaries of Component 3 by governorate	83
Figure 24. Wage-employment by gender according to governorates	86
Figure 25. Number of self-employed according to governorate by gender	91
Figure 26: Pictures on visibility actions	100

List of Acronyms

AYB	Alashanik Ya Baladi Association for Sustainable Development
BDS	Business Development Services
BSS	Beneficiary Satisfaction Study
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDA	Community Development Association
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DBs	Direct beneficiaries
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EEIP	Emergency Employment Investment Project
ELIP	Emergency Labor Intensive Investment Project
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ESSAF	Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EPM	Egypt Poverty Map
GoE	Government of Egypt
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHs	Households
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBs	Indirect beneficiaries
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISN	Interim Strategy Note
ILO	International Labour Organization
KE	Key expert
KG	Kindergarten
MAAN	Together Association for Development & Environment
MIS	Management Information System
MNA	Middle East North Africa
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MiSMESIS	Support to the Implementation of Strategies to Foster MSME Development in Egypt
MSME	Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprise
MSMEDA	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency
MIIC	Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PDP	Participatory Development Programme
PIP	Participatory Infrastructure Project
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PWP	Public Works Programme
REDEC	Regional Enterprises Development Centre
RPA	Rapid Participatory Appraisal
RETF	Recipient Executed Trust Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
SFD	Social Fund for Development (now MSMEDA)
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Poverty rate in Egypt jumped from 21 per cent in 2009 to 25 per cent in 2011. Unemployment increased from 8.8 percent before the revolution (2010) to 11.9 percent in 2011, to reach 13.2 percent in 2013. Women and youth were the most affected by unemployment. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, especially those who are already unemployed, are more vulnerable as they are among the poorest segment of society. In this context, the government of Egypt (GoE) recognized the need for the country to launch the implementation of a Public Works Programme (PWP) for Egypt that would adopt labour intensive techniques to generate job opportunities and address Egypt's short-term employment needs on an emergency basis.

The Emergency Employment Investment Project in Egypt (EEIP) came at a critical time following the January 25th uprising which had serious implications on economic development while resulting in increased poverty and unemployment. EEIP is a project that was developed jointly by the EU, the Egyptian Government (GoE) and the World Bank (WB), for the period 2013 – 2018. The European Union supported the project with a grant amounting to EUR 69.8 million as a stand-alone complementary financing to the USD 200 million loan that GoE received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) under the Emergency Labour Intensive Investment Project (ELIIP).

The overall objective of EEIP was to contribute to poverty reduction through activities supporting employment creation and income generation for the poor with the view that the improvement of the economic situation of the rural areas would contribute to social stability and cohesion. The project was focused on rural areas identified in the poverty map in the governorates of Upper Egypt and villages in the lowest 20 per cent of the poverty map.

The Project is expected to achieve the four following specific objectives:

1. To create short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in selected locations in Egypt;
2. To contribute to the creation and/or maintenance of community infrastructure and services;
3. To improve access to basic infrastructure and community services to the target population in poor areas;
4. To improve the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment.

The Project's activities consisted of four major components:

- Component 1: Employment-Intensive small-scale infrastructure subprojects.
- Component 2: Employment-Intensive community service subprojects and youth employment activities in urban and in rural areas.
- Component 3: Improving workers' employability.
- Component 4: Horizontal and Capacity Building Activities.

The evaluation assessed the Action using the five standard evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. In addition, the evaluation assessed: (1) the EU/IBRD added value; (2) the coherence of the Action itself; and (3) EU visibility.

The evaluation team used three major tools:

1. Review of secondary data.
2. Collection of primary data during the field work phase through key informant interviews.
3. Collection of primary data through focus groups undertaken in the most vulnerable governorates.

For Component 1, all projects were selected in the evaluation. A total of 63 NGOs was selected for Component 2, representing 13 % of total NGOs. As for Component 3, thirteen NGOs were selected representing 31% of total NGOs taking part in this component.

Table 1. Number of activities in the sample as compared to total Project's activities

Component	Total number of activities benefitting from the project	Number of activities sampled by the evaluation	Evaluation sample rate
1 - Employment-Intensive small-scale infrastructure subprojects.	8	8	100%
2 - Employment-Intensive community service subprojects and youth employment activities in urban and in rural areas	491	63	13%
3 - Improving workers' employability.	42	13	31%
4 - Horizontal and Capacity Building Activities.	No applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	541	84	15.5%

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

Relevance

- The Project was highly relevant to Egypt's development priorities and was in line with the EU National Indicative Programme for Egypt and the strategic objectives of the World Bank.
- The Project design took into consideration lessons learnt from past experiences. It described well the problems faced by Egypt and their articulation with the intended objectives and results, which continue to be relevant to the needs and priorities of the vulnerable communities. The indicators of the developed logical framework, however, were mostly output/result oriented lacking to reflect the measurement of outcomes/specific objectives and to provide the adequate framework for monitoring and evaluation.
- The issue of sustainability of the project was adequately described in the original design placing emphasis on the development of the capacity of MSMEDA and other stakeholders as well as on the environmental sustainability.

Effectiveness

1. Creation of Short-term employment opportunities

- The small-scale local infrastructure public works, which was very well appreciated by the beneficiaries, exceeded its target in terms of short-term jobs created as well as in the average labour intensity, with higher percentage of unskilled labour in Assiut as compared to Luxor.

- The Project (Component 2) achieved significant results and exceeded its targets in terms of number of beneficiaries, percent of women and youth employed, as well as in the labour-intensity of the sub-projects. This component achieved high percentage of female participation, particularly in the health sector, education and kindergartens.
- The direct beneficiaries, most of them were unemployed, expressed their high satisfaction of the community social services sub-projects since they enabled them to earn an income and improve the socio-economic conditions of their family.

2. Improving access to basic infrastructure

- The selection of the roads to be paved according to the benefits to be gained by the local community was a determinant factor in improving the effectiveness of the project. The selection committee consisted of the governorate, the local units (municipalities), the Road and Irrigation public authority and MSMEDA. The selection was based on the road that had the highest score in terms of benefits to the community.
- The paved roads (a total of 15.2 km) resulted in improved access of the local communities to social services, schools, health centres, farms and in reducing the cost and time for farmers in transporting and/or marketing their products.

3. Improving access to community services

- The setting up of strict criteria through a two-stage process for the selection of NGOs that were eligible for grants was a determinant factor for the effectiveness of the project.
- The Project was effective in changing the attitudes and conservative tradition of the vulnerable communities towards improved hygiene and the protection of environment.
- Raising awareness of the community of the importance of childhood education and working closely with the mothers to better deal with their children resulted in higher enrolment rate and improved level of education.
- The project was effective in facilitating and improving access of the vulnerable communities to literacy education through awareness-raising and the conduct of literacy education. Obtaining a literacy certificate (which is a national requirement) from the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education resulted in increasing job opportunities for the indirect beneficiaries.
- The pre- and post-surveys conducted by the NGOs involved in Health Care on the intended indirect beneficiaries are an effective tool to measure the results of the interventions.
- The Project succeeded, through awareness campaigns, in changing the attitudes of the community towards the use of the support provided by the health promoters, in increasing the awareness of the women towards their health rights and facilitating and improving access of the community to the health centers.
- The complementary interventions, particularly in health and literacy education, provided by a certain number of NGOs outside the scope of the project (i.e. training and supporting women beneficiaries of the projects in income-generating activities) have enhanced the effectiveness of the project.

4. Improving the employability of the target groups in wage and self-employment

- The Project achieved high retention rate in job placement and in overcoming the challenges faced to attract women applicants in view of the social conservative culture that predominates in rural areas in particular.
- The Project was effective in facilitating the transition of unemployed into self-employment through the provision of an integrated set of services (vocational training, business training, financing).

- The Project achieved better results when combining business training with micro-credit and technical support/coaching over a period of one year, and/or when supporting self-employed to run their business as a group.

Efficiency

- The Project results were achieved with optimal use of human and financial resources, as planned activities were completed within budget by exceeding the number of target beneficiaries and the number of outputs, with funding disbursed according to the poorest governorates.
- The implementation of the Project activities was completed on time thanks to the flexibility of the processes and procedures in terms of budget reallocation from one line to another in order to meet emerging requirements.
- The direct interventions of MSMEDA regional offices with the relevant public authorities to support the NGOs in solving problems faced with the local authorities have improved the efficiency of the Project.
- The efficiency of the Project was enhanced by the lessons learnt and knowledge sharing from the regular monitoring of activities and results (i.e. ROM reports, annual reports) and the evaluations conducted by the World Bank/MSMEDA, as well as by the effective Management Information System of MSMEDA.

Sustainability

- MSMEDA was able to enhance its organizational and institutional capacity through the capacity-building programmes and the competences and experience gained in the implementation of the EU/IBRD Project and other projects.
- Though short-term jobs created by public works are not sustainable (and they were not intending to be), the paved roads will continue to be accessible to the local community in view of the financial commitment of local authorities to maintain and rehabilitate the roads if necessary.
- NGOs gained competences and developed their skills through their participation in several capacity-building workshops supported by MSMEDA. NGOs confirmed that the training enhanced their capacity to implement similar projects in the future, while some NGOs were able to continue and sustain the interventions.
- The Project achieved impressive unintended results in terms of sustainability of short-term employment (Component 2) particularly semi-skilled and skilled workers who found jobs in other projects of the same NGOs or in other associations or public agencies, thanks to the skills and experience gained in the EU Project.
- The lack of follow-up by most NGOs of the beneficiaries made difficult to assess whether the jobs created through wage-employment and self-employment were sustainable, though the self-employment businesses supported by micro-credit proved to be more sustainable in view of the technical support provided by the relevant NGOs to the businesses for one year duration.
- The organization of self-employed into small business groups (4-6 beneficiaries) enabled the beneficiaries to acquire sufficient tool/equipment (instead of the small grant provided when operating individually the business) and sustain their operations.

Impact

- Poverty rate declined from 25% in 2011 to 16.1% in 2015, while youth women unemployment rate dropped from 52% in 2013 to 38.3% in 2017. This impact cannot be attributed to the Project only since it is difficult to measure in concrete terms the impact of the Project on poverty reduction and unemployment rate in Egypt.

- The Project clearly had a positive impact on social cohesion of the community, on the empowerment of women and on their integration in the society. The women who benefitted from the project and were interviewed by the evaluation team have expressed their increased confidence, self-esteem and feel stronger to express their views.
- The projects related to environment resulted in changing the attitudes of the community (and not only the direct beneficiaries) towards the importance of disposing the waste for its collection by the local units/municipalities.
- The Project had positive impact on increasing the access of the community to the social services. Increased coordination and cooperation between the implementing NGOs and the social centres developed thanks to the Project.
- The impact of Component 1 on facilitating the access to infrastructure was impressive, as the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries exceeded by far the number of the people that benefitted directly from the projects (by 55.6%) The indirect beneficiaries are the agricultural workers, other villages in the area, merchants interested in buying agricultural goods, etc...
- The experience and skills gained by the implementing NGOs of the Project enabled them to request and obtain additional funding for other projects from various sources.

EU/IBRD Added Value

The joint efforts of EU and IBRD constituted a major factor for enhancing the unique role of the Project. EU/IBRD joint efforts have increased the effectiveness and the efficiency of the intervention, while the complementarity between these two funds created synergies and enhanced knowledge sharing and lessons learnt. International organizations interventions (ILO and UNDP) in poverty reduction were relatively too small in size to make a difference.

Coherence

The “internal” coherence of EEIP is demonstrated by the fact that the three components of the Project are well linked together to achieve the main objectives of employment creation and improved access to community infrastructure and community services. The “external” coherence is in line with the EU policy, as it addresses several priority areas mentioned in the Joint Communication of the European Commission (A new response to a changing Neighbourhood)¹. EEIP complements other EU initiatives. It was also developed in complementarity with the on-going EU support to the Technical and vocational education and training reform, as well as with both GIZ Projects: The Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP) and the Participatory Infrastructure Project (PIP).

EU Visibility

MSMEDA implemented a 3-year communication and visibility plan. All publications and leaflets clearly mentioned the EU logo and EU contribution to all Project’s activities. Banners on the paved roads mentioning EU contribution as well as posters and panels in the NGOs offices and Power point presentations of NGOs were found during the field visits. The EU visibility materials have shown the impact generated on beneficiaries thanks to the EEIP interventions and on how the latter have improved their socio-economic conditions.

LESSONS LEARNT

¹ EU, "A new response to a changing Neighbourhood", Joint Communication of the European Commission and of the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, 25 May 2011

1. Starting a self-employment project with the provision of grants only proved, in several cases, to lack sustainability, as the beneficiaries were left without any support. The experience of Maan (Together Association for Development & Environment), one of the implementing NGO of Component 3, which consisted of complementing the grant with a loan (micro-credit) of one-year duration and with the follow-up of beneficiaries has ensured the sustainability of the self-employment projects.
2. The organization of self-employed beneficiaries into small business groups (4-6 beneficiaries) enabled them to acquire sufficient tool/equipment (instead of the small grant provided when operating individually the business) to run their business and sustain their operations.
3. When charging nominal fees on services provided by the sub-project, NGOs were able to sustain their operations and continue the provision of services beyond the duration of the sub-project (environment and kindergarten). This can be considered as best practice to duplicate in future interventions.
4. The close cooperation that was forged by MSMEDA regional offices with the governors as well as with line ministries was determinant in facilitating the operations of the NGOs and solving any pending issue.
5. The creation of a follow-up committee from local stakeholders proved to yield positive results in sustaining the interventions of the sub-projects in Component 2. It has proved to be an effective way to ensure continuation of the services to the households.
6. NGOs achieved better results when they were able to provide services to the beneficiaries outside the scope of the sub-projects by complementing the project's activities with other tools of interventions and other running programs.
7. Health awareness-raising combined with literacy education or other support services have proved to enhance the participation of women in the sub-project, in view of the perception of women, which consider literacy education as more important than health awareness. In fact, conducting visits to houses to raise awareness on health issues was a challenge for the NGOs in view of the cultural and conservative barriers.
8. Partnership of NGOs with other associations resulted in enhancing the results of the sub-projects, as the partnership helped in increasing the outreach of the NGOs interventions and benefitted larger number of beneficiaries, while providing an opportunity for these associations to gain experience and enhance their management skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. MSMEDA should look at any project as a tool to achieve its goals and strategic objectives. This would entail that MSMEDA does not consider the results achieved in any project as an end, but as a mean to realize its vision. This would require from MSMEDA to enhance coordination among its different departments and to use the several tools it has to maximize the benefits of any project to the target groups through complementing it with other interventions.
2. MSMEDA should link the interventions at the governorate level to the national policy level, with the view to enhance the government response to the poverty crisis. For that purpose, knowledge management should include sharing lessons learnt at the governorate level while ensuring that these lessons are shared with the relevant authorities at the central/national level. MSMEDA should also encourage and support the creation of formal networks of NGOs operating in the same sector at the governorate level with the view to share lessons learnt, improve their interventions and communicate their findings to the national level.

3. Socio-economic benefits of the various components of the Project should be measured in concrete terms for the purpose of prioritization of interventions in the future.
4. The linkages of community services sub-projects with the public services (health, education, environment, etc.) at the district and governorate levels should be enhanced together with the development of capacity of public services and the improvement of their operations with the purpose to enhance the sustainability and impact of the projects and maximize the benefits for the community.
5. Supporting the organizational capacity of small associations would enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of future projects that are implemented by umbrella or consortium organizations. There is a need to strengthen the organizational capacity of Community Development Association (CDAs) and local associations which are partners of larger NGOs.
6. A unified methodology for community mobilization involving all stakeholders in the community, action plan formulation and identification of priority projects needs to be developed by MSMEDA with the view to ensure ownership by the local community and sustainability of the interventions.
7. NGOs should take advantage of their easiest access to rural areas than the private sector and their potential to reach the unemployed in order to play a more active role in permanent job placement. The findings of this evaluation show that the recruitment through NGOs is much faster and less costly than the recruitment process made by the company or employment offices. By doing so, the relevant NGOs would be able to strengthen their employment unit, play an important role in job creation and ensure sustainability, even partially, of their operation in job placement.
8. In future interventions related to support to self-employment and small businesses, and in order to enhance businesses sustainability, MSMEDA should target its funding to the NGOs that can provide micro-credit, whether directly or in partnership with micro-credit institutions, in addition to the provision of business development services in the early stage of the business start-ups.
9. A program that would integrate two or more components would result in increased impact for the community, such as the support to farmers in conjunction with the pavement of roads or in conjunction with community social services and promotion of income generating activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Context

Economic growth in Egypt was severely affected as a result of the 2008/2009 global financial crisis which led to reduced foreign investment and access of Egyptian enterprises to financial markets. GDP growth, in fact, declined from 7.1% in 2008 to 5.1% in 2010, and continued to decline to reach 2.2% in 2012². The effects of the global economic slowdown throughout 2009 forced up to 500,000 Egyptian workers employed in the Gulf countries to return home due to job losses. Egypt's population was hit hard by the global food crisis, which resulted in the prices of basic foodstuffs in Egypt going up by 26.5% by early 2008 - more than double the annual overall inflation rate of 12.5%. This exacerbated social tensions and led to worker strikes and demonstrations in 2008 and in the first half of 2009³.

Poverty rate, in fact, jumped from 21 per cent in 2009 to 25 per cent in 2011⁴. Unemployment increased from 8.8 percent before the revolution (2010) to 11.9 percent in 2011, to reach 13.2 percent in 2013. Women and youth were (and still are) the most affected by unemployment. While unemployment rate for men almost double between 2010 (4.8%) and 2013 (9.8%), the unemployment rate for women increased from 22.1% to 24.2% in respective years. The unemployment rates are much higher for youth: 28.6% for men in 2013 as compared to 52% for women⁵.

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers, especially those who were already unemployed, were more vulnerable as they were among the poorest segment of society. Unemployment could have been a trigger for continued social unrest, hence the urgency of addressing this important issue⁶.

Egypt expanded its social safety net to mitigate the social stress linked to the 2008/2009 food crisis through subsidised food and cash transfer programmes which helped reducing extreme poverty. Nevertheless, they were not fully effective in the reduction of poverty rates. In this context, the GoE recognized the need for the country to launch the implementation of a Public Works Programme (PWP) for Egypt that would adopt labour intensive techniques to generate job opportunities and address Egypt's short-term employment needs on an emergency basis.

The Emergency Employment Investment Project in Egypt (EEIP) came at a critical time following the January 25th uprising which had serious implications on economic development while resulting in increased poverty and unemployment. EEIP is a project that was developed jointly by the EU, the Egyptian Government (GoE) and the World Bank (WB), for the period 2013 – 2018. The European Union supported the project with a grant amounting to EUR 69.8 million a stand-alone complementary financing to the USD 200 million loan that GoE received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) under the Emergency Labour Intensive Investment Project (ELIIP).

² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

³ European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Arab republic of Egypt National Indicative Programme 2011-2013

⁴ CAPMAS, (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics), Household Expenditure Survey, 2012.

⁵ <https://www.ilo.org/ilostat>

⁶ EU, Action Fiche, Emergency employment investment project in Egypt (ENPI/2012/024080)

B. Objectives of EEIP

1. Overall objective

The overall objective of EEIP was to contribute to poverty reduction through activities supporting employment creation and income generation for the poor with the view that the improvement of the economic situation of the rural areas would contribute to social stability and cohesion. The project was focused on rural areas identified in the poverty map in the governorates of Upper Egypt and villages in the lowest 20 per cent of the poverty map (figure 1).

Figure 1. Poverty map of Egypt

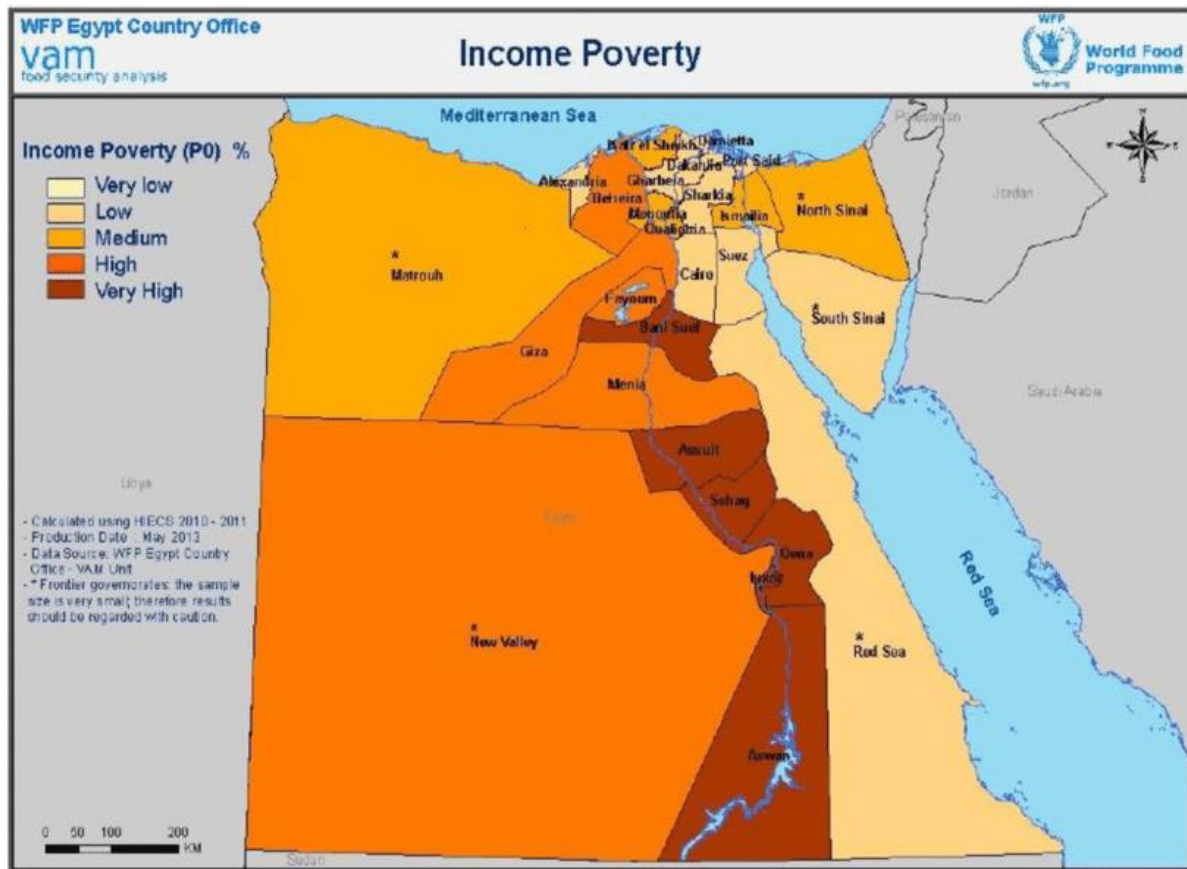
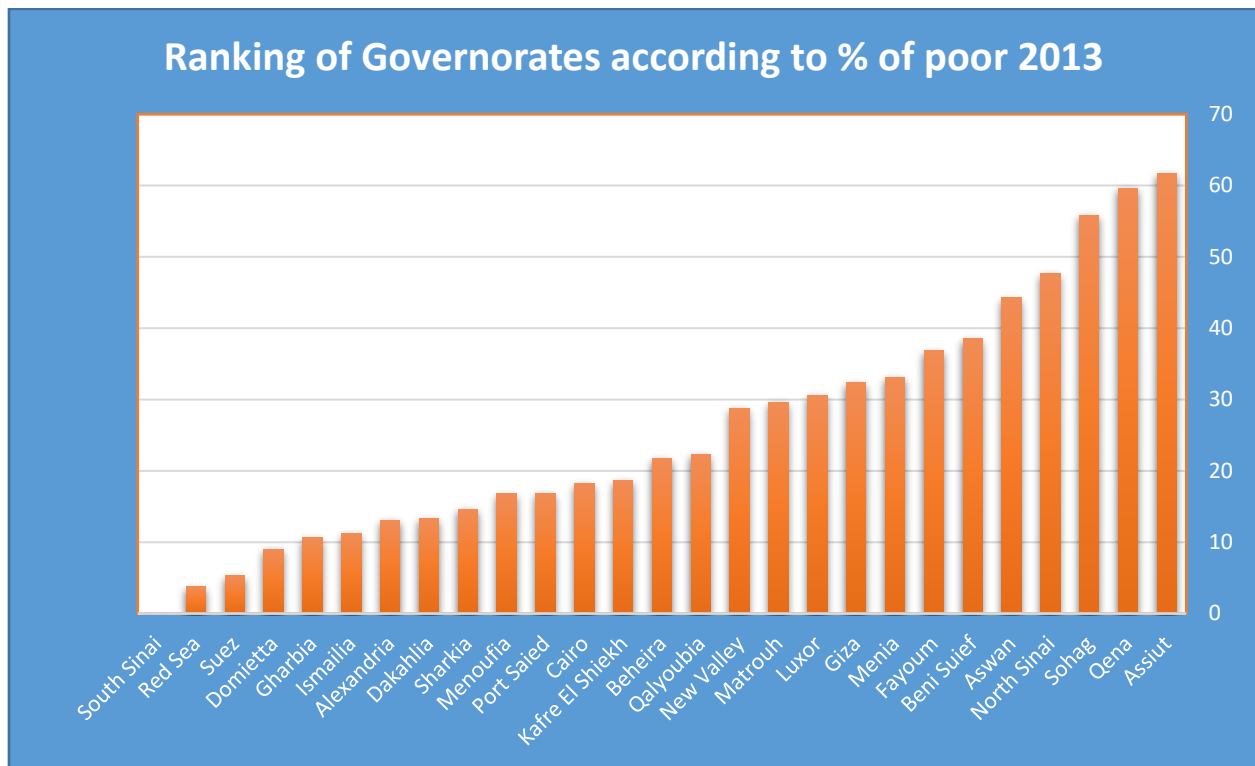


Figure 2. Ranking of governorates according to percent of poor 2013

2. Specific objectives

The Project was expected to achieve the four following specific objectives:

- (1) To create short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in selected locations in Egypt.
- (2) To contribute to the creation and/or maintenance of community infrastructure and services.
- (3) To improve access to basic infrastructure and community services to the target population in poor areas.
- (4) To improve the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment.

The expected results of the Project were:

- (1) Enhanced job creation and income generation capabilities, especially of the youth with temporary jobs created within local communities.
- (2) Established labour intensive small-scale infrastructures and intensive community service subprojects.
- (3) Improved access to services by deprived local communities.
- (4) Improved employability of a selected number of target groups through short-term trainings.

The Project's activities consisted of four major components:

- Component 1 - Employment-Intensive small-scale infrastructure subprojects: this first component was designed to support labour intensive small-scale local infrastructure public works subprojects. The labour intensive small-scale infrastructures subprojects included mainly the pavement of rural roads.
- Component 2 - Employment-Intensive community service subprojects and youth employment activities in urban and in rural areas: this second component was designed to support labour intensive community services subprojects, such as solid waste management/collection and environmental cleaning campaign in villages, early childhood education, mother and child health awareness home visits programs, employment in illiteracy eradication projects, and awareness campaign on employment opportunities. As part of the pilot projects it was also expected that selected NGOs and Community based Associations would be strengthened in their capacity to carry out youth employment interventions.
- Component 3 - Improving workers' employability: This third component was designed to provide short term trainings to selected participants targeted by the projects – special emphasis had to be given to women and youth – in rural and urban areas with a view to facilitate their transition into wage employment or self-employment. The short-term trainings focused on a range of subjects, such as basic skills, technical skills, life skills or entrepreneurial skills.
- Component 4 - Horizontal and Capacity Building Activities: This fourth component of activities included:
 - a) provision of project implementation support, including project management;
 - b) public information, communication and social mobilization strategy;
 - c) technical verification and quality assurance;
 - d) monitoring and evaluation;
 - e) capacity building for SFD and Governorates' staff, as well as for implementing NGOs.

C. Key EU partners

The key partners of the EU funded project were the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MIIC), IBRD, and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA), which was previously known as the Social Fund for Development (SFD):

- › MIIC, which chaired the steering committee of the project.
- › IBRD (WB), which was responsible of the overall technical and financial follow up of the project, the project being implemented under a Single Donor Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF), combining the EEIP (EU) grant with the ELIIP (IBRD) loan. The EU delegated also to IBRD in accordance with IBRD's own policies and procedures, the following tasks: the non-objection procedure (ex-ante control) on procurement and contracting procedures in line with the IBRD's Procurement Guidelines; and the transfer of the financing from the IBRD account holding the EU contribution to MSMEDA for the payments to third parties, according to the IBRD disbursement procedures.
- › MSMEDA, which was the contracting authority for the project under the supervision of the IBRD and in accordance with the rules and procedures of the IBRD. The 20 regional and 7 satellite offices of MSMEDA in targeted governorates were also involved in project implementation.

The other stakeholders of the project were:

- › The relevant line Ministries and their technical directorates involved in the Project activities.
- › The governorates/local authorities, which benefited from the Project implementation, particularly under Component 1 and 2 of the project.
- › The Community Development Associations (CDAs) and NGOs involved in Component 2 and 3.
- › International organizations that were implementing complementary and relevant interventions to the project.

D. Total funding by component

The Project allocated most of the funding to Component 2 (85%), followed by Component 3 (9%), Component 4 (5%) and Component 1 (1%).

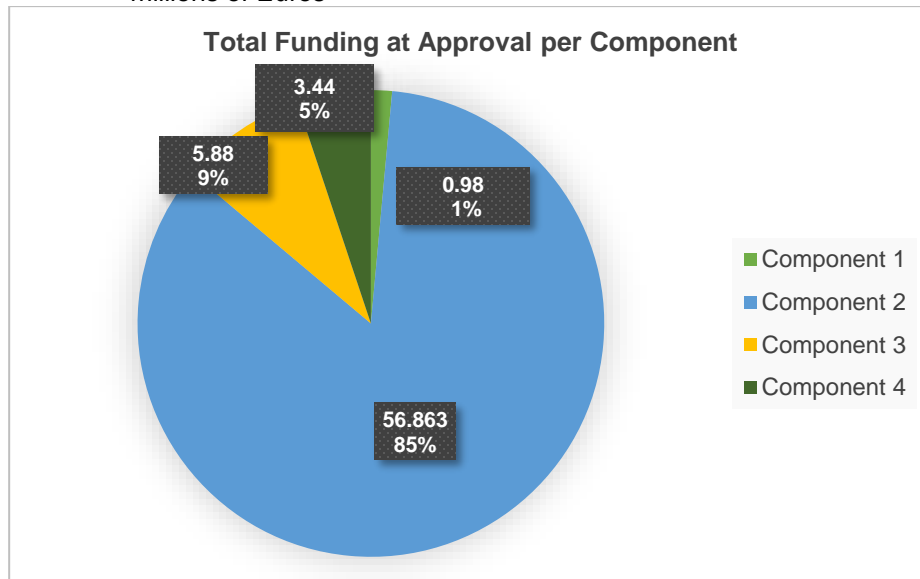
Table 2. Budget of the project

Description	Initial Budget (EUR)
<u>Component 1</u> - Employment-Intensive small-scale infrastructure subprojects	980,000
<u>Component 2</u> - Employment-Intensive community service subprojects and youth employment activities in urban and in rural areas	56,860,000
<u>Component 3</u> - Improving workers' employability.	5,882,000
<u>Component 4</u> - Horizontal and Capacity Building Activities*	3,440,000
IBRD staff costs for programme management preparation and supervision	778,000
Contingency	470,000
Total Direct costs	68,410,000
Bank indirect costs (2% of direct costs)	1,369,000
TOTAL COSTS	69,779,000

*Component 4 included the budget on visibility amounting to Euros 490,000

Source: Administration agreement of the project ENPI/2013/333-076 – Trust Fund N°072119

Figure 3. Total funding of Project by component: Data are in percentage and millions of Euros



II. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

A. Objectives

The main objectives of this evaluation were to provide the relevant services of the European Union, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- › An overall independent assessment of the past performance of the Emergency Employment Investment Project, paying particular attention to its results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results.
- › The key lessons learnt, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve current and future actions.

In particular, the evaluation serves to understand the performance of the Action, its enabling factors and those hampering a proper delivery of the results as to inform the planning of future EU interventions and Actions in the same sector.

B. The evaluation matrix, evaluation criteria and key evaluations questions

The evaluation assessed the Action using the five standard evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), namely:

- relevance,
- effectiveness,
- efficiency,
- sustainability
- and impact.

In addition, the evaluation assessed two EU specific evaluation criteria:

- the EU/IBRD added value;
- and the coherence of the Action itself.

In addition to these criteria, the evaluation team assessed the criteria of EU visibility.

The evaluation team formulated 11 key evaluation questions linked to the evaluation criteria; the key questions were assessed on the basis of judgement criteria and a number of indicators. The evaluation team formulated new indicators, particularly qualitative ones, in accordance with the objectives of the project, and which would provide an adequate framework for the evaluation. For that purpose, an evaluation matrix was prepared as a tool for data collection and analysis to facilitate the work of the evaluation team (see Annex 1: The Evaluation Matrix).

The Matrix was constructed in a hierarchical manner, consisting of the evaluation questions, their answers, judgement criteria, the related indicators, data collection and data sources. The analysed data collected through the Desk review and field work – entered into the Matrix – provided the basis to reply to the evaluation questions. The answers to the evaluation questions constituted the main body of the report, in addition to lessons learnt and recommendations. The assessment of the evaluation criteria took into consideration cross-cutting issues: gender and environment, as well as the relation of the Action to SDGs

and the extent to which rights-based approach methodology was followed in the identification/formulation documents.

(1) Evaluation criteria

Relevance: The analysis of relevance focused on the extent to which the design of the Project and its objectives addressed the problems, needs and priorities of the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries, particularly youth and women and the extent to which they were still relevant throughout Project implementation. The analysis of relevance assessed the extent to which the objectives of the project were in line with SDGs and national strategy related to poverty reduction and job creation. It assessed whether the project strategy laid the foundations for long-term sustainability of the results, including environmental sustainability, and whether the target beneficiaries had ownership of the project interventions and perceived the project as relevant to their needs.

Effectiveness: The assessment of effectiveness looked at the extent to which the Project results have been delivered as planned and its specific objectives have been met. The focus was on issues such as whether the planned benefits have been delivered and received by the target groups and to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. More particularly, the assessment of the effectiveness looked at the extent to which EEIP was effective in:

- Creating short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, particularly youths and women, in two major areas: labour intensive small-scale local infrastructure public works and community social services;
- Increasing access to basic infrastructure and community services to the target population in poor areas;
- Improving the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment.

Efficiency: The assessment of efficiency looked at the extent to which the costs of the Project were justified, given the effects it has achieved and the extent to which costs associated with the Project were proportionate to the benefits it generated. It looked at the extent to which results were produced efficiently with respect to cost and timeliness. Efficiency also addressed the extent to which the Project was managed efficiently with timely and efficient reporting and monitoring process.

Sustainability: The assessment of sustainability looked at the extent to which the benefits of the project are likely to continue after funding is withdrawn, and consequently the options for the key stakeholders to continue their operations in the future. Sustainability assessment looked at the areas of the project that are likely to be sustained and those that still needs future support. It discusses the conditions for sustainability of future EU interventions.

Impact: The assessment of impact looked at the extent to which the project contributed to social stability, poverty reduction, women empowerment, mitigation of the deterioration in the socio-economic conditions of deprived communities through increased access of the community to the social services. Impact looked also at the extent to which the EU/IBRD Project was a catalyst for implementing NGOs to get additional funding from other donors and organizations.

EU/IBRD ADDED VALUE: The analysis of the added value assessed the extent to which the combined Action of EU/EEIP with IRBD/ELIIP was conclusive in reaching the objectives set as well as the extent to which the project activities, results, and objectives reflected advantages for EU/IBRD intervention and their complementarity with other related programs and projects of donors/international organizations programs.

Coherence: The analysis of coherence assessed the extent to which the Project was coherent with the EU strategy in Egypt and with other EU policies and Member State Actions.

EU visibility: The evaluation team assessed the extent to which EU visibility is reflected in all project's activities and interventions.

(2) Key Evaluation questions

The following key evaluation questions were formulated for the following evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, in addition to the criteria of the EU/IBRD added value, the coherence of the Action itself, and EU visibility.

Relevance

1. To what extent the project addresses the problems, needs and priorities of the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries and its objectives are in line with SDGs and national strategy related to poverty reduction and job creation?

2. To what extent has the project strategy laid the foundations for long-term sustainability of the results, including environmental sustainability, through institutional arrangements and stakeholders' ownership?

Effectiveness

3. To what extent the project was effective in creating short-term employment opportunities for unemployed unskilled and semi-skilled workers in selected locations in Egypt?

4. To what extent the project was effective in improving the access to community services by deprived communities in urban and rural areas?

5. To what extent the project was effective in improving the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self- employment?

Efficiency

6. To what extent the project was managed efficiently, and results were produced efficiently with respect to cost and timeliness?

Sustainability

7. To what extent the benefits that resulted from interventions of the project will continue through adequate ownership, commitment, willingness displayed by the government, key partners and other stakeholders?

Impact

8. To what extent the project contributed to social stability, poverty reduction, employment creation, women empowerment and mitigation of the deterioration in the economic conditions of deprived communities?

EU/IBRD ADDED VALUE

9. To what extent the EU/IBRD was able to accomplish through the project that could not as well have been achieved by the sole interventions of other donors, SFD and government of Egypt?

Coherence

10. To what extent the Action was coherent with the EU strategy in Egypt and other EU policies and Member State Actions?

EU visibility

11. What visibility and public awareness of the EU has been created among the stakeholders?

C. Limitations of the evaluation

The main limitations of this evaluation are related to two factors:

- Limitations related to the geographical extent of the project: the time available for the field work constitutes a constraint to the evaluation team to cover all governorates and stakeholders and the large number of project interventions. The evaluation team has overcome, to the extent possible, these limitations by selecting a representative sample according to specific criteria and by using a mix of methodological tools (as elaborated later under “Approach of the evaluation”). It was careful not to generalize some results without conducting adequate triangulation of the data for the purpose of validation.
- Limitations related to the difficulty in reaching certain beneficiaries of the project: since the project was completed two years ago, it was difficult for several NGOs to trace their beneficiaries, particularly when the beneficiaries were unskilled or semi-skilled workers, youths looking for wage-employment and self-employment. Since a limited number of beneficiaries were available in some cases, focus groups were substituted to key informant interviews with a limited number of beneficiaries.

III. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH OF THE EVALUATION

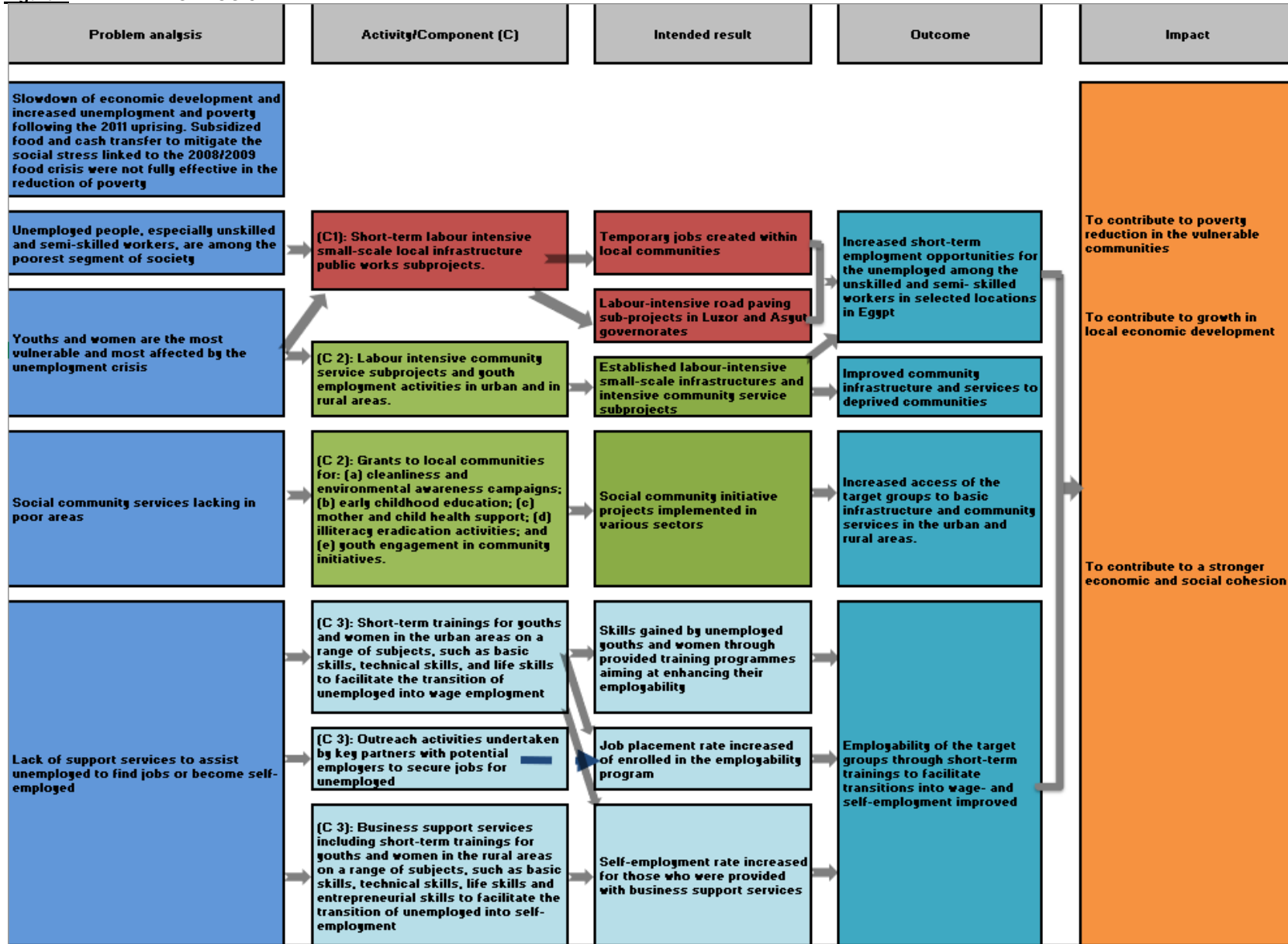
A. Reconstruction of the intervention logic

The evaluation team reviewed the current logical framework and reconstructed the intervention logic (logical cause-and-effect relations). The reconstruction of the intervention logic, which often evolves over time, helps to clarify the objectives and translate them into a hierarchy of expected effects, so they can be evaluated. The reconstruction of the intervention logic constituted the basis for the formulation of evaluation questions.

The evaluation team found that the second component of the project: "Employment-intensive community service subprojects", was linked to more than one outcome. It contributed, together with Component 1 (Employment-intensive small-scale infrastructure sub-projects), to the achievement of the first outcome: "Increased short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the skilled and semi-skilled workers". It also contributed to the achievement of two other outcomes: "Improved community infrastructure and services to deprived communities"; and "increased access of the target groups to basic infrastructure and community services in urban and rural areas".

The evaluation team reconstructed the intervention logic as follows:

Figure 4. INTERVENTION LOGIC



B. Tools of the evaluation

The evaluation team used three major tools: review of secondary data, collection of primary data during the field work phase through key informant interviews and collection of data through focus groups (Annex 2: List of people met).

1. Review of secondary data and desk note

The findings of the review of the secondary data were summarized in a desk note prepared as part of the inception phase. The evaluation built on the findings of the mid-term and end-of-project evaluation conducted by IBRD and which covered:

- Targeting, processed and beneficiary satisfaction evaluation of Component 1 and Component 2 of the programme, as well as impact and cost effectiveness evaluation of Component 3.
- It also builds on EU relevant reports as well as on Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) conducted by the EU Delegation.

2. Field work

The field work was conducted in two phases:

- phase 1 from 14 to 24 April 2019;
- and phase 2 from 9 to 20 June 2019.

Selection of the sample

Since the project covers a large number of governorates (20 governorates), a sample of governorates was selected for the key informant interviews and focus groups, according to the following criteria and priority:

- › Governorates where communities are considered the most vulnerable in the poverty map;
- › Governorates which are covered by all components of the Project, by order of importance (in terms of size of funding and number of interventions);
- › Governorates which are covered, more particularly by Component 2 and 3 of the project by order of relative importance (in terms of size of funding and number of interventions).

Eleven governorates over a total of the 20 poorest governorates according to the poverty map were selected in the evaluation, as follows:

- For Component 1, the Evaluation team visited the two governorates covered under this component: Assiut and Luxor.
- For Component 2 and 3, the Evaluation team visited the following governorates: Great Cairo, Luxor, Beni Suef, Assiut, Minya, Qaliobia, Beheira and Alexandria.
- For Component 3, additional governorates were covered in Component 3 through meeting stakeholders in Cairo, these are: Sohag, Giza and New Valley.

For Component 1, all projects were selected in the evaluation. A total of 63 NGOs was selected for Component 2, representing 13% of the total NGOs involved in the implementation of Component 2. As for Component 3, 12 NGOs were selected representing 27% of total NGOs involved in Component 3 implementation.

Table 3. Governorates covered in the field work

Governorates by poorest	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
Assiut	X	X	X
Sohag			X
Giza			X
Minya		X	X
Qena			
Beheira		X	X
Beni Suef		X	X
Fayoum			
Aswan			
Qalubiya		X	X
Luxor	X	X	X
Alexandria		X	X
Daqahliya			
Sharqiya			
Cairo		X	X
Kafr El Sheikh			
Matrouh			
North Sinai			
New Valley			X

Most of the sub-projects under Component 2 were implemented at the district level and covered most of the poorest districts in the selected governorates. The following table presents the distribution of selected NGOs according to the governorate and districts and according to the five sub-components.

NGOs operating in the health sector represented 28.6% of total NGOs of the sample, followed by environment (22.2%), community youth initiatives (22.2%), kindergarten (17.5%) and literacy education (9.5%). With the difference of the sub-projects in Component 2, most of the projects in Component 3 were implemented across districts in the same governorate or across several governorates.

Table 4. Number of NGOs in the sample according to poorest Governorates and their districts (Component 2)

Governorate	District	Health	Environment	Youth Initiatives	Kindergarten	Literacy education	Total
Assiut	Abutig	1					1
	Sahel Sleem	1					1
	Assuit	1	1	1	2		5
	Al Quseya	1			2	1	4
	Manflout		1	1		1	3
	Abnob		2		1	1	4
	Dairout	1	1				2
	Sodfa			1			1
	Assuit 1				1		1
Sub-total		5	5	3	6	3	22
Minya	Minya	1	2		1	2	6
	Tella	1					1
	Mallawy	2					2
	Abukorkas			1			1
	Beni mazar			1			1

	Samallot				1		1
Sub-total		4	2	2	2	2	12
Beheira	Kafr Eldawar	1		1			2
	Hosh Isa	1					1
	Damanhour		1				1
	Edko			1			1
	Kom Hamada			1			1
Sub-total		2	1	3			6
Beni Suef	Beni Suef	1	1				2
	Al Fashn	1		1	1		3
	Al Wasita					1	1
	Ahnasia		1		1		2
Sub-total		2	2	1	2	1	8
Qalubiya	Benha		2	1			3
	Touh		1				1
	El Qanater	1					1
Sub-total		1	3	1			5
Luxor	Luxor city			1			1
	El Korna		1				1
	Armant			1			1
	Eсна	1		1			2
	Tud	1					1
Sub-total		2	1	3			6
Alexandria	Mina ElBasal	1					1
	Karmouz			1			1
	Amreya	1					1
	Borg ElArab				1		1
Sub-total		2		1	1		4
Grand total		18	14	14	11	6	63
In percent of Grand total (%)		28.6	22.2	22.2	17.5	9.5	100%

For comparison purpose, the following table presents the distribution of the projects supported by the EU/MSMEDA in the governorates/districts visited by the Evaluation team.

Table 5. Distribution of all projects in the Governorates/districts covered in the field work (Component 2)

Governorate	District	Health	Environment	Youth Initiatives	Kindergarten	Literacy education	Total
Assiut	Abutig	1	2	1	1	2	7
	Sahel Sleem	2	2	1			5
	Assuit	3		1	1		5
	Al Quseya	3	1	1	2	2	9
	Manflout	3	3	3	2	1	12
	Abnob	2	3		2	2	9
	Dairout	1	2	2	2	1	8
	Sodfa	1	1	2			4

	Assuit 1	2	1	1	1		5
Sub-total		18	15	12	11	8	64
Minya	Minya	4	1			3	8
	Mallawy	3	3		2	2	10
	Abukorkas	3	1	1		4	9
	Beni mazar	1	1	1		1	4
	Samallot	2	1	2		2	7
Sub-total		13	7	4	2	12	38
Beheira	Kafr Eldawar	2	3	2		1	8
	Hosh Isa	2	1				3
	Damanhour	1	1	2		1	5
	Edko		1	1			2
	Kom Hamada		1	1	1	1	4
Sub-total		5	7	6	1	3	22
Beni Suef	Beni Suef	2	2	1			5
	Al Fashn	2	3	3	1		9
	Al Wasita	1	1		1	1	4
	Ahnasia	1	2	1	1	1	6
Sub-total		6	8	5	3	2	24
Qalubiya	Benha	1	3	1			5
	Touh	1	2				3
	El Qanater	1	1	1		1	4
Sub-total		3	6	2	0	1	12
Luxor	Luxor city				1		1
	El Korna		2	1			3
	Armant	2	1	1		1	5
	Esna	4	1	2			7
	Tud	3	1	1			5
Sub-total		9	5	5	1	1	21
Alexandria	Mina ElBasal	1		2			3
	Karmouz			1	1		2
	Amreya	1	1	3	2		7
	Borg ElArab						
Sub-total		2	1	6	3	0	12
Grand total		56	49	40	21	27	193
In percent of Grand total (%)		29%	25%	21%	11%	14%	100%

The following table presents a summary comparison per governorate between the distribution of the sample of projects and total projects. The table reveals that around the third of total projects in the seven governorates was covered by the Evaluation team, while the lowest percentage in Beheira (27.3%) and the highest in Qalubiya (41.7%).

Table 6. Percent of projects covered by the sample in the seven governorates

Governorate	Number of sub-projects selected in the sample	Total sub-projects	Percent of projects covered in the evaluation
Assiut	22	64	34.4%
Minya	12	38	31.6%
Beheira	6	22	27.3%
Beni Suef	8	24	33.3%
Qaliobya	5	12	41.7%
Luxor	6	21	28.6%
Alexandria	4	12	33.3%
TOTAL	63	193	32.6%

Key informant interviews

Kick-off meeting was conducted with EUD, followed by Key informant interviews with MSMEDA director of Social Development and focal point of EEIP, as well as with staff in charge of the various components and sub-components of EEIP. Skype call was carried out with the World Bank.

Key informant interviews were conducted in Cairo, Luxor, Beni Suef, Assiut, Minya, Qaliobia, Beheira and Alexandria governorates with representatives of the regional offices of MSMEDA, municipalities, Road directorates, selected NGOs and CDAs, in addition to individual beneficiaries (farmers, health and environmental promoters, instructors and workers both wage- and self-employed).

Focus groups

They were conducted in the selected governorates with the following:

- › Direct and indirect beneficiaries of social community services (Component 2).
- › Beneficiaries who got short-term training and have been successfully employed (Component 3).
- › Beneficiaries who got short-term training and succeeded in starting a self-employment business (Component 3).

C. Structure of the evaluation report

The report is structured along the eight criteria of evaluation and their related key evaluation questions. In view of the fact that the Project comprises several components and sub-components and in order to facilitate for the reader the logical chain of findings, it was deemed necessary to assess the criteria of effectiveness, sustainability and impact for each of Component 1, Component 2 with its five sub-components, and Component 3⁷. Since Component 4 consisted of horizontal activities, they were dealt with under each of the three components.

The relevance and efficiency criteria as well as the other criteria (the EU/IBRD added value, the coherence and the visibility) were assessed for the whole Project.

⁷ This approach is based on discussions with EUD

IV. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

The main findings are organized according to the following evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, added value of EU/IBRD, coherence and EU visibility.

A. Relevance

Finding 1. The Project was highly relevant to Egypt's development priorities and was in line with the EU National Indicative Programme for Egypt and the strategic objectives of the World Bank

The project was highly relevant to Egypt's development priorities, as it catered to the needs of Egypt's most vulnerable populations, particularly youth and women, targeting the country's poorest governorates (20 out of 27), based on Egypt Poverty Map (EPM) ratings. The project overall was designed as an active safety net for youth and women. Ensuring access to employment opportunities and safety nets was and remains high priorities for the Government of Egypt (GoE). The project also benefitted the overall population of the communities in which the NGO led interventions took place.

The project was in line with the pillar II of the European Union (EU) National Indicative Programme 2011-2013 where generating new jobs was emphasized in the objective to develop the competitiveness and productivity of the Egyptian economy⁸. The project contributed to a broader action, the "Emergency labour intensive investment project" (EEIP), which was designed by the World Bank and consisted of a loan of US\$ 200 million to the government of Egypt.

The Project was also well aligned with the strategic objectives of the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Egypt (2015-2019), which supports two of the three pillars of the Government's development strategy, namely: (i) supporting private sector job creation; and (iii) improving social inclusion. The Project is consistent with the World Bank' Egypt Interim Strategy Note (ISN) (2012) and the Middle East North Africa (MNA) Regional Strategy Update (2013)⁹.

It should be noted, however, that Egypt's "Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030" does not put emphasis on labor market policies to facilitate people's transition to employment and higher productivity¹⁰.

Finding 2. The Project design took into consideration lessons learnt from past experiences. It described well the problems faced by Egypt and their articulation with the intended objectives and results, which continue to be relevant to the needs and priorities of the vulnerable communities. The indicators of the developed logical framework, however, were mostly output/result oriented lacking to reflect the measurement of outcomes/specific objectives and to provide the adequate framework for monitoring and evaluation.

The Action Fiche analysed well the problems faced by Egypt, particularly the impact of 2008/2009 global financial crisis on economic growth as well as the impact of the January 2011 uprising, which had further slowed down economic development and increased poverty and unemployment. The direct and indirect

⁸ European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Arab republic of Egypt National Indicative Programme 2011-2013

⁹ World Bank, Implementation completion and results report for the EEIP, June 28, 2018

¹⁰ World Bank, Overcoming Youth Unemployment in Egypt: Randomized Evaluations Showcase the Promise of Active Labor Market Programs, Working paper, October 2018

beneficiaries the Evaluation team met in Cairo, Luxor and Beni Suef expressed the needs for the extension of the EU Project, which objectives are considered to continue to be highly relevant.

As to the logframe, the most relevant indicators in the logframe do not allow well the measurement of the achievement of the objectives, since the indicators were mostly output oriented, such as the number of job opportunities, number of projects, with very few qualitative indicators that would reflect the Project's objectives. The ROM report also considered that a shortcoming of the project at design was also the lack of a Project Development Objective (PDO) indicator for Component 2¹¹. This gap was addressed by the World Bank by developing its own Results Framework, methodology and procedures as the logframe was not the only reference document for guiding intervention.

The Project concept was also based on the lessons learnt from the original design of public works implemented by the Social Fund for Development (SFD) which name changed to Micro Small Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA).

It introduced three important improvements:

- (i) increasing the percentage of labour intensity to reach an average higher than what was currently being applied in Egypt at the time of the project;
- (ii) using geographic criteria and community requests (bottom–up approach) to target the poor;
- (iii) the inclusion of labour-intensive community service sub-projects¹².

The design of the project included four features that allowed flexibility and quick scaling up of workfare programs during periods of economic hardship.

These features included:

- (i) a wage rate lower than the prevailing market wage for comparable skilled and semi-skilled labour, wherever feasible;
- (ii) high labour intensity;
- (iii) a combination of supply-driven sub-projects (sponsored by the Central Government) and demand-driven sub-projects (sponsored by local authorities and communities);
- (iv) significant communication efforts that enabled potential participants to register themselves at notified places for public works activity of their choice¹³.

Finding 3. The issue of sustainability of the project was adequately described in the original design placing emphasis on the development of the capacity of MSMEDA and other stakeholders as well as on the environmental sustainability.

The Action Fiche has adequately described the issue of sustainability of the project mainly through the capacity-building of the Social Fund for Development (SFD)/MSMEDA. For that purpose, a fourth

¹¹ ROM Report, EEIP, 10/04/2018

¹² EU, Action Fiche for Egypt, Emergency employment investment project in Egypt (ENPI/2012/024080)

¹³ World Bank, Implementation completion and results report for the EEIP, June 28, 2018

component was conceived, which consisted of providing Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to MSMEDA Head Office and Regional Offices within each governorate. This component was tailored to fund relevant horizontal activities such as project implementation support, communication, monitoring, and most importantly, technical verification and quality assurance.

The sustainability of the Project is more related to developing the capacity of MSMEDA and other stakeholders to enable them to continue their support to the vulnerable groups.

As far as the environmental dimension is concerned, the Project design took into consideration environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting issue. It considered that the sub-projects, both those related to small scale infrastructure and to community services, were likely to result in positive environmental impact, such as canal cleaning and river Nile Bank protection, as well as positive health impacts, such as the improvement of housing conditions and solid waste disposal and management for the poor. The Project envisaged also to build on the World Bank's tool called the Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF), which has been set up to address any likely negative environmental impacts potentially resulting from the sub-project activities¹⁴.

¹⁴EU, Action Fiche for Egypt, Emergency employment investment project in Egypt (ENPI/2012/024080)

B. Efficiency

Finding 4. The Project results were achieved with optimal use of human and financial resources, as planned activities were completed within budget by exceeding the number of target beneficiaries and the number of outputs. The implementation of the Project activities was completed on time thanks to the flexibility of the processes and procedures in terms of the reallocation of budget from one line to another to meet emerging requirements.

The following table presents the allocated cost of each component at the beginning of the project and at its closing. The total costs of the EU Project were Euro 64.65 million which is 3 million less than the approved amount. The efficiency of the Project is reflected in the fact that all planned activities were completed within budget without any cost overrun - but rather, more outputs were achieved under all the indicators of the Results Framework with an increase in the number of direct beneficiaries and the working days. The devaluation in local currency created substantial surplus funds that helped in the increase of outputs. While the actual costs of components 1, 2 and 3 were close to the approved amount, the actual cost for Component 4 was much lower than the costs envisioned at appraisal, since the actual administrative costs of Component 4 of the Implementing Agency (MSMEDA) were lower. This is also due to the sharp depreciation of the Egyptian pound starting November 2016.

The project processes and procedures demonstrated flexibility through reallocating budget from one component to another to respond to needs. Reallocation was made, for example, from Component 4 since the initial planned budget for Component 4 was over estimated, especially as some relevant activities were implemented under the ELIIP. The reallocation was needed to meet the high demand from local communities and NGOs for interventions of the community services and improving workers' employability components.

Table 7. Costs reported per component at project closing

	Amount at Approval (€M)	Actual at Project Closing (€ M)	Variation
Component 1: Employment-intensive small-scale Infrastructure sub-projects	0.98	1.08	+10.2%
Component 2: Labor Intensive Community Service Sub-projects and Youth Employment Activities	56.863	57.53	+1.2%
Component 3: Improving Workers' Employability	5.88	5.49	-6.6%
Component 4: Project Implementation and Capacity Building	3.44	0.54	-84.3%
Contingency	0.47	0	-100%
Total cost	67.62	64.65	-4.4%

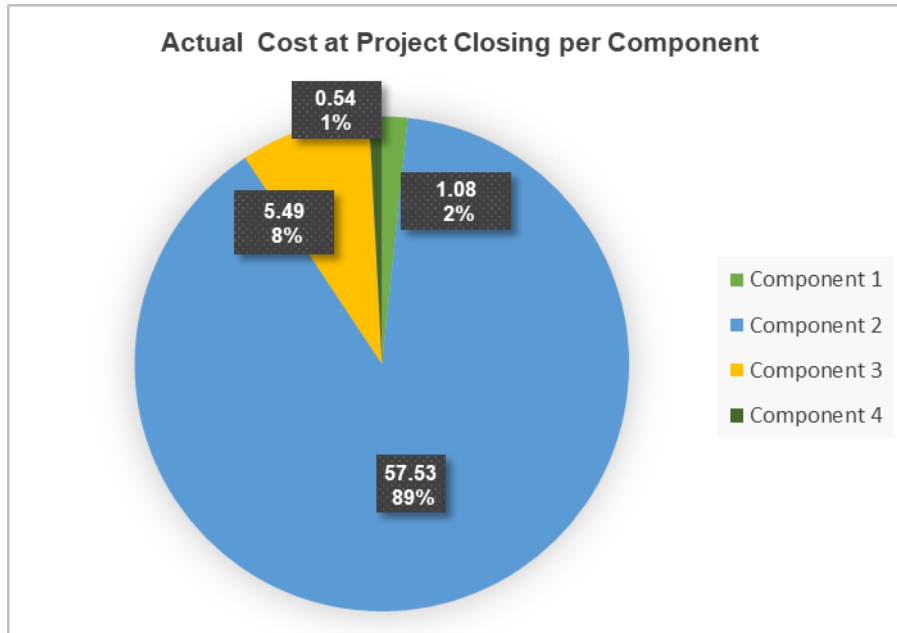
Source: World Bank, Implementation completion and results report for the EEIP (TF NUMBER 17007), June 28, 2018

Finding 5. The Project was more efficient in delivering benefits to the poor households than the public subsidies targeted to energy and food programs adopted by the government at the time of Project approval.

As to the cost for the creation of each person/day of work, it was lower in Component 2 since the share of Component 1 to total funding was 3.74% while it created 0.38% of total short-term labour in both components 1 and 2. This shows that, for the same amount of funding, the creation of short-term jobs in infrastructure is less than those created in Component 2. The creation of one person/day of work in Component 2 costs 29.5 EGP as compared to 297.4 EGP in Component 1, which means that the cost of

one person/day of work in Component 1 is 10 times more than in Component 2¹⁵. While in terms of efficiency in job creation, Component 2 is more efficient than Component 1, the socio-economic benefits and impact of both components are not taken into consideration, and which are difficult to measure in concrete figures in this evaluation.

Figure 5. Actual cost at project closing per component (Data are in percentages and millions of Euros)



As to the wage scheme and its impact on the income, it was calculated on the basis to achieve the outcome at the lowest cost. The review underlined the fact that daily wage for unskilled labour in rural and urban areas was set up to ensure access to poor, unemployed workers who could not find work outside the program and increase their income. Thus, the gross wage for workers under EEIP, was EGP 300 (i.e. wage ratio of 83 percent, a below-market wage rate), and is unlikely to be given to attract poor workers who were employed.

Based on an analysis of wage, the benefit-to-cost ratio of 83 percent, took EGP 1.20 of government funds to transfer EGP 1 to beneficiaries under the EEIP. However, this perfectly achieved EEIP's objective by providing immediate benefit to the poor population.

The ICR report of the World Bank indicated that the adoption of the same calculations carried out for ELIIP would take EGP 0.71 in rural areas and EGP 0.91 in urban areas to increase the income of the poor by EGP 1 in the long term. This is a very efficient result and compares very positively to what was calculated at appraisal, as it was expected to require EGP 1.04 to increase the incomes of the poor by EGP 1 in the long term. This ratio compares favorably with similar workfare programs such as Argentina's Trabajar, where it cost EGP 2.5 to improve incomes by EGP 1¹⁶.

¹⁵ Figures are based on MSMEDA Database

¹⁶ World Bank, Implementation completion and results report for the EEIP, June 28, 2018

Finding 6. The efficiency of the Project was also enhanced through the capacity-building activities aiming to enhance the organizational and institutional capacity of MSMEDA and the overall management of the Project

A specific component (Component 4) was designed with the purpose to support MSMEDA capacity building and project management. More specifically, this component consisted of the following activities:

- Training and consultancies were provided to support MSMEDA for effective project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), financial management (FM) and procurement;
- Financing of public information activities, EU visibility, communication and social mobilization strategy development and implementation;
- Training for technical verification of project outputs, and compliance of services provided for the three project components; and
- Capacity building for MSMEDA and governorate staff, as well as for the implementing NGOs.

Specifically, the Technical Assistance (TA) component contributed to the institutional strengthening in the following areas:

1. Training and consultancies were provided to MSMEDA for effective project management; M&E; financial management; and procurement activities. Training was also provided for technical verification of project outputs and compliance.
2. Capacity building activities, including national and international training on specialized topics were carried out for MSMEDA; governorate staff, and the implementing NGOs. The Project helped NGOs to set up structures, process contracts, and carry out performance-based monitoring.

Finding 7. The efficiency of the Project was enhanced by the lessons learnt and knowledge sharing from the regular monitoring of activities and results (i.e ROM reports, annual reports) and the evaluations conducted by the World Bank/MSMEDA, as well as by the effective Management Information System of MSMEDA.

The strength of the Project lies in the selection of experienced NGOs and CDAs with a track record of accomplishments in implementing community driven development projects. These associations, assisted by technical specialists, were actively involved in the identification, preparation, implementation, supervision, and operations and maintenance of their sub-projects.

The MSMEDA regional offices played an important role in the coordination of Project activities with the relevant regional authorities with the purpose to enhance the Project's results. There were, in fact, monthly meetings between each MSMEDA regional office, the governorate and the directorates of the line ministries to follow-up on projects' implementation.

The World Bank evaluation attributed the substantial results of the project to the effective design and utilization of data collection and updates supported by a Management Information System (MIS) and timely monitoring reports.

The MSMEDA's management information system has succeeded in improving the monitoring and evaluation scheme during and after the project came to end, throughout its regional offices and under close supervision of the central administration and management. Comprehensive data was collected during the project cycle with quality periodical reporting. The data is broken down by funding, component, region, and beneficiary profile. While MSMEDA followed its own procedures, aligned to Egyptian state rules, it largely followed the WB procedures and monitoring systems, and has highly skilled staff. MSMEDA's Management

Information System (MIS) was also upgraded to capture key data required to monitor sub-projects progress and results¹⁷. By upgrading the MSMEDA's Management Information System (MIS), the new MIS module could capture key data required to monitor the NGO sub-projects progress, results, and individual-level data of beneficiaries. To achieve that, a frequent training was conducted to build the capacity of MSMEDA at its head office and branches in regional offices on the use of MIS. The module is currently operational enabling MSMEDA to track, report and analyse beneficiary level data.

Key features of the MIS included:

- Accessibility from headquarters and branch offices/PMUs;
- Real time monitoring of the entire sub-project cycle;
- On-line reporting on the implementation of sub-projects at governorate/local level; and
- Inclusion of data on sub-projects (such as framework agreements, monthly disbursements, outputs, person days of labour) and on direct beneficiaries (workers' names and national identification numbers).

A weakness of M&E design attributable to the Bank, however, was the lack of outcome indicators with regard to the creation and/or maintenance of community infrastructure and services; and improving access to basic infrastructure and community services among the target population. Such a weakness affected the Project's ability to fully reflect its strong results.

The overall risk rating for this Project was considered 'Substantial'. The Project was implemented at a time when the political environment was still in transition. Mitigating measures to address these risks included inter-alia: (i) project design that focused on poor areas where the risk of major disruptions to project activities was lower; and (ii) selection of the MSMEDA as the implementing agency—the MSMEDA had considerable prior experience with implementing Bank financed projects, and was familiar with Bank policies and procedures; and (iii) fiduciary safeguards were in place for the project to ensure effective oversight of the flow of funds and procurement procedures. The procurement risk rating was 'Moderate' since capacity to carry out procurement had already been built within the MSMEDA under ELIIP¹⁸.

Finding 8. The efficiency of the Project was enhanced thanks to the competencies gained by NGOs through their participation in several capacity-building workshops supported by MSMEDA. NGOs confirmed that the training enhanced their capacity to manage EEIP sub-projects and implement similar projects in the future.

As part of Component 4, workshops were conducted by MSMEDA for NGOs on procurement, project management, financial management, monitoring, proposals writing, etc... NGOs met by the Evaluation team in the various governorates confirmed the benefits they gained from the capacity-building provided by MSMEDA to the NGOs staff and members of the Board. MSMEDA provided capacity-building to all NGOs involved in the implementation of the sub-projects. Capacity-building includes proposal and report writing, project management, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation. All associations met by the Evaluation team confirmed the benefits they got from the MSMEDA capacity-building. Throughout the implementation of the sub-projects, the associations gained experience and improved their management skills through abiding by the reporting system of MSMEDA. Technical support from MSMEDA regional offices was provided to NGOs upon their request. The experience gained in the management of the EU/IBRD Project coupled with the capacity-building has enabled several NGOs to develop new projects.

¹⁷ ROM Report, EEIP, 10/04/2018

¹⁸ World Bank, Implementation completion and results report for the EEIP, June 28, 2018

NGO in Luxor:

“In view of the training provided by MSMEDA and the skills gained in the implementation of the EU project, we are able now to prepare proposals and develop new programmes, as well as set up a financial and management system which we are using in other projects”

The associations confirmed they have improved their skills in better reporting and have now an improved accounting and financial system which they are using in the management of other projects. They have the capacity to formulate proposals and develop a budget.

For example, The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna in Luxor indicated that Board members (5 out of 7) and 7 staff of the NGO were trained in project and financial management; the training was both theoretical and practical, with further coaching. The Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women in Esna which benefitted from the capacity-building provided by the Project was particularly satisfied with the fact that the training consisted also of practical training. The 7 NGOs of Beni Suef met by the Evaluation team in the focus group were unanimous to confirm that MSMEDA supported them in the development of the capacity of their organizations and in building their capacity in financial and project management.

C. Effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the three components

COMPONENT 1: Employment-intensive small-scale infrastructure sub-projects

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF COMPONENT 1

The first component, C1, was designed to support employment intensive small-scale infrastructure projects designed essentially to fund temporary person working days while servicing the local community. The infrastructure public works subprojects, which consisted of pavement of roads, were implemented in rural poor areas of the two most vulnerable governorates: Luxor and Assiut.

Criteria for selection of the roads and the contractors

The sub-projects of Component 1 were demand-driven, requested by the local government level, or supply-driven: i.e. requested by a central ministry. The roads to be paved were selected by a committee comprising the governors' office, the local units (municipalities), the Road and Irrigation Public Authority and MSMEDA. MSMEDA's objective was to ensure that prioritization of the districts was made according to the poverty map. A consulting company, Chemonics Egypt Consultants, reviewed the applications for pavement of the roads from various interested local units, conducted a technical study which looked at the extent to which the proposed road would link several villages to the main road and would benefit the community. The committee then selected the roads that generated the maximum benefits according to the proposal made by the consulting company.

The target group of this component was defined to include:

- Youth aged between 18 and 29 (in some cases up to 35).
- Unemployed or inactive.
- Disadvantaged groups in the labour market (e.g. unskilled and semi-skilled, etc.).

The Project Implementation Units (PIUs), which worked under the governorate offices, were in charge of following-up with the contractors the implementation of the projects. Implementing contractors were selected on a competitive basis through a "Local Competitive Bidding" to ensure a fair selection, inclusive of the technical proposals, while MSMEDA was held as the contracting authority. The selected contractor was requested to employ a minimum of 50% of people locally and to include at least 25% labour cost as percentage of the total cost of the sub-project. As to the wage level, there was no condition on the contractor. One of the selection criteria of the contractor would be the share of labour in the total cost, and subsequently MSMEDA would pick the one that promised to meet the quality standards using the highest labour share in total cost. The contractor had also to provide for each locality a list of workers that would be hired for any specific activity.

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPONENT 1

The effectiveness of Component 1 was assessed on the basis of the two following objectives:

- To create short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in small scale local infrastructure public works.
- To improve access to basic infrastructure to the target population in poor areas.

The following table presents the indicators of achievement with regard the two above-mentioned objectives.

Table 8. Indicators of achievement for Employment-intensive small-scale Infrastructure sub-projects

Indicator	Initial target set in March 2014	Actual results achieved at completion (January 2018)	Variation
Short-term jobs created*		65,791 person/days	NA
Percentage of Labour intensity of sub- projects: wage share of total sub-project costs	40%	27%	-33%
Number of small-scale infrastructure sub-projects implemented	6	8	+33%
Roads constructed, Rural - Kilometres (KM)	8.8	15.2	+73%
Percentage of direct sub-project beneficiaries satisfied	65%	94%	+45%
Percentage of employed who receive their wages on time	80%	100%	+25%

*Data on initial target (2014) are not available for Component 1 alone; they are provided for the total of Component 1 & 2.

1. Effectiveness of the Project in the creation of short-term employment opportunities in small scale local infrastructure public works

Finding 9. The small-scale local infrastructure public works was very well appreciated by the beneficiaries in view of the short-term jobs created, with higher percentage of unskilled labour in Assiut as compared to Luxor. Despite a very high satisfactory rate of the beneficiaries (94% against an initial target of 65% of beneficiaries satisfied), it is to be noted that 35% of the beneficiaries were not satisfied with their income, which should be put in parallel with the lower share represented by wages (27%) than initially targeted (40%).

A total of 65,791 person/days were created, representing only 0.38% of total person/days created through workfare program (both Component 1 and Component 2). Most of the jobs created in Assiut were unskilled labour representing 74% of total labour in Assiut, as compared to 40.5% in Luxor. It is worth mentioning that the average labour intensity was 27% (29% in Luxor and 26% in Assiut), thus exceeding the 25% minimum labour intensity requested from the contractor, but less than the end target of 40%. The end target was overestimated, and this explains the reasons of requesting the contractor to have at least 25% as labour intensity. The difficulties to reach the target stem also from the fact that salaries were low (lower than the market rate), and this explains the relative low level of satisfaction of the respondents to the satisfaction survey regarding their income (55% satisfactory rate). The higher labour intensity in Luxor is due to the higher percentage of skilled and semi-skilled labour (60% of total labour) and therefore higher cost of labour than the unskilled one.

Table 9. Total labour employed in Assiut and Luxor governorates according to the level of skills

Governorates	Labour in percent of total			Total labour		Labour content (%)	Total funding (in million Euros)
	Unskilled labour	Semi-skilled labour	Skilled labour	Total labour (number of work/days)	Total labour (%)		

Assiut	74.0	9.9	16.1	32,886	100	26	0.615
Luxor	40.5	26.7	32.8	32,905	100	29	0.465
Total	57.3	18.3	24.4	65,791	100	27	1.08

The Beneficiary satisfactory study conducted in Luxor and Assiut, where infrastructure sub-projects (pavement of roads) were implemented, suggested that 37% of employed persons in the three road projects indicated that they were unemployed when they started to work on the project. All respondents in this survey pointed to the advantage and benefits of the work in the various projects as the overall average assessment of the attained benefits for different jobs and different road pavement projects is about 7.38 out of 10. It is worth mentioning that, for all types of jobs, moral satisfaction was shared by 90% of respondents while 65% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied about the received income.

The study highlighted that direct beneficiaries preferred working for the project under MSMEDA's management than other similar projects. There were many reasons to this, amongst them, the quality of the working conditions as well as the regularity of payment¹⁹. According to MSMEDA database, 100% of employed persons indeed received their wages on time.

2. Effectiveness of the project in increasing access to basic infrastructure to the target population in poor areas

Finding 10. The Project was effective in increasing access of the local communities to basic infrastructure through the pavement of roads of highly relevance to the priority needs of the communities. The paved roads resulted in improved access of the local communities to social services, schools, health centres, farms and in reducing the cost and time of farmers in transporting and/or marketing their products.

The public work projects consisted of paving a number of roads in Assiut governorate and in three districts of Luxor governorate: Esna, Al Tod and Armant. A total of 15.2 km of roads were built, thus exceeding the target of 8.8 km set in 2014. The paving of the roads did not aim only at creating short-term employment, but also at solving major problems faced by the local communities and at improving their quality of life. The local communities were suffering from the poor condition of the roads, which were very narrow, just two meters wide only on average, and which access was made very difficult by stones and because of the drowning by irrigation water or rains (resulting in the accumulation of mud). The poor roads were thus impeding the movement of the citizens through any mean of transport. The main purpose of the paving was to widen the roads and raise their level to protect them from water and mud, thus facilitating access of the local communities to the various public and private services in the area. The length of the upgraded roads in Luxor varies from 500 meters to 2.5 km, while the road in Assiut is 6.4 km long. The paved roads connect villages together or villages with the main road.

Roads rehabilitated in Luxor governorate

The following figure represents the roads rehabilitated in the three districts of Luxor governorate: Esna, El Tud and Armant.

¹⁹ Egypols, Beneficiary Satisfaction Study (BSS), Final report, Submitted to MSMEDA and World Bank, 19 November 2017

A farmer in El Deer village stated

“After the paving of El Deer Rural Road, I saved 80% in transport costs of my farm products, and I can now transport them in 15 minutes instead of spending one hour and a half when I was taking the detour to reach the main road to Aswan”

Figure 6. Roads rehabilitated in Luxor governorate



The paving of El Deer Rural Road (2.5 km) and El Shaghab Rural Road (2.34 km) in Esna district brought several benefits to local communities:

- It helped the local communities to reduce the distance to reach the main road to Aswan, thus resulting in the reduction of cost and time for the farmers in particular. For example, the upgrading of El Deer Rural Road reduced the travel time by 1-hour and 15 minutes.

- It facilitated the movement of agricultural crops by means of all vehicles, carriages and agricultural tractors.
- It helped the community to reach more easily the village councils, the health unit, the youth center and other social services.
- It facilitated the arrival of ambulances and firefighters in case of emergencies as well as the transport to the central hospital in Esna.

Figure 7. El Deer Rural Road in Esna district (Luxor governorate)



A farmer in Manshiat El Nobah village

“We had problems in marketing the guava production which is one of the major crops in the area; the merchants were reluctant to buy from our production because of the difficulty to access the farms through the previous road. Now, our marketing improved significantly because of the paving of Nagea El Arab Rural Road”.

governorate)

Figure 8.
El
Shoghab
Rural Road
in Esna
district
(Luxor



In Al Tod district (Luxor governorate), three roads were rehabilitated: El Khawaed School Rural Road (500 meters long) in El Odaysat Qebly village, the Nagea Abo El Hamed Rural Road (790 m) and the Nagea El Arab Rural Road (850 m) in Manshiat El Nobah village.

The roads connect each of the villages to other villages, thus enabling the citizens to reach the Aswan road. Similar to the targeted roads in Esna, the three roads in Al Tod district were covered by mud and stones, especially in winter and during irrigation. The paved roads brought several benefits to the community:

- It reduced the distance for the above three roads to reach the main road to Aswan by an average of 50 minutes, thus reducing cost and time for residents, farmers, and communities outside the village.
- It facilitated the transport of crops of farmers and facilitated access of farmers living outside the villages to their lands
- It facilitated access of the local communities to social services (health centers, youth centers, etc.) while benefitting other small villages. For example, four small villages benefitted from Nagea El Arab Rural Road in Manshiat El Nobah village.
- The Nagea El Arab Rural Road provided access of 2,000 workers to the chicken farm, which is considered as the largest farm in Luxor governorate. It also facilitated the transport of sugar cane production to the sugar factory.

Figure 9. Nag El Arab Rural Road in Manshiyet Nuba village in Tod district (Luxor governorate)



El Khawaled School Rural Road facilitated access of 160 pupils to the elementary and kindergarten school, while Nagea Abo El Hamed Rural Road benefitted 300 pupils of the intermediary, elementary and kindergarten school.

Figure 10. El Khawaled School Road in El Adaysat village in Tod district (Luxor governorate)



The two paved roads in in Armant El Hait village in Armant district (Luxor governorate) - El Nagea Dongul Rural Road (1.07 km) and Meshimish road (850 meters) - provided also the same benefits of access of citizens to social services and to transport their farms products. The importance of these two roads comes from the fact that they both connect 46 Nageas (very small villages) to the paved roads, facilitating access of the workers to the electricity company and to the agrarian reform unit. Altogether in Luxor governorate, the infrastructure projects (Component 1 of the Project) benefitted directly the population of the villages where the roads were paved, and which is estimated at 186,990 inhabitants.

Figure 11. Meshimish road in Armant district (Luxor governorate)



Figure 12. El Nagea Dongul Rural Road in Armant district (Luxor governorate)



Road rehabilitated in Assiut governorate

In Assiut, the paved road is 6.4 km long. It benefits directly two main villages (Bani Rafea / El Tataliya) and connects them to the four other villages in the districts of Manfalout / El Qousiya, and to the Aswan-Cairo main road. **A total of 74,000 residents benefitted directly from the paved road.** In addition to the advantages of the road in terms of facilitating access to farmers, and access of residents to the health center and social units, the road benefitted 500 pupils of the school. It also reduced time and cost of transportation of goods. Transportation time was reduced from around 1h30 to 15 minutes. According to the farmers met, the upgrading of the road reduced the transport cost from 150 EGP to 50 EGP. The farmers indicated that their income has subsequently increased by around 50%.

Figure 13. Map of the upgraded road in Assiut (districts of Manfalout / El Qousiya)



Finding 11. *The rehabilitation of the roads in Assiut and Luxor governorates benefitted directly to more than 260 000 inhabitants who now enjoy a quicker and safer access to public/social services like health and education and benefit as well from better mark prospects (notably the farmers) and a quicker and larger access to job opportunities (notably in factories).*

SUSTAINABILITY OF COMPONENT 1

Finding 12. Though short-term jobs created by public works are not sustainable by essence (and they were not intending to be), the paved roads will continue to be accessible to the local community in the future due to the financial commitment of the local authorities to maintain and rehabilitate the roads when necessary.

Emergency employment, which objective is to provide jobs and income over a short period of time, is short-term by nature and not primarily designed to be sustainable. The local authorities, which were involved in Component 1 of the Project, however, gained improved abilities, know-how and means to maintain the rehabilitated roads. They also committed to cover the financial costs required for that maintenance. MSMEDA had indeed set a sustainability pre-condition in which the governorate had to commit to build a financial reserve dedicated for road maintenance before launching the upgrading of the selected roads. The heads of the municipalities of several districts in Luxor as well as in Assiut governorate confirmed that their municipalities maintain the newly paved road by cleaning it and repairing it when needed.

	
<p>Figure 14. Before paving: El shaghab Rural Road, Esna District, Luxor</p>	<p>Figure 15. After paving: El shaghab Rural Road (2.6 km), Esna District, Luxor</p>

IMPACT OF COMPONENT 1

Finding 13. The impact of "Employment-intensive small-scale infrastructure sub-projects on facilitating the access to infrastructure" was impressive, as the total number of beneficiaries exceeded (390 000) by far direct beneficiary of the projects (260 000).

While the infrastructure projects in Luxor governorate benefitted directly the population of the villages where the roads were paved, and which is estimated at 266,900 inhabitants, the total number of beneficiaries, however, consists also of those in neighbouring communities which benefitted indirectly from the projects. Indirect beneficiaries consist also of agricultural workers, workers in sugar cane factory, workers in chicken farms, pupils and merchants interested in buying agricultural goods, etc. The total direct and indirect beneficiaries are estimated by MSMEDA at 387,000, which means that the total number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) exceeds the population size of the targeted villages by 48.5%. This increase can vary from a low 10% to 78% depending on the road. The table below shows the total number of beneficiaries (including indirect beneficiaries) for each road as compared to the population size (direct beneficiaries) for each village.

Table 10. Number of beneficiaries of the paved roads in Luxor and Assiut governorates

Name of the road	Village/District	Number of Nageas (small villages)	Population size (direct beneficiaries) (1)	Estimated total number of beneficiaries (direct + indirect) (2)	Percent increase (2)/(1) (%)
<u>Luxor governorate</u>					
El Deer Rural Road	El Deer/Esna	22	54,000	65,000	20.0
El shaghab Rural Road	El shaghab/Esna	23	31,000	50,000	61.3
El khawaled School Rural Road	El Odaysat Qebly/AI Tod	20	25,000	35,000	40.0
Nagea El Arab Rural Road	Manshiat El Nobah/AI Tod	10	4,500	17,000	77.8
Nagea Abo El Hamed Rural Road	Manshiat El Nobah/AI Tod	10	4,400	16,000	63.6
El Nagea Dongul Rural Road	Armant El Hait/Armant	46	68,000	108,000	58.8
Meshemesh Rural Road	Armant El Hait/Armant	46	68,000*	75,000*	10.3
Total Luxor			186,990	291,000	55.6
<u>Assiut Governorate</u>	Bani Rafea and El Tataliya/ Manfalout / El Qousiya		74,000	96,500	30.4
TOTAL LUXOR & ASSIUT			260,900	387,500	48.5

*These two numbers are not counted as part of the beneficiaries to avoid double counting with the El Nagea Dongul Rural Road which is in the same village.

Finding 14. The impact of the roads projects, particularly in Luxor, was impressive, as more than 25% of the population of Luxor and almost 40% of the rural population of Luxor benefitted from Component 1

It is worth mentioning that the impact of the roads projects in Luxor is impressive, when comparing the total number of beneficiaries with the total population of Luxor governorate²⁰ (1.2 million), as slightly less than a quarter of the population and almost 40% of the rural population of Luxor benefitted. When comparing the total beneficiaries with the population of Luxor governorate, excluding the city of Luxor, the percentage jumps to 39.1%.

²⁰ Egypt, Census 2017

COMPONENT 2: Employment-intensive community service subprojects and youth employment activities in urban and in rural areas

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF COMPONENT 2

Component 2 supported labour-intensive community service sub-projects and contributed to the creation and/or maintenance of community services through grants to local communities - NGOs and Community Development Associations (CDAs) - to address the five following sub-components:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | <u>HEALTH</u> : Mother and child health support (e.g., facilitating access to health services, awareness and home visit programs). |
| (b) | <u>ENVIRONMENT</u> : Cleanliness and environmental awareness campaigns in villages and local areas. |
| (c) | <u>YOUTH INITIATIVES</u> : Youth engagement in community initiatives (e.g., community mobilization and citizen engagement activities) in rural and urban areas. |
| (d) | <u>LITERACY EDUCATION</u> : Illiteracy eradication activities |
| (e) | <u>KINDERGARTENS</u> : Early childhood education |

N.B. In Component 2, the distinction between direct and indirect beneficiaries was made as follows:

- Direct beneficiaries are those who have been employed by the sub-projects in the five sub-components
- Indirect beneficiaries are those who have benefitted from the sub-projects in terms of awareness raising and access to the various social services.

Selection criteria of NGOs to be eligible for funding in Component 2

Finding 15. The setting up of strict criteria through a two-stage process for the selection of the NGOs and Community Development Associations (CDAs) that were eligible for grants and the involvement of the community in the identification of the priority needs can be considered as the main factors for the Project effectiveness.

Eligible projects were identified and implemented by NGOs based on a demand-driven process, whereby the NGOs proposed interventions according to the actual needs of communities within local context. NGOs and CDAs were selected by MSMEDA according to a number of criteria. Recognising the heterogeneity of NGOs and the diversity of local community needs, the programme gave to NGOs large flexibility in the selection of the project sector (among the above mentioned five sectors) to meet the community's local needs, conditioned on committing 70% of the total project budget to labour wages. Priority was given to

sub-projects with higher levels of labour intensity. Most of the grants provided to NGOs amounted to 1 million Egyptian Pounds (EP), while very few were in the range of 2-3 million EP.

Local communities represented by NGOs and CDAs, were an important EEIP target beneficiary, particularly in terms of implementing the labour-intensive community service sub-projects. Those sub-projects were selected on a competitive basis.

A two-stage selection process was set up, inclusive of an Expression of Interest (as the basis for assessing general NGO capacity) and a detailed project proposal (as the basis for judging the quality of the proposed project).

First stage – Expression of Interest (selection of qualified NGOs)

The stage began by the registration of NGOs to express their interest in being part of the implementation by filling in a form comprising the NGO profile and sector of interest. MSMEDA used a set of criteria to filter the NGOs and selected the most qualified NGOs in the concerned governorates. These criteria were assessed through a scoring system with a total of 100 marks, to avoid bias and emphasize fairness. The NGO's evaluation form consisted of six sections with a set of marks for each of the sections which included: management (25), activities (10), financial record/system (20), community engagement (7), experience in the field (34), and geographical coverage (4). Each of the criteria consisted of sub-criteria (See Annex 3: form for selection of qualified NGOs)

Second stage – Submission and evaluation of projects proposals

The eligible NGOs were then requested to submit a proposal for a grant; a minimum of 60 points score over 100 was required for eligibility. The proposal had to describe how the proposed intervention would serve the community and contribute to solving unemployment problems among young people. The best proposals were shortlisted on a competitive basis using pre-defined evaluation criteria. The total score was rated on a 100 scale, distributed over 11 criteria consisting of: project description (11), overall objective of the project (5), specific objectives (5), Identification of needs (10), target group (5), implementation plan (20), project labour (20), sustainability (5), monitoring & evaluation (3), challenges(2) and budget (15). Each of the criteria consisted of sub-criteria. The scoring of the various criteria is presented in the table presented in Annex 3: form for selection of proposals.

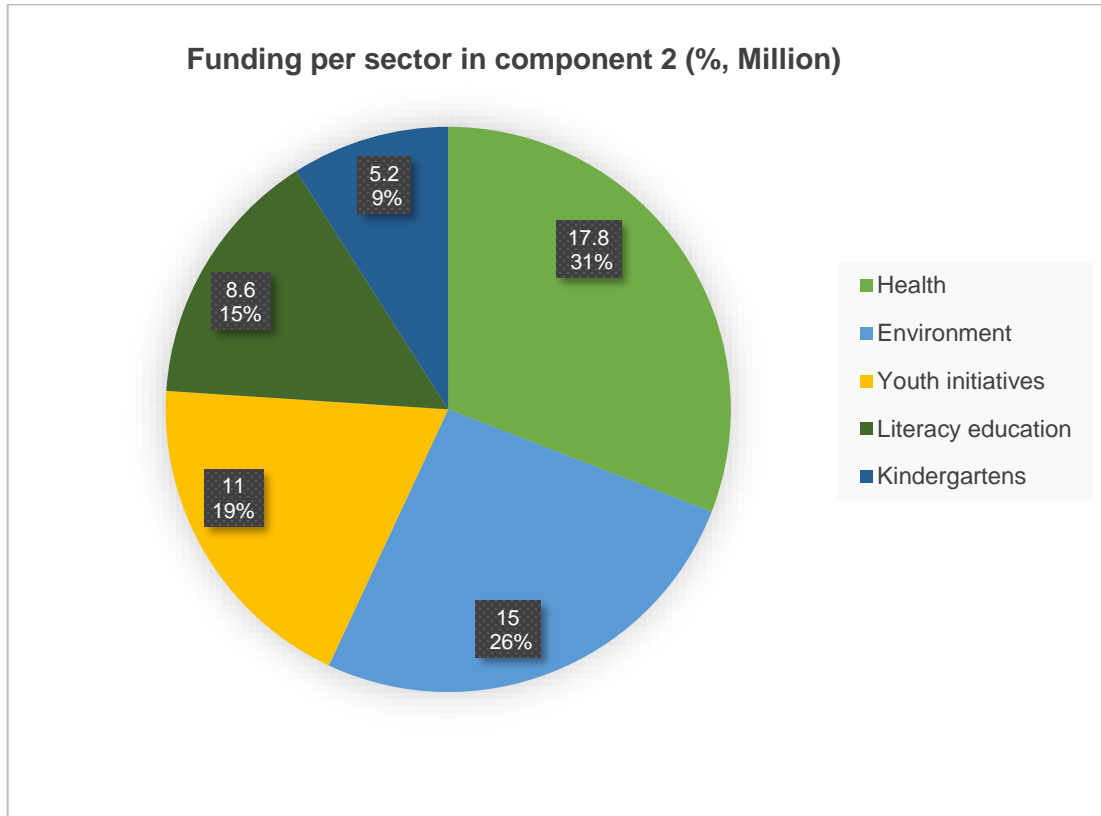
Distribution of funding and labour by sub-components of Component 2

Labour Community service projects are one of the most important social safety nets, as they are considered an important mechanism for creating short- term employment opportunities for the unskilled and semi-skilled labour in poor areas in collaboration with NGOs. The beneficiaries of this component were those willing to accept a below market wage rate in targeted poor communities, and therefore likely to have represented the poorest and most vulnerable segment of society.

Labour-intensive community service sub-projects in urban and rural areas were designed essentially to fund paid temporary working days for social interventions in the five above-mentioned areas. **Component 2 accounted for 85% of the total project budget.** Slightly less than the third of the funding (31%) was disbursed to the health sector, followed by Environment (26%) and other sectors. **As to the creation of short-term labour, Component 2 contributed to the creation of 99.6% of total short-term jobs, as**

compared to 0.38% for Component 1²¹. The following chart presents the distribution of funding among the five sub-components of Component 2.

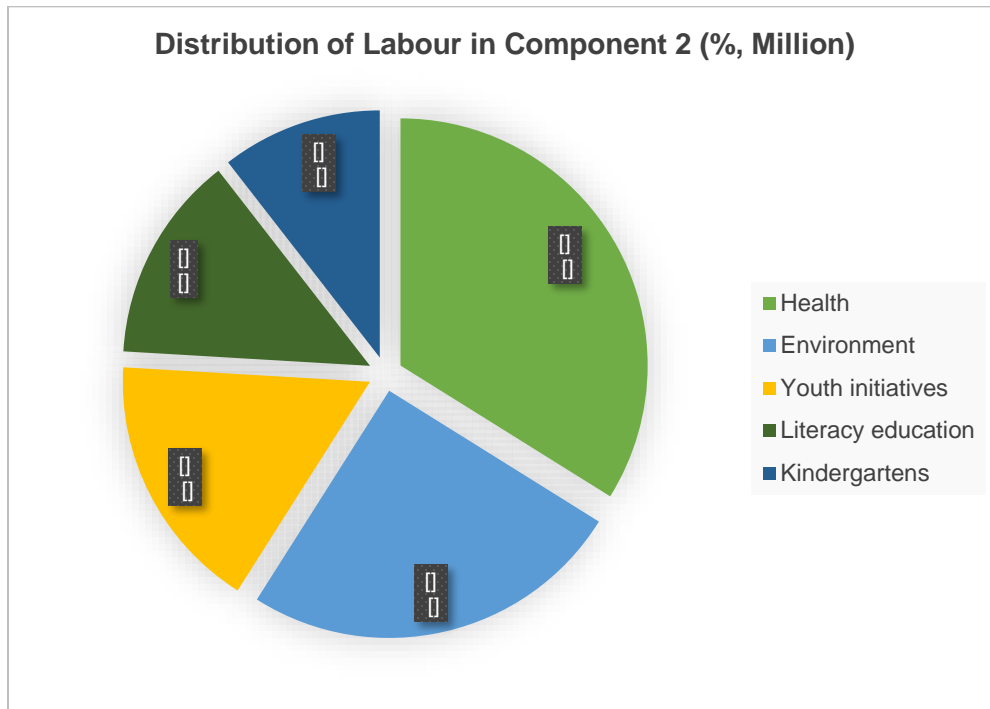
Figure 16. Distribution of funding in Component 2: Data are in percentage and in millions of Euros



The following chart presents the distribution of labour among the five sub-components. It shows that the distribution follows the same trend of the distribution of funding with the health sector generating the highest short-term job opportunities (34%) and kindergarten the lowest (10%).

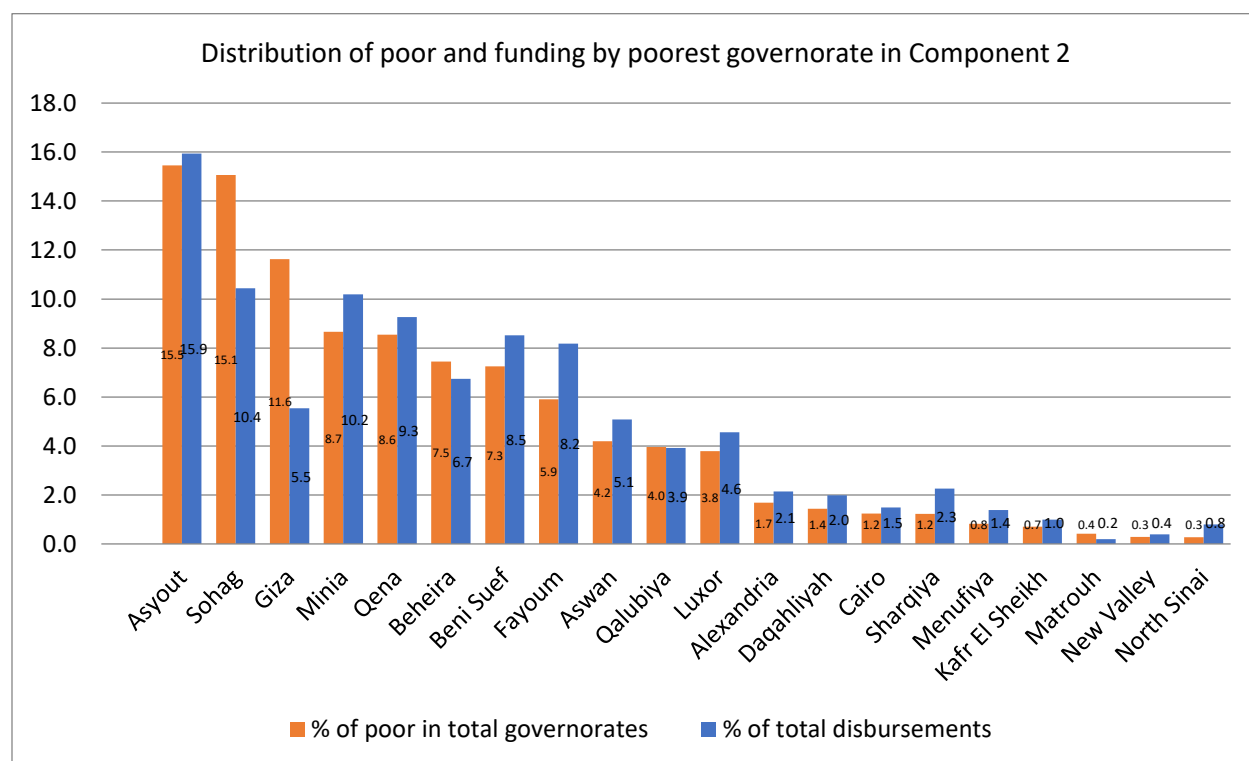
²¹ MSMEDA Data base

Figure 17. Distribution of labour in Component 2: Data are in percentage and in millions of person/days



Finding 16. The project activities and beneficiaries were well targeted. When comparing the distribution of funding according to the poorest governorates, it is observed that the distribution of funding is consistent with the distribution of number of poor according to the poorest governorates, with very few exceptions: Sohag and Giza governorates

The discrepancies in fund distribution are related to the fact that in some districts the number of interested NGOs was very small compared with the allocated funds particularly after applying the eligibility criteria, since the general design and concepts of the Project are demand driven and based on open call for proposals.

Figure 18. Distribution of poor and funding by poorest governorate in Component 2**Distribution of sub-projects of Component 2 by sector**

The accumulated number of contracted projects up to the third quarter of 2017 reached 491 projects, distributed among the five sub-components as per table below. The biggest share goes to the health sector (151 contracts), and the least to kindergarten (45 contracts).

Table 11. Distribution of sub-projects per sub-components of C2, 2014, 2018.

Sub-component of C2	End Target 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
(a) Health	147	151	+3%
(b) Environment	122	128	+5%
(c) Youth Initiatives	82	95	+16%
(d) Literacy Education	70	72	+3%
(e) Kindergartens	45	45	0%
Total number of community services sub- projects	466	491	+5%

There are slight differences between the 2014 target and the achievements at the end of the Project. **Overall the end target was exceeded by 5%** and the Youth Initiative subcomponent benefitted by 16% more subprojects than initially planned.

Identification of priority needs by NGOs and community mobilization

Community mobilization and participation in the identification of priority sub-projects varied among NGOs and sub-components of C2. While some NGOs relied on consultation with community leaders and local councils to identify the needs, others involved the community through surveys or Rapid Participatory Appraisal (RPA). **Identification of needs was in fact one of the major criteria in assessing the eligibility of the proposals.**

The sub-projects in Component 2 were expected to establish Community Voluntary Committees (CVCs) consisting of representatives of the Association, community leaders and other key stakeholders in the community with the purpose to support the project during its implementation by helping in solving the problems faced. At project closure, over 150 CVCs were functioning on a voluntary and sustained basis. **The reliance on the Community Volunteer Committees and on community leaders was determinant in facilitating the implementation of sub-projects in Component 2.**

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPONENT 2

GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPONENT 2 IN THE CREATION OF SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT

The following table presents the indicators of achievement with regard the short-term employment opportunities created for the unemployed among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in community social services.

Table 12. Indicators of achievements - Employment-intensive community service sub-projects

Indicator	End Target 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
Number of job opportunities or person/days generated	13,580,000*	17,086,361	+25%
Percentage of Labour intensity of sub-projects: wage share of total sub-project costs	70%	85%	+21%
Female participation		70%	NA
Youth participation		89%	NA
Percentage of direct sub-project beneficiaries satisfied	65%	90%	+38%
Percentage of beneficiaries who receive their wages on time	80%	100%	+25%

*There are no data provided for Component 2 alone in 2014. The figure provided can reflect to a large extent the target set for Component 2, since the short-term jobs in Component 1 is insignificant comparing to the total (0.38% in 2017).

Finding 17. The Project achieved significant results and exceeded its targets in terms of number of beneficiaries (+25%), as well as in the labour-intensity of the sub-projects. Besides, the Project achieved both high youth and female participation levels with 70% and 89% of the total persons/day generated by Component 2 benefitting respectively youth and women.

The number of short-term job opportunities in Component 2 exceeded its target by 25%. Gender mainstreaming was a strong element in the project. Female participation was 70%, while youth participation reached 89%. Female participation was the highest in health, literacy education and kindergarten subcomponents. The average labour intensity of Component 2 was 85%, thus exceeding the target of 70% set in 2014 by 21%.

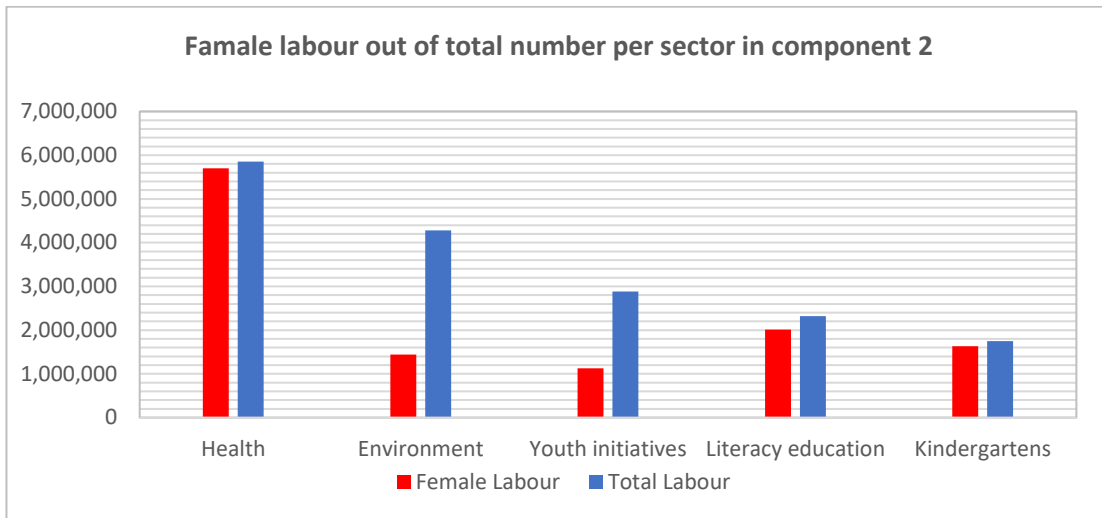
The table below compare the number of job opportunities, youth and female participation and labour intensity by sub-components.

Table 13. Indicators of Achievements by sub-components of C2 – March 2018

Indicator	(a) Health	(b) Environment	(c) Youth initiatives	(d) Literacy Education	(e) Kinder- gartens	Total
Number of job opportunities or person/days generated	5,851,991	4,280,414	2,886,005	2,313,333	1,750,615	17,086,361
Percent of contribution in job opportunities	34.2%	25%	16.9%	13.5%	10.2%	100.0%
Percentage of female participation	97%	34%	39.1%	86.8%	93.2%	70%
Percentage of youth participation	95%	85%	85%	89%	86%	89%
Labour intensity	92%	85%	80%	79%	84%	85%

The two most important sub-components in terms of job creation in Component 2 were Health and Environment. The health sub-component contributed more than the third of total job opportunities created in Component 2 (34.2%), followed by Environment (25%), while the least contributor is the Childhood education (10.2%). Youth participation was the highest in the Health sub-component reaching 95%, while in other sub-components it ranged between 85% and 89%. Female participation in the Health sub-component accounted for the highest percentage of female participation (97%), since all promoters were female while male labour was confined to administrative functions. The two other sub-components where female participation was relatively high were Childhood education (93.2%) and Literacy education (86.8%). Female participation in Environment (34%) and Youth initiatives (39.1%) were relatively low in view of the fact that 75% of jobs created in the Environment sub-component and 63.3% of jobs in Youth initiatives sub-component were unskilled labour, occupied mainly by males. As to labour intensity, it reached the highest in the Health sub-component (92%), while it ranged between 79% and 85% for the other sub-components. Labour intensity for all the five sub-components exceeded the minimum of 70% required by MSMEDA. The below chart shows the participation of female in total short-term jobs created in terms of number of person/days of work per sub-components of Component 2.

Figure 19. Female labour out of total number per sector in Component 2



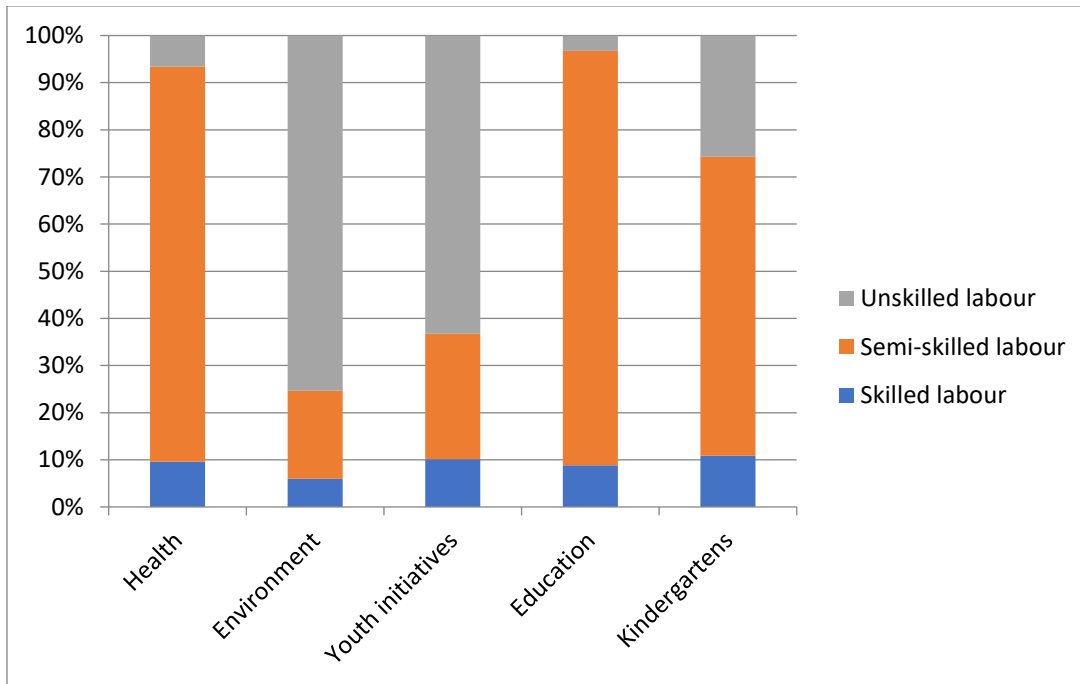
Level of skills in the five sub-components in Component 2

The following chart presents the distribution of labour by sub-component according to the skill level. Health, Literacy education and Kindergarten sub-components had the highest semi-skilled labour while Environment and Youth initiatives sub-components had the highest unskilled labour.

Finding 18. The direct beneficiaries, most of them being unemployed, expressed their highly satisfaction of the community social services sub-projects since they enabled them to earn an income and improve the socio-economic conditions of their family.

The Beneficiary Satisfaction Study (BSS) conducted for this component covered 9 governorates: Alexandria, Behera, Qalubia, Beni Suef, Minya, Assiut, Sohag, and Aswan. 70 sub-projects were selected including covering the 5 sub-components of C2: a) Health, (b) Environment, (c) Youth initiatives, (d) Literacy education, (e) Kindergartens. About 70 NGOs were chosen as implementing partners. The survey included a sample of 360 employed persons as Direct Beneficiaries (DBs) and 270 Households (HHs) as Indirect beneficiaries (IDBs) from the selected projects’ sites.

Figure 20. Distribution of labour by skill level in Component 2



The survey showed that (55%) of Direct beneficiaries (DBs) were unemployed prior to being employed in the community services projects. All DBs indicated that they have benefited from working for community services projects. The overall average evaluation of the benefit's level was between 8 and 10 (on a scale from 0 to 10) for different interventions and for different governorates, with the highest average was perceived in the projects of the Health sub-component of C2. There were no significant differences between males and females' responses on the overall levels of each intervention, though in general, females were more satisfied with their wage levels (income) as opposed to males. The survey included more detailed analysis of different satisfaction factors from the DBs' point of view. The satisfaction factors included income/wage generated, moral benefit satisfaction, cooperation with other team's members, and the process of supervision and follow up, and how community and family look at their job²².

²² Egypols, Beneficiary Satisfaction Study (BSS), Final report, Submitted to MSMEDA and World Bank, 19 November 2017

EFFECTIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY & IMPACT FOR EACH SUB-COMPONENT OF COMPONENT 2

(a) HEALTH sub-component of Component 2

The HEALTH sub-component aimed to facilitate access to health services (primary health care for women and children) through awareness and home visits program. The NGOs implementing the sub-projects in this component worked in close coordination with the department of health in the governorates. The NGOs encouraged people to use the health centers with the support of health promoters (women) who were trained by the Ministry of Health. In most sub-projects, the Mother and Health support was provided in conjunction with the illiteracy program.

The health promoters were selected by a committee comprising the Health directorate, MSMEDA regional office and the relevant NGO. The selection criteria for the health promoter (women) were defined as follows:

- o Residents (from the village).
- o Youth aged 18-29.
- o An accepted qualification, not less than technical diploma.
- o Unemployed or inactive.
- o No appointment shall be made without the approval of MSMEDA main office (Headquarters).

The NGOs met by the evaluation team under this sub-component are:

Table 14. Sample of NGOs operating in the Health sub-component of C2

Governorate	Name of NGO
Alexandria	Mostafa Kamel Charity Association
	The Islamic Charitable Association in Al Boura
Assiut	Emad Abdul Nabi Charitable Foundation in Assiut city
	The Islamic Charitable Association in Al Boura
	The Islamic Education Association for Society Development in El-Eqal El-Bahary
	The Society for Research, Services and Consumer Protection in Assiut city
Beheira	Dar Al Taqwa Development Association in Beheira
Beni Suef	The Community Development Society in Belevia
El Minya	The Association of Businesswomen for Community Development and Small Projects
	The Mansheya Association for Education and Development
Luxor	The Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women in Esna
	The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna
Qaliobya	The Egyptian Association for Environment and human resource development in Qanater

Effectiveness of the HEALTH sub-component of Component 2

Table 15. Indicators of achievement for the Health sub-component of C2

Indicator	End Target 2014	Achievements March 2018	Variation
Number of Families that received maternal and child healthcare visits/ support	600,000	1,509,000	+152%
Number of visits to 1,509,000 families	NA	33.2 million	NA
Number of medical convoys and medical care programs for pregnant mothers and their children	NA	11,152	NA

Finding 19. The Project succeeded, through awareness campaigns, in changing the attitudes of the community towards the use of the support provided by the health promoters, in increasing the awareness of the women towards their health rights and facilitating and improving access of the community to the health centers.

The project achieved significant improvements in facilitating access of vulnerable groups to health services. The number of families who received maternal and child healthcare visits/ support exceeded its target by 152%, while the number of visits to families reached 33.2 million visits. Another relevant indicator is the number of medical convoys and medical care programs for pregnant mothers and their children which reached 11,152.

The Health sub-projects used other indicators through a pre-survey and post-survey of the intended indirect beneficiaries (the families), which included the survey of women aged 18-35 years and children up to two years old. It compared the health conditions of pregnant women and children before the project's intervention and at its completion. The indicators included the following: percent of pregnant women with anemia, percent of coverage of pregnant women by health services, average number of pregnant women accessing the health centers, percent of new-born children who benefitted from health services, and average number of new-born children accessing the health centers. The post-survey provided the achievements made by the health promoters in raising awareness of women and improving their health conditions and access to health services. Unfortunately, data on the results achieved at the sub-component level are not available, since they are provided at the sub-project level only.

The health promoters are usually females which were trained by the relevant NGO to raise awareness of the women on their health rights, on health issues related to pregnancy and health of children. The promoters' role was also to facilitate access of women to the health centers.

The main challenges faced by the implementing NGOs were the:

- reluctance of mothers to accept the visits of health promoters, particularly when the promoters were not known by the community and came from another village;
- lack of awareness of the families on the nature of the support that would be provided by the health promoters;
- lack of awareness of the community of the services provided by the health centers and even the lack of awareness of their existence;
- weakness of the local health centers and their limited capacity to meet the demands for health support.

Awareness campaigns, home visits and motivation of the families

To overcome these challenges, the associations had to rely on community leaders and on the Community Voluntary Committee or in some cases on local associations to facilitate the visits of the promoters to the houses. Some associations provided additional services to women to motivate them to participate in the awareness campaign, and /or to provide such services as part of their commitment to the community. The associations relied mainly on the connections the Steering committee of the sub-project and the Community Voluntary Committee had with the Health directorate of the governorate level to improve the effectiveness of the health centers.

Cooperating with local partner associations helped several NGOs to access the villages and conduct awareness campaigns through home visits and seminars. This is the case of Mostafa Kamel Charity Association, which implemented the project in an underdeveloped and vulnerable area in Alexandria, and which is characterized by its tribal structure. The NGO implemented the project through 20 partners associations, which role was to mobilize the people for the awareness seminars and facilitate home visits of the health promoters.

Several NGOs provided additional services to indirect beneficiaries using their own resources and added components outside the scope of the sub-project with the purpose to facilitate the home visits of health promoters and/or to provide services to the community as part of their own vision and mission. For instance, the health promoters working with Emad Abdul Nabi Charitable Foundation in Assiut had difficulty to gain the trust of the women in their home visits. They were able to motivate them through the provision of other services of this foundation (i.e. how to start a self-employment business).

Another example are the Islamic Charitable Association in Al Boura in Assiut and the Family Planning Association in Alexandria that provided also loans to indirect beneficiaries. The Association of Businesswomen for Community Development and Small Projects in Minya can also be mentioned as it supported entrepreneurship activities in 5 villages.

Indirect beneficiary in Deir Basna, Luxor

"I was one of those women who didn't accept the visit of the health promoter. I was convinced by my neighbour about the importance to get support from the health promoter on how to take care of my child".

Access to the health centers

The NGOs, which were supposed to facilitate the access of the indirect beneficiaries to the health centers, faced several challenges that are mainly related to the weakness and low capacity of the health centers in terms of availability of medical doctors and nurses as well as lack of equipment, the lack of motivation of their staff and lack of commitment of doctors.

These challenges were confirmed by several NGOs including Emad Abdul Nabi Charitable Foundation, the Society for Research, Services and Consumer Protection and The Islamic Education Association for Society Development in El-Eqal El-Bahary in Assiut. While the two first associations were able to overcome these challenges with the support of the health directorate, the latter has not been successful in the implementation of the sub-project. Another NGO, Mostafa Kamel Charity Association in Alexandria complained about the lack of commitment of doctors who lived in Alexandria and arrived late to the centers located in remote areas.

Statement by an NGO in Assiut

“The health centers felt competition from the promoters. They have very weak capacity, as the doctor is absent from work while there is lack of medical equipment. There was continuous fight between the NGO and the centers”.

To overcome these challenges, the NGOs worked closely with the health centres to facilitate access of the indirect beneficiaries. The health promoters were reporting about the problems to the Health directorate (governorate level) which in turn started to make pressure on the centres to improve their services and increase the presence of doctors. The steering committee of the health sub-projects (NGO, MSMEDA, Health directorate, Literacy Education Authority) and the Community voluntary committee played an important role in lobbying with the Health directorate (governorate level) to enhance the capacity of the health centers.

Results achieved

Health awareness raising combined with literacy education or other support services have proved to enhance the participation of women in the sub-project, in view of the perception of women which consider literacy education as more important than health awareness. **In fact, conducting visits to houses to raise awareness on health issues was a challenge for the NGOs in view of the cultural and conservative barriers.**

The sub-projects on Mother and child health support came to fill important gaps in health support for the vulnerable groups, as confirmed by several implementing NGOs in Luxor, Beni Suef, Minya, Assiut, Beheira, Qalobiya and Alexandria.

Thanks to the efforts of the project, the indirect beneficiaries started to use the services of the centres and the number of women visiting the health centers increased significantly while the health centers improved the way in receiving the beneficiaries and increased the number of doctors. The sub-projects resulted in increased awareness of women on their health rights and increased awareness of mothers in taking care of their health and children health. Several NGOs such as Dar Al Taqwa Development Association in Beheira indicated that the directorate of health helped in making available additional doctors in the health center, while doctors became more committed as a result of NGO intervention.

Indirect beneficiaries were not aware of the existence of the health centers and their services. They benefitted a lot from the promoters. The benefits are confirmed in the post-survey conducted by the relevant NGOs on changes brought about in the attitudes and health practices of indirect beneficiaries.

Sustainability of the HEALTH sub-component of Component 2

Finding 20. The sub-component achieved some sustainability in view of increased and continuous access of the indirect beneficiaries to the health centers, which have improved their services. Sustainability was also observed in the capacity of most health promoters to find jobs after the completion of the sub-projects.

For example, the Mother and child health project of the Community Development Society in Beheira (Beni Suef) resulted in the increase of medical doctors to take care of pregnant women. It also resulted in the development of the medical center through the creation of a specialized unit for children. The Egyptian Association for Environment and human resource development in Qanater in Qalobiya provided training to

25 nurses, 5 nurses in each of the five health centers in order to ensure the sustainability of the project, while 15 mobile health units are now under the supervision of the Association with the support of pharmaceutical companies, which are providing medicines free of charge. In Alexandria, the Family Planning Association made available its own medical center to support the beneficiaries.

Evidence shows that most of health promoters found work after the completion of the project with various NGOs or with the health directorates. The health promoters who were trained on awareness raising by the Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women in Esna (Luxor) indicated in the focus group that most of them found work in other associations in view of the skills they gained in the EU project. Thanks to the skills gained by the health promoters in the sub-project implemented by The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna in Luxor, 50% of the 10 beneficiaries attending the focus group found work with other associations after completion of this sub-project. The health promoters of the project of Community Development Society in Belevia (Beni Suef) found work in the health centre and other institutions.

Some NGOs provided training to the health promoters in order to continue earning income after the completion of the sub-projects. 50 promoters were trained in entrepreneurship by the Egyptian Association for Environment and Human Resource Development in Qanater in Qaliobya and 15 started their own business with a loan provided by the Association. The Mansheya Association for Education and Development in Minya provided training to the promoters on crafts.

Impact of the HEALTH sub-component of Component 2

Finding 21. The improvement of the services of the health centers has benefitted not only the indirect beneficiaries of the Health sub-component but resulted in increased access of the community to these centers, as confirmed by the indirect beneficiaries and health promoters. The Project contributed to the empowerment of women (health promoters) and their integration in the society, in addition to increased self-confidence

Thanks to the projects on Mother and child health support, the local communities started to use more the health centres since many people were not previously aware of the services they provide. The indirect beneficiaries, in fact, were informing others in their community about the importance of services they got from the health promoters and health centers. The indirect beneficiaries and the communities were requesting the support of the promoters and the organization of awareness seminars on health issues following the completion of the sub-projects. The Centres are now requesting the health promoters to support them in the work. Increased coordination and cooperation between the NGOs and the health centres developed thanks to the project.

For instance, the indirect beneficiaries who were supported by the project on Mother and child health support implemented by The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna have been influencing other women in the community to get also the support of the health promoters and to use the health centers; they have also been sharing the knowledge they got from the promoters with their neighbours, friends and their community. They also convinced those who were reluctant to let the promoters visit them about the importance of getting session on mother and child health support.

The direct beneficiaries (Health promoters) of the project of The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna in Luxor indicated that the project resulted in change in attitudes of men towards women, by accepting the women to leave the house and work. Women participated also in decision-making in the family. Several women used the wages gained through the sub-project in supporting their family, supporting their sister to get married and to get medical care. The meeting conducted with 7 NGOs in Beni Suef confirmed also the changes brought about by the project on the empowerment of women and their integration in the society, in addition to increased self-confidence and trust with their husbands. People look today at the promoters and supervisors in a more positive way.

The direct beneficiaries (Health promoters) of the project of The Islamic Charitable Association in Deir Basna indicated that the project had also an impact on other NGOs which became pressured by their community to be more active and to get funding to support similar activities in Mother and Child Health support. The project of the Community Development Society in Belevia (Beni Suef) on Mother and child health support resulted in change in attitudes of the community towards increased use of the health centre. The meeting conducted with 4 NGOs in Luxor indicated that those who didn't get health support are now requesting the extension of the EU project. As a result of the EU Project, the Health centres are witnessing increased access of the community to their services.

The relations of the NGOs with the Health directorate and the health centers were enhanced. As a result of the EU project, several exchange visits were conducted between health associations to share experience and enhance cooperation. The EU Project resulted in an improved reputation of the NGOs among the community. There is now more interaction with the community which knows better the NGOs. The scope of the NGOs changed and became wider. Closer relations were forged with the governor's office and public agencies.

Statement of a mother (indirect beneficiary) - Beheira

“We were not aware of breast cancer, how to deal with the health of our children, the importance of vaccination, the need for washing our hands before eating and after going to the washroom and the necessity for pregnant women to visit regularly the doctor. We were not aware of the facilities of the health centers as we were visiting instead private doctors. Now, people know which day the doctors are present in the health centers.

(b) – ENVIRONMENT sub-component of Component 2:

The sub-component consisted of raising awareness on cleanliness and environment and the collection of solid waste through workshops conducted by experts and through home visits conducted by promoters. The NGOs cooperated with local units to facilitate the collection of solid waste, as well as with the Environment Affairs Agency which assisted in conducting the training of the promoters.

The NGOs met by the evaluation team under this sub-component are:

Table 16. Sample of NGOs operating in the Environment sub-component of C2

Governorate	Name of NGO
Assiut	The Catholic Foundation for Development
	The Charitable Association for Community Development in Bani Ady El Baharya
	The Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura
	The Islamic Charitable Association in Abnoub
Beheira	Rahma Association for Community Development
Beni Suef	El Etihad El Nawaay for Environment Protection
	El Mahaba for development & Environment in Elfashn
	The Community Development Association in Quela
El Minya	Abna' Misr Association
	Al Masaee Al Hamida Association
Qaliobya	Ata' El Kheir for Development
	El Eslah El Islamia in Demlo
	The Association for the Organization of the Local Community in Tahla
Luxor	El Sheikh Hassan Aly Atiya Association
	Shabab El Mostakbal Association

Effectiveness of the ENVIRONMENT sub-component of Component 2

Table 17. Indicators of achievement in the Environment sub-component of C2

Indicator	End Target 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
Number of villages that received cleanliness and environmental awareness campaigns	120	628	+423%

Finding 22. The Project was effective in changing the attitudes and conservative tradition of the vulnerable communities towards improved hygiene and the protection of environment at home and in the village through awareness-raising and the participation of the community in collective actions, while relations and cooperation with local units were enhanced.

The main challenges faced were as follows:

- The difficulty to change the attitudes of the people towards a better environment.
- The conservative tradition of the community which made difficult for families to accept visits of environmental promoters.
- The difficulty for women to participate in awareness campaigns.
- The lack of support or poor capacity of some local units/municipalities to provide equipment to move the waste.

The sub-projects of several NGOs addressed these challenges by increasing awareness of the community on the environmental issues. **An impressive number of villages (628) received cleanliness and environmental awareness campaigns, thus exceeding 5 times more the number of villages set in the 2014 target.** They were supported by the Community Voluntary Committee, which facilitated access of the promoters to the households. The Committee supported also the projects through the connections they had with the local units, city councils and municipalities. In some governorates, the Community Voluntary Committee organized a one-day event on cleanliness of streets in which the citizens participated. Most of the NGOs charged monthly fee on the collection of solid waste, as a means to ensure the continuation of the intervention beyond the duration of the project. There are many examples of NGOs interventions that yielded positive results. For instance:

- El Etihad El Nawaay for Environment Protection in the district of Beni Suef has enhanced awareness of households on the importance of waste disposal through two visits per month to all families.
- The Community Development Association in Quela in Beni Suef governorate conducted also awareness campaigns in the households on waste disposal and cleaning.
- Shabab El Mostakbal Association and El Sheikh Hassan Aly Atiya Association in Luxor conducted environmental awareness raising, tree planting, painting on some areas of the streets, in addition to awareness raising of households regarding environment. It is worth mentioning that joint visits between NGOs operating in the same field to share experience were mentioned by several associations.

The sub-component was less successful in the following cases:

- The Charitable Association for Community Development in Bani Ady El Baharya (Assiut) faced difficulties to raise awareness of women through home visits. This explains why the Association takes the opportunity of the presence of women in the centers where they usually visit (such as health centers ...) to organize the awareness seminars.
- While in rural areas, the sub-component was quite successful to change the attitudes of the community towards a better environment, in urban areas such as in Assiut city, the NGO faced difficulties. This is the case of the Catholic Foundation for Development in Assiut. The promoters were facing difficulties in home visits, much more than in the rural areas. The Foundation had to distribute leaflets to explain the purpose of the project. It was not also easy for the Foundation to convince the beneficiaries in the city to pay just a small fee amounting to only 5 EGP per month.

The cooperation between the NGOs and the local units varied between sub-projects, as these relations were mainly influenced by the level of capacity of these units. Several NGOs were able to enhance their partnership with the local stakeholders. For instance, some associations such as Ata' El Kheir for Development in Qaliobyia, El Eslah El Islamia in Demlo NGO in Qaliobyia and Abna' Misr Association in Minya, had strong relations with the local units, which were involved in the work through providing often the needed garbage truck to collect the waste. There was, in fact, complementarity between their projects and the local units. Closed relations were also forged with the Environment Affairs Agency which supported several sub-projects by conducting the training of the pioneers, instead of being conducted by independent experts. Thanks to the project, the Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura (Assiut) was able to enhance its partnership with the local units, the city council, the directorates of health and education. In other cases, and in view of the weakness of the local units, the garbage truck was rented by the NGOs.

Sustainability of the ENVIRONMENT sub-component of Component 2

Finding 23. Most of associations were able to sustain at least part of their operations in cleanliness and environment sub-projects thanks to the monthly fee charged on the households and the relations that were forged with the local units during project implementation. Most often, the associations had to reduce their operations from 30 to 70%.

People in the community benefitting from the Cleanliness and environmental awareness sub-component contributed 5 to 10 EGP per month during project implementation. The saved amount was used to help in ensuring some sustainability of the intervention. Most associations increased the monthly fee after the completion of the sub-project. The monthly fee varied from 10 to 15 EGP depending on the association. Several associations, which continued the collection of solid waste, have, however, reduced their operations in terms of number of indirect beneficiaries as well as in the number of workers. In some cases, the local units (municipalities) took in charge the collection of waste.

For instance, the environment project of the Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura in Assiut is still operational thanks to the monthly fee paid by the households and which has been increased to 10 EGP, in addition to the use of the association own resources. The number of field pioneers is now 10 instead of 14, while the number of workers dropped from 80 to 20 workers now. In the example of the Islamic Charitable Association in Abnoub/Assiut the cleaning operations continued after of the project end, thanks to the support from GIZ in equipment. However the NGO had to reduce the size of its operations. If we take the example of the project developed by the Association for the Organization of the Local Community in Tahla in Qaliobyia, the fee increased to 15 EGP per month after the end of the EU support and the Association is now serving only one village instead of 3 villages. Another example is the El Eslah El Islamia in Demlo NGO in Qaliobyia, which contributed to the equipment from its own resources and increased the monthly fee to 13 EGP after the end of the EU support.

There are few exceptions where the NGOs were able to increase their operations after the completion of the sub-project. For example, Ata' El Kheir for Development in Qaliobyia has increased the number of beneficiaries from 1,200 to 1,700 by charging 15 EGP contribution per month. Another association, El Etihad El Nawaay for Environment Protection in Beni Suef, supported the creation of Youth graduates project to ensure continuation of the services to the households. The latter is active and continues to provide services to the same number of indirect beneficiaries while charging the same amount on the households.

Some projects were not sustainable in view of the lack of support from the local unit. This is the case of Al Masaee Al Hamida Association in Minya. It was also the case for the project of The Catholic Foundation for Development in Assiut city which had to stop operations, as the beneficiaries were not willing to contribute the 5 EGP per month.

Evidence shows that some associations were able to sustain the operations of the workers by providing them with the opportunity to segregate and sort the waste for their sale to the interested recycling companies. The workers who were recruited in the sub-projects of both Abna' Misr Association in Minya and the Islamic Charitable Association in Abnoub in Assiut continued to collect the waste and segregating them as a means to secure an income.

Impact of the ENVIRONMENT sub-component of Component 2

Finding 24. The environment sub-component had positive impact on the community as a whole and neighbouring villages which were requesting the services of the associations, while the direct beneficiaries, women in particular, felt more independent and participated in the decision-making in the family. The other impact is on the associations which gained skills and experience while their reputation among the population was enhanced.

The environment sub-component activities had impact on the whole community where the sub-projects were implemented, as more households were requesting the services of the associations in terms of awareness and solid waste collection. This was clearly indicated by a number of associations and direct beneficiaries met by the Evaluation team. This is the case, for example, of the Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura in Assiut. Also, according to El Eslah El Islamia in Demlo NGO in Qaliobya, the concept of environmental cleanliness was spread in other villages as four NGOs, which were not part of EEIP Project, implemented the same activities in other villages using their own resources.

As to the environmental promoters, they felt more independent and participated in the decision-making in the family. The impact was observed on the personal situation of the promoters in Beni Suef where 7 out of 17 environment promoters of the project of Community Development Association in Quela and 15 out of 20 women promoters of the project of El Mahaba for development & Environment in Elfashn got married during the implementation of the project.

The other impact was on the associations which gained skills and experience while their reputation among the population was enhanced, enabling them to get funding from other donors. For instance, the reputation of Rahma Association for Community Development in Beheira and that of Abna' Misr Association in Minya have improved significantly as the community became aware of the services provided. The latter was able to get funding from another donor (Germany), while the Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura and the Islamic Charitable Association in Abnoub in Assiut were able to get funding on another project from IOM.

(c) – YOUTH INITIATIVES sub-component of Component 2:

There were several community initiatives involving the participation of youth and which were appreciated by the local communities. These initiatives included also some of activities of the four other sub-components of Component 2, as well as activities of Component 3. The activities covered in the youth community initiatives included a variety of interventions: beautification of the villages, renovation of villages entrance, environment and health issues, planting trees, vocational training and skills development, agricultural awareness and income-generating activities for farmers, extension services support for farmers, micro-credit support, etc....

The NGOs met by the evaluation team under this sub-component are:

Table 18. Sample of NGOs operating in the Youth Initiatives sub-component of C2

Governorate	Name of NGO
Alexandria	Al Ryada Association
	El Sarh Association for Protecting Textiles
Assiut	The Charity Association for Development in Bani Ady
	The Development of the Society in Sodfa
	Youth Businessmen Association
Beheira	El Eslah El Reefie in Shabour
	The Charity Association for Development and Environment in Deebono
Beni Suef	El Mahaba for Development & Environment in Elfashn
El Minya	Future of Egyptian Generation
	El Nour El Satea for Community Development
Luxor	Shabab El Mostakbal Association
	The Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women in Esna

Effectiveness of the Youth Initiatives sub-component of Component 2

Table 19. Indicators of achievement of the Youth Initiatives sub-component of C2

Indicator	Achievements 2018
Number of streets and houses which were numbered	126,100
Number of buildings and lamp posts which were painted	133,545
Number of lamp posts which were maintained and restored	10,933
Length of sidewalks which were restored and painted	224 kilometers
Length of streets which were levelled	38 kilometers
Number of trees which were planted	204,538
Number of village entrances which were renovated	433

It should be noted for this sub-component, there were no planned indicators with specific figures for the following reasons:

- This sub-component is mainly a cash for work program and all indicators are measuring the achievements related to the number of beneficiaries and labour/ days only.
- The type of methodology and design was demand-driven methodology depending on the community needs meaning no planned achievements.

- What was accomplished and was mentioned in the table above is considered as an extra output / achievement for the program added to the planned indicators.

Finding 25. The Project was effective, through the Youth Engagement in Community Initiatives, in increasing awareness of the communities in several areas such as environment and cleaning of the streets, health issues, beautification of the villages as well as in the recycling of waste for the production of fertilizers needed in agriculture, in addition to the promotion of income-generating activities.

Beautification and awareness raising

Most of the sub-projects of this sub-component included installing housing number plates, planting trees and painting street posts, renovation of the entrance of the village, as well as raising awareness of the community on health issues and cleanliness of the environment. Such activities were conducted, for example, by several associations such as the Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women in Esna (Luxor), which supported the main village Elhela and its 6 peripheral villages east of Esna, the El Sarh Association for protecting textiles, which supported the underdeveloped and poor areas in Alexandria, the Development of the Society in Sodfa in Assiut and El Eslah El Reefie in Shabour in Beheira.

The indirect beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns indicated they became aware of the importance to take care of the cleanliness of the house, as well as of the health care to be given to their children.

Income-generating projects

Other sub-projects implemented by the associations were focused on supporting indirect beneficiaries in income-generating activities covering the areas of agriculture, veterinary service for small farmers, sewing, handmade accessories and trades skills. Some of the interventions were supported also by micro-credit provision. Several activities, which were performed under these sub-projects, were conducted through the use of the associations' own resources.

There are several sub-projects that were supporting farmers through the use of animal waste for the production of compost and which resulted in increased agricultural production. For instance:

- The sub-project of El Mahaba for Development & Environment in Elflashn in Beni Suef, which covered six villages focused on increasing awareness of the households in the use of animal waste for the production of compost. The direct beneficiaries of the sub-project received training on how to produce the compost and on the collection of animal waste, which in turn helped the farmers in the use of compost for the production of non-traditional cultures such as vegetables. This resulted in increase of income for the farmers.
- The sub-project of the NGO "Future of Egyptian Generation" in Minya consisted in the training of the direct beneficiaries in life skills (particularly, effective communication and interpersonal relationship), in agricultural awareness of farmers and on how to detect the animal diseases at their early stages. The farmers were trained on how to get rid of the agriculture wastes and the process required to use the wastes in compost making. Guidance of veterinary service for small farmers to develop the animal production was also provided. The NGOs supported the farmers in literacy education by using their own resources.

There also sub-projects that supported directly the capacity-building of farmers in the field of agriculture and dairy production as well as in the provision of veterinary services for the development of animal production. For instance, the sub-project of El Nour El Satea for Community Development, which operates

in 9 districts of Al Minya governorate, consisted of training of trainers. A team of 103 beneficiaries (including 51 women) were trained in the fields of agriculture, dairy production, rehabilitation of houses, etc.... The trained trainers provided, in turn, support services to the farmers of the community. **The sub-project's target was to provide veterinary service for 800 small farmers to develop animal production. It exceeded the target by serving 3,600 small farmers. The sub-project resulted on average in 55% increase in the production capacity of the benefitting farmers.** It also provided training for women on handmade accessories and helped them to participate in exhibitions. Six exhibitions were organized. Several were able to start a small business in view of the skills gained during the project. Thanks to the sub-project aimed to support farmers and women in handmade accessories, several direct beneficiaries started a small business and several women from the team were able to work as permanent workers in a garment factory.

Other sub-projects focused on the development of skills in sewing and technical skills such as electricity and painting, together with micro-credit support to help the beneficiaries start a self-employment business. For example, the Charity Association for Development and Environment in Deebono in Beheira, in addition to raising awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits and improving the landscape of villages' entrances and main roads, the sub-project built the capacity of females in sewing using the Association's sewing workshop. 45 women were trained in sewing: 30 became self-employed and 15 worked in factories. The self-employed got loans from the Association. 60% of promoters got loans from the Association and started self-employment projects. The sub-project of Al Ryada Association in Alexandria consisted of training of 20 males in technical skills: electricity, painting, welding; and training of 55 females in sewing and crochet. The association used its own facilities and other projects such as the micro-credit scheme to support the beneficiaries.

The sub-component helped also merchants in expanding their marketing outreach through the construction of a market for agricultural goods. This is the case of the Charity Association for Development in Bani Ady in Assiut, which was provided with a public land to build a commercial market for agricultural products consisting of 120 places with sunshade. Before that, the vendors were selling in a main street causing trouble with people and vehicles. The NGO contributed 60,000 EGP from its own resources. According to vendors met by the Evaluation team, the market is receiving more consumers than the previous one and helped them in increasing sales by around 33%. The market is benefitting 7 villages.



Figure 21. New commercial market for vegetables and fruits in Assiut

Sustainability of the Youth Initiatives sub-component of Component 2

Finding 26. *The sub-component achieved some sustainability in view of the fact that most of direct beneficiaries were able to find jobs or start an income-generating activity thanks to the skills gained in the sub-projects. The indirect beneficiaries who were supported in improving the agricultural production or in developing certain technical skills are likely to sustain their operations. As to the other activities of the sub-projects on beautification of the villages, it is doubtful that such activities continued after the completion of the sub-projects.*

Most of the promoters and workers who benefitted from the youth initiative sub-projects have acquired new skills and experience which allowed them to find jobs in other associations or public institutions. For example, 50% of the youth who were working on the sub-project of Shabab El Mostakbal Association found work after the completion of the sub-project. In the other example of the project of the Youth Businessmen Association in Assiut all workers found jobs after the completion of this project. This project was also sustainable since the City council is now collecting the waste.

The benefits gained by the farmers who were supported by the interventions of the sub-projects and those supported in other income-generating activities are likely to continue after the completion of the sub-projects. **There are no data, however, on the extent to which these interventions are still generating benefits to the indirect beneficiaries.**

In the example of the commercial market project supported by The Charity Association for Development in Bani Ady in Assiut is sustainable in view of the fact that it is run now by the local unit against a daily fee for vendors amounting to 5 EGP. The local unit is responsible for its maintenance.

Impact of the Youth Initiatives sub-component of Component 2

Finding 27. The impact of the sub-component was much greater when activities were aiming at income-generating activities than when they focused on beautification of the villages, though a new culture was introduced in the community.

The project impact was mainly in the introduction of a new culture in rural areas where the local units, community leaders, community voluntary committees are giving the issue of beautification of the villages and the cleanliness of the environment one of their priorities. The impact is also reflected in the increase of agricultural production and income of farmers as a result of several interventions of the sub-component. According to a survey of indirect beneficiaries conducted by the NGO "Future of Egyptian Generation" in Minya, the production of farmers increased by 10-20% as a result of the sub-project. The project resulted in increased trust of the NGOs from the community, while the NGOs improved their relations with the governorates, local units and directorates of line ministries.

(d) – LITERACY EDUCATION sub-component of Component 2:

The illiteracy eradication activities consisted of raising awareness of illiterates on the importance of literacy and the organization of classes for the eradication of illiteracy. The literacy needs were identified, and consultations were made with the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education, which provided data on the number of illiterates. The target groups were illiterates, which had to be between 15 and 45 years old (in some cases, up to 60 years old could benefit). The duration of each sub-project was 15 months with an average of 50 classes, while classes were usually completed in 9 months. The duration of each class was 3-4 days per week with an average of 3-5 hours per day. The relevant associations conducted awareness on the importance of education and eradication of illiteracy in view of the absence of such a culture among the community.

The NGOs met by the evaluation team under this sub-component are:

Table 20. Sample of NGOs operating in the Literacy Education sub-component of C2

Governorate	Name of NGO
Alexandria	The Future Protectors Association in El Wasta
Assiut	Keeping holy Quran Association in Gahdam
	The Society Development Association in Baheg el kalif
El Minya	Abdala el Nadem Association
	Ayadeena for Development Association

Effectiveness of the Literacy Education sub-component of C2

Table 21. Indicators of achievement for the Literacy Education sub-component of C2

Indicator	End Target March 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
Number of literacy classes in both literacy and health components		7,124	NA
Number of people participating/ beneficiaries of literacy classes	52,500	169,093	+208%

Finding 28. The project was effective in facilitating and improving access of the vulnerable communities to literacy education through awareness raising and the conduct of literacy education, which resulted in increasing job opportunities for the indirect beneficiaries (illiterates). The effectiveness was enhanced when associations provided from their own resources additional services that were of direct benefits to the illiterates.

A total of 7,124 literacy classes were opened and operated in both literacy and health components, benefiting 169,093 illiterate youths. The sub-project organized one day event per week in which it provided skills capacity in specific trades (such as sewing, hairdressing, etc...), with the purpose to encourage the beneficiaries to participate in the literacy program.

The illiterates were facing in fact the impossibility to start any work/business without having a certificate from the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education. Having a literacy certificate helped several drivers, for example, to get a driving license. The sub-component achieved impressive results as the majority of the indirect beneficiaries (the illiterates) got the literacy certificate. Several beneficiaries who got the literacy certificate join the school to continue learning.

In order to motivate the illiterates to join the literacy classes, and particularly the married ones who found difficulties to spend several hours per day outside home while they had family responsibilities, several associations provided from their own resources additional services that were of direct benefits to the illiterates. Some associations, such as the Society Development Association in Baheg el kalif in Assiut, provided vocational training to the indirect beneficiaries. Other associations, like Abdala el Nadem Association in Minya, was combining literacy education with training on income-generating activities. Other associations like Ayadeena for Development Association in Minya provided micro-credit for those illiterates who needed to start a self-employment. Some associations, in order to encourage the participation of married women in particular, conducted awareness for illiterates on family planning. This was for instance the case of the "Keeping holy Quran Association" in Gahdam in Assiut.

Indirect beneficiaries who were provided with literacy education indicated that the literacy education helped them in better dealing with their children and in following-up them in their daily homework. Some associations provided additional benefits to the beneficiaries of the project. For instance, one of the beneficiaries who was among the best in the class was able to get a grant from the Keeping holy Quran Association in Gahdam in Assiut to start a self-employment business.

NGOs achieved better results when they were able to provide services to the beneficiaries outside the scope of the sub-projects by complementing the project's activities with other tools of interventions and other running programmes.

Sustainability of the Literacy Education sub-component of C2

Finding 29. The sustainability of literacy education is doubtful because few associations were able to continue the literacy intervention. The sub-component was relying on the support of the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education to ensure some sustainability.

Most of the associations didn't continue the literacy education after the completion of the sub-projects in view of lack of funding. Few associations, however, were able to continue the operation of literacy education for one-year duration after the completion of the project with the support of the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education. Others, such as The Future Protectors Association in El Wasta continued after the completion of the project to provide literacy education for those who were requesting such education. It relied, however, on the voluntary work of instructors as they are no longer paid by the project and cannot be supported by the NGOs. Several instructors of the Illiteracy eradication activities left their associations as they found jobs in the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education.

Impact of the Literacy Education sub-component of C2

Indirect beneficiaries who were provided with literacy education indicated that the literacy education helped them in better dealing with their children and in following-up them in their daily homework. The associations were able to expand their outreach from the village to the district level. They gained skills on how to select the promoters and instructors. The communities became interested to have this project extended in order to serve all people.

(e) – KINDERGARTENS sub-component of Component 2

The sub-component related to early childhood education included the running of Kindergarten (KG1) classes (4-6 years old) and raising awareness of parents on the importance to send their children to the kindergarten. As most of the teachers did not have the relevant experience and expertise, the sub-projects conducted training for the teachers on the curricula. The sub-component included also the renovation of kindergartens or the construction of new ones. The sub-projects under this sub-component were conducted by an umbrella NGO which had to partner with several associations. In some cases, lessons learnt were shared between NGOs operating in the early childhood education.

The NGOs met by the evaluation team under this sub-component are:

Table 22. Sample of NGOs operating in Kindergartens sub-component of C2

Governorate	Name of NGO
Alexandria	Elamal Association for Development and Social Rehabilitation for Special Needs
Assiut	El ber for Orphans and Community Development Association
	El Esraa Association for Community Development
Beni Suef	Sannah AlTanmiah Association in AbdelSamad village
	Women Development and Customer Protection Association in Elfashn
El Minya	El Fateh El Eslameya Association in Amouden
	The Islamic Charitable Association for Society Development

Effectiveness of Kindergartens sub-component of Component 2

Table 23. Indicators of achievement for the Kindergartens sub-component of C2

Indicator	Achievements 2017
Number of kindergarten classes which were equipped with the necessary facilities and started operations	916

Finding 30. The project was effective in facilitating and increasing access of the vulnerable communities to Early childhood education through raising awareness of the community of the importance of child education, while overcoming, with some success, the challenges related to the traditions, particularly in rural areas, which are not conducive for the enrollment of children, especially females, in kindergarten classes.

A total of 916 kindergarten classes were equipped with the necessary facilities and started operations. Under this sub-component, the NGOs partnered with other associations in order to assist in the implementation.

The main challenges faced by the NGOs implementing this sub-component were:

- The lack of awareness of the community and more particularly the rural ones with regard to the importance of education of children at the kindergarten level.
- The traditions, which do not encourage the females to join the school.
- The contrast between the traditional way parents raise their children (i.e. physical maltreatment), and the education approach in the kindergarten. Such a contrast resulted in additional burden on the instructors.
- The lack of qualified instructors.

- The shortages of kindergarten classes. S
- The complex procedures to get the license from the Ministry of Education to use a location, in addition to the relatively high cost of the license.

Example of the project of the Sonnah AlTanmiah Association NGO: the NGO implemented a project on child education in Ehnasia centre in AbdelSamad (mouncha'at) village in Beni Suef. It had seven partners (NGOs) in Beni Suef governorate. The project covered 5 villages. In addition to the challenges mentioned above, the Association faced the following:

- The lack of space designed especially for kindergarten in several communities including in the Ehnasia centre.
- The low rate of enrollment of children (4-6 years old) in the kindergartens, as the percentage of children who join the kindergarten in the targeted communities do not exceed 25% of the total number of children (4-6 years old).
- The low capacity level of instructors.
- The increase in the number of pupils in the elementary schools, which led the management of these schools to convert the kindergarten into elementary classes, and which constituted a constraint for the NGO to promote the enrollment of children in the kindergartens

To overcome these challenges, the Association renovated the classes and supported the rehabilitation of the kindergartens of the NGOs partners. It also conducted awareness campaigns to encourage the families to send their children to school. Emphasis was placed on training of instructors as most of them did not had the relevant experience and expertise.

The renovation of kindergartens and the construction of new ones were also undertaken by several NGOs. For example, the project of the Women Development and Customer Protection Association in Elfashn (Beni Suef governorate) consisted of the renovation of the kindergartens of several partner associations and in the provision of training to instructors. Another example is the sub-project of El ber for orphans and community development association in Assiut which were able to mobilize donations amounting to half a million pounds to build the kindergarten in the premises of the Association, while project's funds were used to rehabilitate the classes in the three partners associations.

Relations with parents

Several associations enhanced their communication and conducted meetings with parents in order to solve problems faced by the children at school and change the attitude of parents towards their children. The Associations found that confining their interventions to educate the children only would not yield the intended results in case the parents are not treating their children in the proper way. This is the reason the Associations were also influencing the parents through regular meetings with them. This is the case of El Esraa Association for community development (Assiut) and El Fateh el Eslameya association in Amouden (Minya). The latter worked then on changing the behavior of the mothers towards their children through awareness seminars.

Another example is Elamal association for development and social rehabilitation for special needs in Alexandria, which conducted seminars to mothers to change their attitude and behavior with their children. The kindergarten includes children with special needs who are integrated in the same class of other children. The association worked on the development of the personality and skills development of the child. El Amal Association developed an education guide (manual) as an additional activity and outside the scope

of the project. It provided training to mothers in sewing and crochet and cooperated with Al Ryada Association to support start-ups.

Cooperation between associations

The Islamic Charitable Association for Society Development (Minya) established a coordinating committee to share experience and lessons learnt between the partner associations. El Ber for Orphans and Community Development Association in Assiut organized visits between the associations dealing with kindergartens to share experience and lessons learnt, but a formal network between all associations or regular meetings to share experience and lessons learnt is lacking.

Partnership of NGOs with other associations resulted in enhancing the results of the sub-projects, as the partnership helped in increasing the outreach of the NGOs interventions and benefit larger number of beneficiaries, while providing an opportunity for these associations to gain experience and enhance their management skills.

Sustainability of Kindergartens sub-component of Component 2

Finding 31. The Project achieved impressive unintended results in terms of sustainability of short-term employment particularly for semi-skilled and skilled workers who found jobs in other projects of the same NGOs or in other associations or public agencies, thanks to the skills and experience gained during the EU Project.

In the sub-component on Early childhood education, most of the NGOs continued the operation of the kindergartens after the completion of the sub-projects and even some NGOs were able to increase the number of classes and the number of pupils after the EU support stopped. All associations had to increase the monthly fee to be charged on each child in order to sustain their operations. Some NGOs also relied on their own resources and donations. While the umbrella NGOs in charge of the project were able to continue fully their operations, most of the partner associations which were small with low capacity had to reduce the number of classes and instructors.

For example:

- Sonnah AlTanmiah Association in Beni Suef succeeded in keeping its 12 instructors and 2 supervisors after the completion of the project, while the 7 NGOs partners of the Association kept 50% of the instructors. The Association has even added two classes and is continuing charging fees. Sonnah AlTanmiah Association gained in fact considerable experience in the management of large projects, as it was the first time that the Association was managing a one million EGP, while the previous project implemented by the Association amounted to 35,000 EGP only.
- El Esraa Association for community development (Assiut) and its four partners were able to continue running the kindergartens after the project ended. The fees were increased from 180 EGP per year to 500 EGP per year to ensure the sustainability, while some premises for the kindergarten were provided free of charge or reduced rent. Almost the same number of instructors kept their job.
- El Amal Association continued operation of the kindergarten and increased its monthly fee from 10 to 50 EGP. It relies also on donations and on its income generating projects to support the kindergarten. Some partner associations continue to operate but less efficiently.

Some associations had to reduce the salary of the instructors to be able to sustain their operations. This is the case of El Ber for Orphans and Community Development association (Assiut) and El Fateh El Eslameya Association in Amouden in Minya, the latter paying half of the salaries to the instructors who accepted to continue working in view of their high motivation and commitment.

A female instructor in the kindergarten of AbdelSamad (moucha'at) village (Beni Suef):

"I didn't have any knowledge and skills about teaching. The project enhanced my teaching abilities, which enabled me to become instructor and then supervisor, and support the continuation of the operations of the kindergarten after the completion of the EU funded project".

Impact of Kindergartens sub-component of Component 2

Finding 32. The Project resulted in the dissemination of the culture of early childhood education in the community where the sub-projects were implemented, in addition to the empowerment of women who were employed as instructors and supervisors.

The positive effects the sub-component Early Childhood Education had on the indirect beneficiaries and the community as a whole has resulted in increased awareness of the community on the importance of kindergarten for children, which is reflected in the requests made by several people to benefit from the kindergarten. The sub-component provided also opportunities for female instructors and particularly for married women to earn an income while being close to their home, thus leading to improved social cohesion at the family and community levels. Thanks to the successful implementation of these projects worth one million Egyptian pound, the associations became more trusted by donors, and new projects were funded.

COMPONENT 3: Improving workers' employability

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF COMPONENT 3

The youth employment sub-projects aimed to improve the employability of young people (both male and female) in rural and urban areas through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment. This component accounted for 12.3% of the Project budget. The interventions (for both groups) were targeted at the following:

- Youth aged 18-29 (in some cases up to 35).
- Individuals who were out-of-school and out of work (unemployed or inactive).
- Disadvantaged groups in the labor market (e.g. poor, young people and especially women, people with low levels of education, disability, no prior work in the formal sector, etc.).
- Beneficiaries living in the poorest districts of Egypt as defined by Egypt's Poverty Map.

Pilot projects were identified and implemented by NGOs, based on a demand-driven process. In order to ensure that projects were in line with labour market needs, applicant NGOs provided proof as part of their proposal that there was actual demand for the jobs they were trying to fill, for instance through employment commitment letters (in the case of wage-employment) and market studies (in the case of self-employment). Recognising the heterogeneity of potential beneficiaries and the variation of labour market barriers by local context, the programme gave large flexibility to NGOs to select among a range of employment promotion services (e.g. technical training, soft skills, wage and training subsidies, financial and non-financial services, etc.).

Selection Criteria of NGOs

MSMEDA assigned qualified and experienced NGOs in order to design and implement youth employment sub-projects. To do so, procedures have been established for competitive and transparent selection of NGOs.

A two-stage selection process was set up, inclusive of an Expression of Interest (as the basis for assessing general NGO capacity) and a detailed project proposal (as the basis for judging the quality of the proposed project).

First stage – Expression of Interest (open call for all NGOs interested to register and enhance their qualifications)

- The NGO Registration Form included a three-part package:
 - An application form of "Qualifying for NGOs", providing information on the scope of work of NGO, the target group, geographical coverage and, eventually, the experience of solving the problem of youth unemployment.
 - A form of "Institutional capacity of the Egyptian NGOs", clarifying the legal status, financial system, human resource and monitoring and evaluation system.
 - And, a list of mandatory documents.
- The NGO evaluation form which was similar to the one applied for NGOs in Component 2 consisted of seven sections covering a range of criteria, including; management (24), monitoring and evaluation (6), activities (9), financial record/ system (15), community participation (3), field experience (39), and finally geographical coverage (4).
- NGOs scoring 80% or more could operate either as:

1. Umbrella organization in cooperation with a number of local associations and submitting project proposals for a maximum of 3.5 million EGP.
 2. Part of consortium of organizations (a maximum of three NGOs could apply as a consortium with a maximum of 3.5 million Egyptian pounds per association).
- NGOs scoring 60% or more could only apply as single NGOs and could operate in one governorate only, with proposals not exceeding 1.5 million EGP.

Second stage – Submission and evaluation of projects proposals

Proposal evaluation criteria were structured through a clear scoring system with a total score of 100 covering eight core criteria; matching proposal with goal (10), ability to achieve goals (15), target groups (10), quality of plan and methodology of implementation (20), efficiency of the project management team and implementing partners (10), monitoring and evaluation system (10), budget and cost-effectiveness (20), and sustainability (5). The related form is presented in Annex 3.

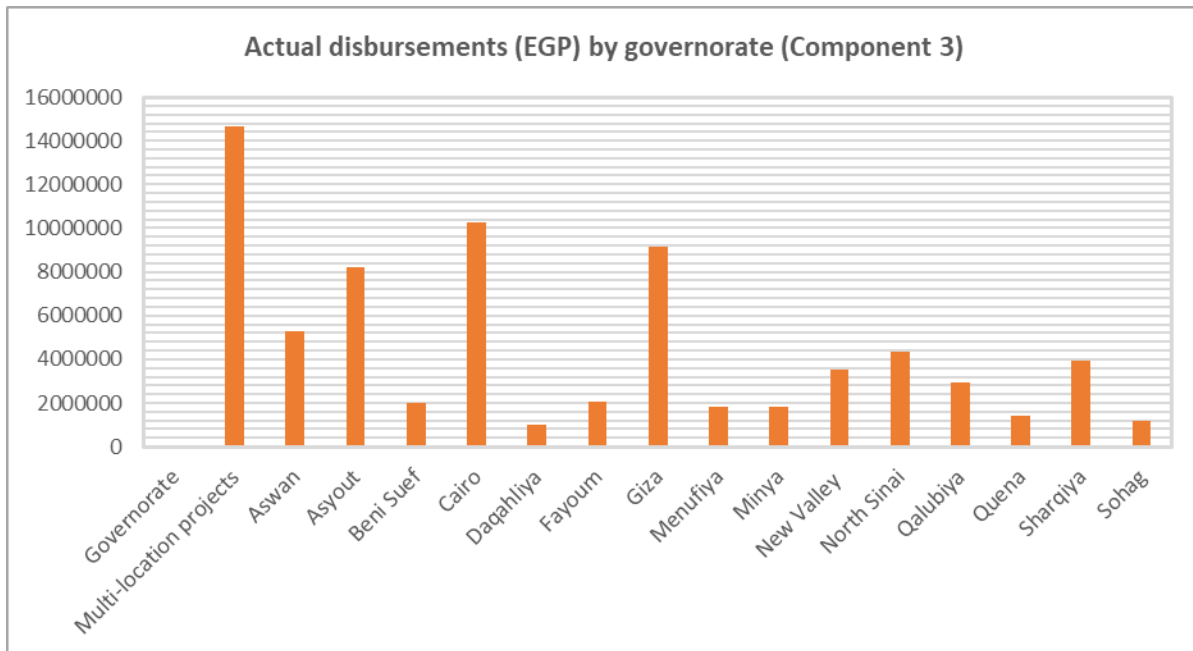
Overall, MSMEDA received almost 188 Expressions of Interests by NGOs interested in participating in the programme. Of the 188 NGO profiles received, **146 were qualified** with 38 NGOs reaching a scoring above 80%, and 108 over 60%. A total of 86 detailed project proposals were submitted by qualified NGOs, but only **42 projects were approved**, implemented and fully completed.

Disbursements of funding by governorate

A total of 17 governorates were covered by Component 3. The governorates that received larger funding than others were: Assiut, Cairo, Giza and Aswan. An important share of the projects was implemented in multi-locations by the same NGOs.

The following chart presents the actual disbursements of funding of Component 3 by governorate.

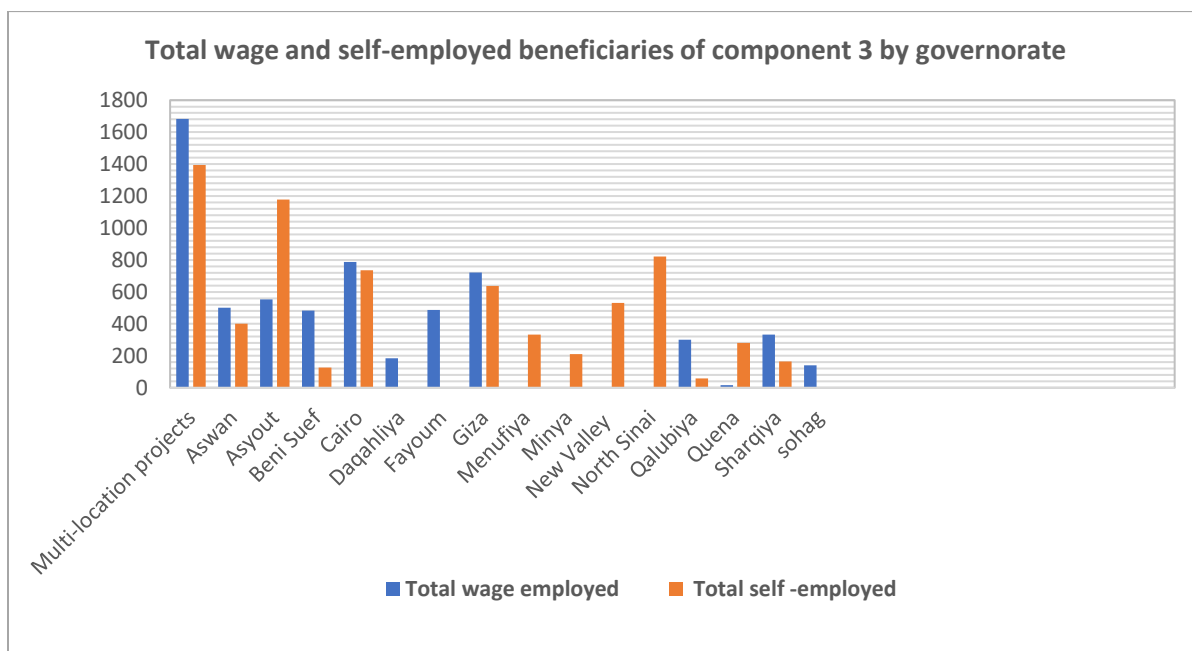
Figure 22. Actual disbursements by governorate in Component 3



Wage and self-employment by governorate

The chart below compares between total jobs created through wage-employment and self-employment by governorate. The size of wage and self-employment varied between governorates. The number of self-employed in Assiut and North Sinai was relatively high as compared to wage-employment. The number of self-employed in these two governorates was also higher as compared to self-employment in other governorates, followed by Great Cairo, Giza, North Valley and Aswan. The structure of wage and self-employment is characterized by the high percentage of interventions that covered several governorates at the same time (multi location projects).

Figure 23. Total wage and self-employed beneficiaries of Component 3 by governorate



Types of NGOs and beneficiaries in Component 3

A total of 12 NGOs was met by the Evaluation team. They represent 27% of total NGOs involved in Component 3 implementation.

There were three types of NGOs in this component: (1) NGOs supporting wage-employment only; (2) NGOs supporting self-employment only; and (3) Those which are involved in improving the employability through wage- and self- employment. In contrast with Component 2 where most NGOs operate at the governorate level, several NGOs in Component 3 operate across several governorates, as indicated in the table below.

Beneficiaries are of two types: (1) Those who started a very small self-employment business with the grant provided by the project; and (2) Those who had some entrepreneurial characteristics and who were provided also with micro-credit support and business advice and coaching for a period of minimum one year.

The following table presents the distribution of the sample of NGOs according to the governorates where they operate.

Table 24. List of NGOs of the sample according to governorate in Component 3

Name of NGO	Governorate
Alashanik Ya Baladi Association for Sustainable Development (AYB)	Beheira, Beni Suef and Giza
Egyptian Association for Educational Resources	Cairo, Giza, Sohag
Giving without Limit Association for Community Development	Assiut
Nahdet EL Mahrousa Association	Assiut, Cairo and El Minya
The Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development	Qaliobyia
The Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti	Qaliobyia
The Regional Enterprises Development Centre (REDEC)	Beni Suef
The Egyptian Society for quality in Health Care	Giza
The New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD)	Cairo, El Minya, New Valley
Together Association for Development & Environment (Maan)	Beni Suef and El Minya
Wakfiyat Al Maadi Community Foundation	Cairo, Giza
Youth Women Coptic Association	Cairo

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPONENT 3

Effectiveness of the Project in Improving workers' employability

Table 25. Indicators of achievement of the employability programme

Indicator	End Target March 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
Number of employed beneficiaries through wage and self-employment	3,125	13,062	+318%
Percentage of job placement rate enrolled in the employability program, of which female	35%	62%	+77%
Job placement rate enrolled in the employability program, of which youth (18-29-year-old)	60%	85%	+41%

The Project achieved impressive results in the employability programme, as more than 13,000 beneficiaries were employed through wage and self-employment against a target of 3,125. Employment of youth exceeded its target by 41%, while it was higher for females (+77%).

The assessment of the effectiveness of the Project in improving the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self-employment has been carried out in two separate parts: (1) Wage-employment; and (2) Self-employment.

(1) Effectiveness of the Project in improving the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage employment

Table 26. Indicators of Achievements in Wage-employment

Indicator	End Target March 2014	Achievements January 2018	Variation
Number of beneficiaries employed as wage-employment		6,186	NA
Percent of female employed as wage-employment		59.2%	NA
Percentage of Job placement rate of those enrolled in the employability program	40%	80%	+100%

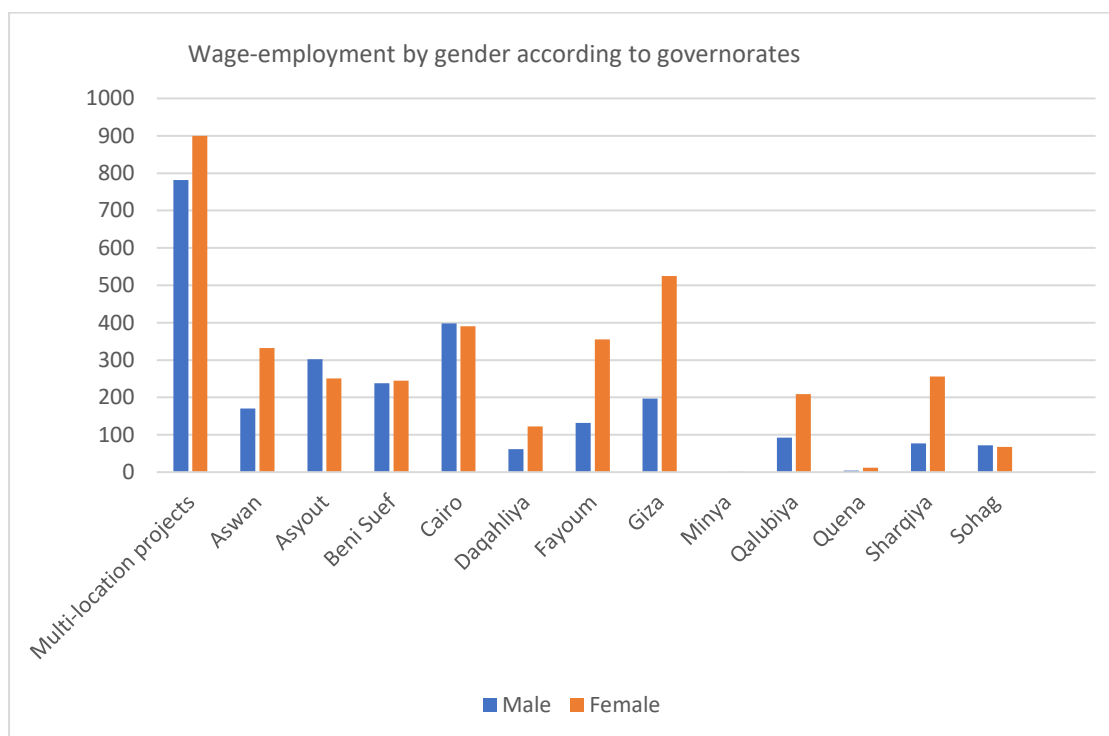
Finding 33. The Project was effective in achieving high retention rate in job placement and in supporting the transition of unemployed to wage-employment through a demand-driven approach based on the identification of needs of the employers for labour as well as through soft-skills training of beneficiaries. The Project was also effective in overcoming the challenges faced to attract women applicants in view of the social conservative culture that predominates in rural areas in particular.

The EEIP achieved an impressive record regarding the number of beneficiaries who were successfully placed by the end of the intervention, and the permanent jobs created within the local community during the project. A total of 6,186 youth were employed as wage-employment, representing 47.4% of total beneficiaries employed through wage and self-employment. Females represented 59.2% of total employed

through wage-employment. The job retention rate was estimated at 80% by the end of the intervention in December 2017, a figure considered to be very high by international comparison²³.

The following chart presents the number of employed females and males through wage-employment per governorate. The number of females surpasses the number of males in all governorates with the exception of Assiut (45.3% females) and to a lesser extent in Cairo and Sohag where the percent of males is almost equal to that of females (49,5% of females in these two governorates).

Figure 24. Wage-employment by gender according to governorates



Outreach strategy of NGOs

NGOs supporting wage-employment had to rely on local associations to link unemployed to private companies. Local associations particularly at the village level are best placed to facilitate the access of associations and/or private companies to rural areas for the purpose of creating job opportunities. The main reasons lie on the traditions and culture in rural areas where youth prefer daily work rather permanent work in a factory, in addition to their perception or lack of awareness of the intent of the support NGOs are providing.

For example:

- Nahdet EL Mahrousa association, which operates in Greater Cairo, Minya and Assiut, cooperated with partners associations (small NGOs) to help in outreach. Three beneficiaries (workers) met by the evaluation team indicated they were selected by a partner of the Association through an employment fair in Assiut university.

²³ ROM Report, EEIP, 10/04/2018

- The Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development in Qalubia faced a major challenge in its outreach in view of the negative perception of the target group of the intentions of the Association which may be accused to have a “hidden agenda” (i.e. political agenda) rather than to support employment.
- The outreach strategy used by Alashanik Ya Baladi Association for Sustainable Development (AYB) to attract the applicants in Cairo, Giza and Beni Suef was not successful in the beginning in view of the fact that the use of Facebook did not give significant results and the fact that in some target areas, the social conservative culture among young women in particular constituted another constraint to attract applicants. For this reason, AYB partnered with local organizations in order to reach larger number of beneficiaries.
- The Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti (Qaliobyia) used a database it had on youth from a previous project with the Ministry of Social Solidarity. Announcement for the intervention was made in youth centers, local units, city council, Facebook.

Identification of needs and job matching

The projects were identified mostly on a demand-driven process as the concerned NGOs conducted an assessment to identify the needs of the employer, and on that basis, identified the beneficiaries looking for job opportunities. Applications were then filled in by the beneficiaries, followed by an interview for their selection.

For example, the existence of seven industrial zones in Beni Suef was conducive for The Regional Enterprises Development Centre (REDEC), through its 5 branches in Beni Suef governorate, to support unemployed youths to meet the needs of the industries for jobs. For that purpose, REDEC conducted an assessment of the needs of industries for labour and identified the following promising sectors for job placement: clothing, furniture, aluminium and air conditioning. Following announcement made by REDEC, the interested unemployed selected the industrial sector they wish to work in, then REDEC together with the industrial company conducted the interview with the potential beneficiary to ensure he (or she) had the minimum requirements to work in the sector.

In some cases, the NGO took into consideration the specific conditions of married women who could not afford to work all day in a private company while they had to take care of their children. In order to solve such a problem, one of the NGOs, the Egyptian Association for Educational Resources, supported married women in Giza governorate in finding jobs in small-scale companies that would allowed them to work few hours per day.

In contrast with most NGOs, which identified first the needs of the companies for jobs, the Youth Women Coptic Association (Cairo) had consultations with the local associations and the community to identify the fields where unemployed wish to work in, and then the Association identified the related companies. The needs were in sewing and hairdressing for females, air condition maintenance, car mechanics & electricians for males.

Soft-skills training and on-the-job training

Individuals were provided an average of four-day training program that aimed to improve youth personal and life skills, as the duration of the training differed from one project to another depending on the nature of the project. The training was conducted before the start of the employment process in order to increase the chances of the unemployed to get interviews. Since many beneficiaries dropped out of the program after they had received the soft skills training, the soft skills training was, in some cases, offered later on

after beneficiaries had been matched with a job, or in parallel with technical training. Participants were provided with a small stipend for each training day attended. The qualitative assessment of the World Bank's Randomized Evaluations found that the soft-skills training was generally too short and too theoretical to maximize its effects²⁴.

Private sector employers who had jobs to fill were contacted by the relevant NGOs for the job matching. The NGOs paid the employers a subsidy on the condition that the employers provided on the job training and signed formal work contracts with the trainees. On-the-job training, which lasted between one week and two months according to job type, aimed at improving the technical competence of the program beneficiaries by providing technical and vocational training.

The Regional Enterprises Development Centre (REDEC), which has 5 branches in Beni Suef governorate, paid the employer the cost of the training, which duration varied from one to two months. In addition to the soft skills training, REDEC conducted short awareness sessions with the beneficiaries to explain about the meaning of "work" as the expectations of the workers may have differed from the expectations of the employer. This was a challenge that REDEC faced with the beneficiaries who, most of them, came from rural areas and who had no previous experience in industrial work. Fabilus garment company, for example, which recruited unemployed through REDEC provided training to the beneficiary from 2 weeks to one month, depending on the nature of the job.

Nahdet EL Mahrousa association undertook job matching before conducting training on soft skills. A total of 800 were employed. Panda, a hypermarket company, which recruited the workers through the Association considered the soft skills training provided by the Association as very effective and of high quality. The company provided also training on leadership skills, personal skills, customers relations. Panda considered that the recruitment through the Association was much faster and more efficient than recruitment through the company. The company would have faced difficulties to recruit from a place such as Assiut without the support of the Association.

In some cases, the vocational training was conducted by the NGOs and not by the companies. This is the case of Youth Women Coptic Association (Cairo). The company selected the beneficiary after she (he) completed the vocational training. Most of the recommended beneficiaries were selected.

With the difference of other associations, the New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD) conducted soft skills training in parallel to the technical training conducted by the company. The NGO promoted wage-employment in three fields: cosmetics, gold factory and electricity of cars.

Number of jobs and job placement rate in selected firms

Finding 34. The NGOs were best placed to facilitate employment in view of their easiest access to rural areas than private sector companies. Thanks to the projects implemented by NGOs in supporting the transition of unemployed to wage-employment, high percentage placement rate was achieved.

Key informant interviews with the relevant NGOs and meetings conducted with beneficiaries and private sector companies confirmed the high percentage placement rate for Component 3. Private companies face more difficulties than associations since they do not have the mechanisms to reach the rural areas, other than the employment offices, which charge fees on the employed and are not trusted by the community.

²⁴ World Bank, Overcoming Youth Unemployment in Egypt: Randomized Evaluations Showcase the Promise of Active Labor Market Programs, Working paper, October 2018

The other reason is that, in many places, particularly in Cairo and Minya, the factories are far away from these areas.

The following are examples of NGOs that succeeded in matching the needs of private firms with those looking for job.

(1) REDEC targeted 609 unemployed: 483 as wage-employment and 126 as self-employment. Until 30/6/2018, it was estimated that job retention reached 72% of total placed jobs. Among those who were placed as wage-employment, 200 found jobs in Fabilus garment factory which employs mainly women and where the turnover of labour is extremely high. In view of the high labour turnover, the company, which employs 1,000 workers, is in continuous need of workers and recruits an average of 150 workers per month through its two employment offices in Beni Suef. The company is in need to employ an additional 1,000 to reach a total of 2,000, and who cannot be found easily. The difficulty to find workers is related mainly to the culture and tradition of rural areas, where people do not like working in a factory and in a technical field, and also because parents are reluctant to send their children, particularly women, to work all day outside the village.

According to the company, 99% of the proposed beneficiaries by REDEC were employed by Fabilus garment company. REDEC is the only NGO with which the company has cooperated. The contract duration was for one year, renewable. It is worth mentioning that, according to the company, the recruitment through REDEC was much faster and less costly than the recruitment process made through the Fabilus employment offices, since REDEC submits a large number of beneficiaries as one group. Also, in contrast to the company, REDEC has easier access to rural areas. It is worth mentioning that the company is providing a bonus for any worker who can recommend someone to work.

Workers in Fabilus garment company were satisfied by the soft skills training they received, which helped them to better solve conflict and manage their time. They had difficulty to convince their parents to work in the company; and now, they are able to convince their friends and relatives. They are now using their income to spend on their children and help their families.

(2) Another example where companies faced difficulties in the recruitment of labour from rural areas was also in Qaliobya governorate, which is characterized by the existence of large factories. Youth preference was to work in a government office. In fact, 25% of those selected by the Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti and the company didn't accept the job in view of the culture of people in rural areas who prefer to work on temporary basis. The beneficiaries were distributed among several factories including 30 placed in the garment factory. Alike the other companies mentioned above, the garment factory in Qaliobya considered that it was faster to recruit workers through the Association as the factory also needs continuously workers in view of the high labour turnover.

(3) An area where there was high demand for labour is the medical field. A total of 100 youths were trained by the Egyptian Society for quality in Health Care (ESQua) in Giza in the following areas: health assistant to the nurse, care for elderly people, dental technician/ Dentist's assistant, and quality control supervisors in health services. The Association prepared a list of potential centers/institutions where there was a need for such trained youth. The association was thus able to match the needs of the medical institutions with the required skills. All youths were employed, as there is high demand for nurses and health assistants in the hospitals.

Decent jobs

Finding 35. The Project was able to ensure the commitment of employers to provide the basic social and health insurance for the beneficiaries as per government regulations as well as per MSMEDA requirements

A criterion enforced by MSMEDA was related to decent jobs. The NGOs involved in supporting job placement had to ensure that all wage-employment beneficiaries had to enjoy the basic social and medical insurance. The workers met by the Evaluation team in Fabilus garment company were satisfied with the quality of their jobs since the company provided them with additional facilities at the company cost: a kindergarten which receives the kids (2-5 years old) of the workers, free transportation from the house of each worker, doctor visit to the clinic of the company. In addition, bonus was provided to the workers. The three waged-employed in Panda hypermarket met by the evaluation team were very satisfied with their jobs since they were receiving the social and health insurance, in addition to transport from home to the company.

The workers placed through the Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti (Qaliobyia) are benefitting from social security and health insurance; they can benefit from the kindergarten provided they share 50% of the cost. There is bus transportation from home to factory. The garment company recruited the workers through the associations and existing employment offices. It considered that it was faster to recruit through the Association

Finding 36. The Project succeeded in supporting the transition of unemployed to wage-employment, particularly in the governorate with high concentration of large industrial firms such as in Cairo, Giza, El Minya, Qaliobyia and Beni Suef.

The NGOs played an effective role in matching the demand of the private firms with the available skills among unemployed. High retention rate in job placement was achieved thanks to the careful selection of applicants as well as to the ability of NGOs to facilitate the recruitment of labour from rural areas by private firms. The latter were facing, in fact, serious challenges to recruit from the rural areas, and particularly unemployed women.

The soft-skills training that was offered by the NGOs to the beneficiaries was found to be short in duration. This was, however, complemented by additional training that was provided by the employers, together with the on-the-job training. The Project was also effective in ensuring that decent jobs were offered to the beneficiaries.

(2) Effectiveness of the Project in facilitating the transition of unemployed into self-employment

Component 3 – Self-employment

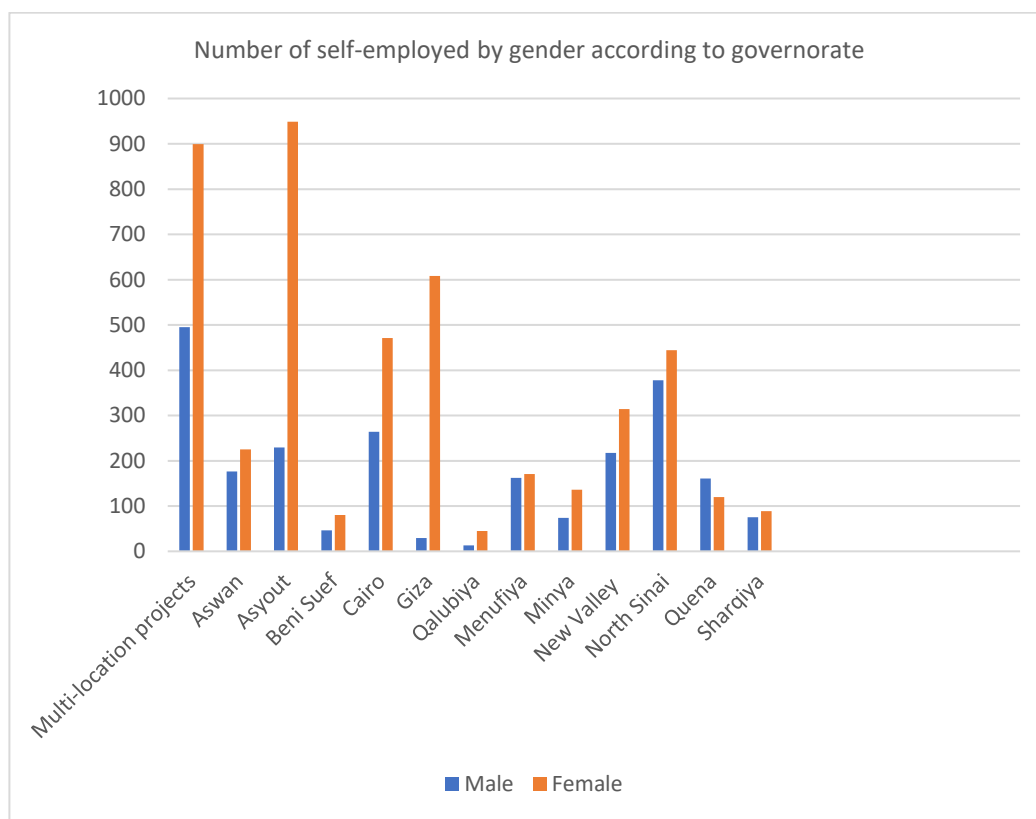
Table 27. Indicators of achievement in self-employment

Indicator	2018
Number of beneficiaries employed as self-employment	6,870
Number of beneficiaries of self-employment programme - Female	4,551
Percent of female beneficiaries of self-employment programme	66.2%

Finding 37. *The Project was effective in facilitating the transition of unemployed into self-employment through the provision of an integrated set of services (vocational training, business training, financing). The effectiveness was enhanced when the concerned NGO distinguished between two categories of beneficiaries (crafts and small business) with customized training for each of these categories. The Project achieved better results when combining business training with micro-credit and technical support/coaching over a period of one year.*

A total of 6,870 beneficiaries became self-employed, representing 52.6% of total employed through wage and self-employment. The majority of self-employed consisted of females who represented 66.2% of total self-employed. The number of self-employed females exceeded the number of males in all governorates except in Quena governorate where females constituted 42.7% of total self-employed.

Figure 25. Number of self-employed by gender according to governorate



It is worth mentioning that the same criteria of the selection of applicants for self-employment and wage-employment were applied. The NGO assessed, however, through life skills training, the applicants who have the potential to become self-employed. In some cases, the NGOs required the beneficiary to have a business idea to be considered in the programme.

Business development services provided according to two categories of self-employed and combined with micro-credit and vocational training

Several NGOs, which had in their portfolio a micro-credit scheme, have combined the vocational training for entrepreneurs (small business) with the provision of loans in order to increase the potential of success of the business, particularly that the grant provided by the sub-project was too small not exceeding 3,500 EGP. The services provided by the NGOs differ according to two categories: self-employed (trades) and small businesses (entrepreneurs). It is worth mentioning that MSMEDA gave priority in the selection of NGOs to those which had a micro-credit component.

Two of the NGOs met by the Evaluation team distinguishes between two categories of self-employed: those with craft skills (self-employed) and those with entrepreneurial skills (small business). Another NGO supported social entrepreneurs who have a business idea.

The two NGOs that made this distinction are: Together Association for Development & Environment (Maan) and REDEC. They supported various projects in several sectors: agriculture, construction, trade and services.

(1) Together Association for Development & Environment (Maan) had 13 partner associations that facilitated the outreach of Maan in the villages of Minya and Beni Suef governorates. The training provided by Maan focused on three main industries (livestock fattening, sewing, and construction) and consisted of two main parts: (a) Business training on topics such as feasibility studies, marketing, project management, and book keeping; and (b) Vocational training ranging from 6 days in livestock fattening to 17 days in both sewing and construction. In addition to business and vocational training, capital assistance which consisted of a cash-grant and a loan was also made available to the beneficiaries. Stakeholders, however, considered the duration of the business training to be too short, leading to subsequent problems in business operations (e.g. purchasing and marketing) among beneficiaries²⁵. In addition to the grant (in kind) and the loan, Maan provided counselling to those who got loans until they start marketing their products: 540 beneficiaries took loans and grants.

Maan distinguishes between self-employed and small business. The self-employed are those who are in trades (construction, painting, etc..) are provided with grants only, since, according to Maan, they do not need a loan to start their work. While those small entrepreneurs in sewing and poultry farming raising needed a loan as they would not be able to run their business only with the in-kind grant provided by the sub-project. Maan supported the training of 675 youth, among them 544 started a business (80% of trained youth). It should be noted that 50% of men trained and 80% of trained women started a business.

(2) Two categories of self-employed were also considered by REDEC: those with craft skills (self-employed) and those with entrepreneurial skills wishing to start a small business. For the latter to be selected, they should have a business idea. 126 beneficiaries were targeted by REDEC for self-employment and the creation of small businesses: 66 person (all males) started a trades business (self-employed) and 60 (38 females and 22 males) started a small business.

²⁵ World Bank, Overcoming Youth Unemployment in Egypt: Randomized Evaluations Showcase the Promise of Active Labor Market Programs, Working paper, October 2018

REDEC provided financial and non-financial services to those looking for self-employment. Training on business skills was different for each of these two categories, while soft skills training was similar. A 10-days business training is provided to those with business ideas; at the end of the training, the participants will have to prepare a business plan. This group did not take any vocational training, while those looking for self-employment got 10-days business and vocational training (the business training is integrated in the vocational training). The business ideas presented varied from: kindergarten, computer training centre, trade in construction materials, trade in clothing. The businesses which received loans from REDEC were provided with technical support (coaching) during one-year duration. Only 30% (18 over 60 businesses) requested loans from REDEC: 7 females and 11 males. It is worth mentioning that 18% of females requested a loan, as compared to 50% of males. The size of the loan varied from 5,000 EGP to 100,000 EGP. The low percentage of those requesting loans may suggest that the target beneficiaries may have not been necessarily the most vulnerable groups in Beni Suef.

Another NGO, Nahdet EL Mahrousa Association, supported social entrepreneurs through a virtual incubation mechanism in various areas: accounting, marketing, business development for a period of 1-2 years. The support was provided through training, coaching and mentoring, in addition to financial support. This was confirmed by one of the beneficiaries who established a company specialized in painting artistic murals on public walls, houses and shops. The entrepreneur was supported by 5,000 EGP in kind; in addition, the project provided 800 EGP per month for the payment of the wage-employed for three months (corresponding to 50% of the salary). In the next three months, the project contributed 40% of the salary.

Significant results were achieved in filling the gaps in food security through self-employment combined with vocational training

The Project was able to achieve significant results in assisting the population to diversify their agricultural production instead of relying on one plantation and enhance their income. For example, The New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD) supported training of beneficiaries, both males and females, in the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, the recycling of waste into compost and the use of green houses. 50% of beneficiaries were women. The project came to fill an important gap that of the complete reliance of the New Valley on Assiut for its supply of fresh vegetables and fruits. The project helped the farmers to ensure food security and increase the productivity of dates which were the main fruit plantation in the New Valley

Meagre results achieved by projects which lack the provision of micro-credit to self-employed

The sub-projects that did not provide micro-credit to self-employed were facing challenges to achieve the intended results. Most of the beneficiaries complained about the short duration of the soft and business skills training. They also considered the amount of grant provided to them was insufficient to run their business and compete in the market. There are several examples that confirm the challenges faced by the beneficiaries.

(1) Wakfiyat Al Maadi Community Foundation (Cairo) supported self-employment in one of the most vulnerable and poor areas in in Manchiat Nasr in South Cairo. The Foundation conducted a needs assessment survey that covered the local associations and their members active in the area as well as community leaders. The Foundation implemented the project in cooperation with 6 NGOs, which proposed names of beneficiaries for the selection interviews. The Foundation targeted 120 beneficiaries distributed in two groups: one group had some technical skills (such as electrician) and had started a micro self-employment business; and the second group consisted mostly of women with no skills and wishing to work in accessories, hairdressing, etc.

A total of 70 females and 50 males were trained. The training consisted of 5 days soft skills and business skills; and 10 days vocational training. At the end of the training, the beneficiaries were provided with a grant in kind consisting of basic tools to start their business. The average grant amounts to 3,750 EGP (between 2,000 to 5,000 EGP). The beneficiaries were committed to keep the tools for at least one year. Some of the beneficiaries established a small enterprise of a group of 20 persons under the management of one of the NGOs.

(2) Another example confirms also the meagre results achieved by the NGOs which confined the support to a grant without the provision of micro-credit to beneficiaries. Seven beneficiaries (including 2 women and 5 men) of Wakfiyat Al Maadi Community Foundation (Cairo) were met by the Evaluation team; they were trained in the following skills: 2 women in hairdressing, 2 in woodworking, 1 in the maintenance and repair of air conditioning, 1 in the repair of fridges and 1 in repair of electric appliances. Most of these beneficiaries are facing serious problems in their business. The beneficiaries indicated they benefitted from the training provided by the NGO, though the training was short in duration. Almost all complained about the insufficient tools they got, and which were considered as very basic. Despite the fact the women hairdressers worked from home will minimal expenses, they were not able to compete with the hairdressers who had their shops and who had all necessary tools and equipment. They did not have the means to buy additional tools needed for the operation of their business. With the exception of two beneficiaries who are not working in the field they got training in, the other three beneficiaries are facing little demand from the market.

Support to self-employed to work together as a group

A number of NGOs supported self-employed to organize themselves by groups of 3 to 6 in view of the fact that the in-kind grants provided to them by the project are too little to enable them to operate the business on an individual basis. The groups enabled them to buy the necessary equipment to run the business. Though the technical training was considered short in duration and not quite effective, some success was achieved by the NGOs when groups were formed.

There were, however, several challenges faced by the NGOs:

- Changing the attitudes of the beneficiaries towards teamwork and solving the problems among them.
- Keeping the beneficiaries organized in groups and prevent their splitting during the operation of the business.
- Low technical level of beneficiaries who need higher level of training than the one offered in the project.
- The ability to generate non-traditional business ideas.
- Link the beneficiaries with the market which is small and limited particularly in the small villages.

There are several examples of the challenges faced by the beneficiaries and the advantages in operating the business by groups:

- Nahdet EL Mahrousa association supported self-employment of women in Minya and Assiut, and who were supported by group of four. A total of 150 women became self-employed. Self-employed women from Minya considered the technical training in sewing as insufficient.
- The Egyptian Association for Educational Resources (Giza, Sohag) targeted women in Giza and Sohag governorates. Technical training in hairdressing and sewing was provided in these two governorates, while training in food processing was provided for women in Sohag only. The self-employed were organized in groups of 5 to work from the house of one of the beneficiaries when

the business is related to bakery and food processing such as pastries. Those in sewing were using the premises of one of the partner associations.

- Giving without Limit Association (Assiut) selected the applicants under four categories: handmade accessories, office work, small business, and farming (raising animals such as pigeons and birds). Vocational training was provided to the participants according to these categories. The technical training varied: 20 days (sewing), 8 days (animal raising), 15 days (handmade accessories) and 36 days for refrigeration and air conditioning (3 days per week for 3 months period). Business skills duration was 18 days. Alike the other associations, Giving without Limit Association didn't support individual start-up but groups of 3-6 participants who were required to work together in the same business. A total of 376 beneficiaries over 600 applicants started their business. 85% are female. The Association supported some of the businesses during a one-year period. The beneficiaries met by the Evaluation team indicated the challenges they faced in running the business. The challenges were related mainly to the difficulties faced in keeping the business running as a group, particularly when the participants in the business are from different villages. Some beneficiaries had to leave the group since it is costly for them to bear transport cost daily to join the group in another village. For example, a group of 6 beneficiaries who were running 3 sewing machines had to split into three groups of 2, since 4 of them were in different villages. The poultry farming business which was grouping 3 beneficiaries was split and became individual business in view of the inability to bear the cost of the location. Another group of 5 had also to split. The detergent project which was bringing together 9 participants consists today of 4 persons who work individually. Other challenges faced by the beneficiaries are related to the short duration of the vocational training. More training in ready-made clothes was required, in order to be able to perform the various operations of a tailor. Another self-employed indicated he needs more tools for mobile maintenance, in order to be able to solve the problems of the customers and compete in the market.
- One beneficiary from Minya and who was supported by Maan stated she got 17 days training on sewing in addition to a grant and loan. In addition to the business she was running, she worked two years in Delta garment company to get experience, as training provided by the project was insufficient for her to be able to operate efficiently.

SUSTAINABILITY OF COMPONENT 3

Sustainability of permanent jobs created by the different projects of wage-employment and self-employment

Finding 38. The lack of follow-up by most NGOs of the current status of beneficiaries makes difficult to assess whether the jobs created through wage-employment and self-employment were sustainable, though the self-employment businesses supported by micro-credit proved to be more sustainable in view of the technical support provided by the relevant NGOs to the businesses for one year duration.

Starting a self-employment project with the provision of grants only proved, in several cases, to lack sustainability, as the beneficiaries were left without any support. The experience of Maan which consisted of complementing the grant with a loan (micro-credit) of one-year duration and with the follow-up of beneficiaries ensured the sustainability of the self-employment projects. The organization of self-employed into small business groups (4-6 beneficiaries) enabled the beneficiaries to acquire sufficient tool/equipment (instead of the small grant provided when operating individually the business) to run the business and sustain their operations.

It was not possible for the Evaluation team to confirm the sustainability of jobs created through wage-employment, with the exception of few projects where the team was able to verify the sustainability (retention rate) through triangulation of information from three sources: the relevant NGO, the private firm where the workers were placed and the beneficiaries. **The jobs created by REDEC in Fabilus company achieved some degree of sustainability, as 50% of the 200 jobs created are still today working in the company.** Workers met by the Evaluation team indicated in the focus group they started working in the company 2-3 years ago; two of the workers became supervisors. The main reasons for those leaving the company are not related to the performance of the NGO or to the conditions of workers in the company, but for social reasons particularly for women who constitute the majority of the workers (i.e. getting married or having children to take care of). This is the case also of the 200 jobs placed through the Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti in Qaliobyia, and which are still retained. The association continues today to support job placement through the various training centers it has.

It is difficult to confirm the sustainability of the job placement facilitated by other associations. AYB, for example, indicated they keep track of the beneficiaries for 3 months only after the end of the project.

As to the self-employment, the sustainability varies from one project to another. Those businesses supported with micro-credit and coaching were more likely to continue operation, than those getting only the small grants. Loans were a determinant factor for the beneficiaries of Maan which are sustaining their business in view of the micro-credit provision and business support services. All the self-employed supported in the New Valley by The New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD) are sustainable, in view of the fact they operate in the production of fresh vegetables and fruits which are in high demand in the governorate. Another successful experience is that of Giving without Limit Association (Assiut) which was supporting self-employed as a group; 60% of start-up over a total of 376 beneficiaries are still in operation.

Most of the beneficiaries of Wakfiyat Al Maadi Community Foundation (Cairo) and who were met by the Evaluation team are facing serious problems in sustaining their business. The main problems are related to the lack of technical support from the NGO to the self-employed during the early stages of start-up as well as the lack of financial means to enable them to compete in the market. It was not possible, however, to estimate the number of those who are still self-employed, since the Foundation do not have any follow-

up of the beneficiaries. The self-employed supported by the Egyptian Association for Educational Resources on hairdressing and food processing are all sustainable, while in sewing there were changes in some of the groups, and not all continued the operations.

IMPACT OF COMPONENT 3

Finding 39. As a result of the Project, the culture of permanent employment was introduced in the society and more particularly in the rural areas. The Project helped in establishing and developing relations between the rural communities and the private sector and had impact on the empowerment of women.

The employment changed the life of beneficiaries, particularly women. The work enabled the beneficiaries to communicate and better deal with people as well as improving their relations through their interaction with peers in the workplace or with customers. Women, in particular, became more respected by their community and are able now to participate in decision-making at home. The poor economic conditions faced by the people can be considered as one of the reasons that let women to work and contribute to expenses at home. Beneficiaries considered that the project provided them with increasing income and self-satisfaction, while women, in particular, have increased their self-confidence, self-esteem and independence. Some women said that, in the beginning, their family were mocking them when they wanted to start a business; now they view them differently and with respect.

This is the case of the women beneficiaries (self-employed) of Wakfiyat Al Maadi Community Foundation in Cairo who indicated they can work while being near their children at home. They participated more in decision-making in the family. Women in the community thought that only men can become self-employed, but their attitudes changed when they saw success in the businesses run by women. They would like to become like these businesswomen of the project, and continuously requesting to get trained.

The project had a prolonged impact as more people in the community are now requesting training to start a self-employment business. Only the NGOs which are supporting self-employment as part of their usual programme and mandate are able to respond to requests from people in the community.

The “impact evaluation” study prepared by the World Bank in the area of employability and which compared two groups of beneficiaries: the treatment group and the control group confirmed that impact on labour market outcomes was by far more positive for the treatment group: positive “impact” on increased employment, income, working time and wealth; as well as empowerment of women. The “impact evaluation” suggests that the training/employment support that was provided at both NGOs (job placement and self-employment) were successful in improving labor market outcomes for participants, with much stronger results for young women²⁶.

Maan beneficiary (woman):

She indicated that “her husband refused her to work in the beginning. Now, she is earning more than her husband. She is able now to share her views in the family”.

²⁶ World Bank, Overcoming Youth Unemployment in Egypt: Randomized Evaluations Showcase the Promise of Active Labor Market Programs, Working paper, October 2018

D. EU/IBRD added value

There is evidence about the significant accomplishments of the EU/IBRD through their joint efforts in the Project, without which it would have been difficult for the government of Egypt and other donors to reach the above-mentioned positive results. In fact, the subsidized food and cash transfer programmes implemented by the government of Egypt to reduce extreme poverty as part of its social safety net to mitigate the social stress linked to the 2008/2009 food crisis have not proved to be effective in the reduction of poverty. Other related projects implemented by international organizations were relatively small in the size of their funding and interventions as compared to the EU/IBRD project, in particular: the project on "Decent jobs for Egypt's young people" (International Labour Organisation (ILO), USD 10 million), and the USD 5.5 million grant of Japan (channeled through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) to a project aiming at providing short term employment opportunities for youth in social services and labour intensive public works programmes²⁷. The fact that the EU grant was combined with the IBRD loan has increased the effectiveness and the efficiency of the intervention, while the complementarity between these two funds created synergies and enhanced knowledge sharing and lessons learnt from past experience in developing countries.

E. Coherence

The "internal" coherence of EEIP is demonstrated by the fact that the three components of the Project were well linked together to achieve the main objectives of employment creation (short-term and permanent jobs) and improved access to community infrastructure and social community infrastructure, targeting the poorest governorates in Egypt.

The "external" coherence looked at the compliance of the Project with EU policy and interventions at the national level as well as with interventions of EU Member States. The Project is in fact in line with the EU policy, as it addresses several priority areas mentioned in the Joint Communication of the European Commission and of the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy "A new response to a changing Neighbourhood"²⁸.

EEIP complements other EU initiatives. It was developed in complementarity with the on-going EU support to the Technical and vocational education and training reform – phase I and the upcoming phase II²⁹. It complemented the EU project "Support to the Implementation of Strategies to Foster MSME Development in Egypt" (MiSMESIS) which aimed at supporting core objectives of the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS - 2030) by providing assistance to the Ministry of Trade & Industry in the elaboration and implementation of relevant strategies as well as the improvement of the business environment.

The Project was also coordinated with other EU economic development initiatives placed under the Inclusive Economic Growth and Job Creation Programme and notably the Call for Proposals on dialogue, innovative Business Development Service (BDS), advocacy power of MSMEs, the SME Finance Initiatives and the Intellectual Property Rights & Innovation programmes .

The EU/IBRD Project was coherent with the projects of other member states. The Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP) and the Participatory Infrastructure Project (PIP) are two projects of the Egyptian-German Development cooperation, that can be considered as complementary to EEIP, in the sense that both projects are addressing the rehabilitation and improvement of basic

²⁷ EU, Action Fiche for Egypt, Emergency employment investment project in Egypt (ENPI/2012/024080)

²⁸ EU, "A new response to a changing Neighbourhood", Joint Communication of the European Commission and of the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, 25 May 2011

²⁹ EU, Action Fiche for Egypt, Emergency employment investment project in Egypt (ENPI/2012/024080)

infrastructure in poor areas and creating short-term employment, though the latter is not explicitly indicated as an objective of the project. Both projects target 9 areas across 3 governorates: Cairo, Giza and Qalyubeya. Both projects aimed, among other things, to improve delivery of basic infrastructures and services as well as improving environmental conditions for the poor urban population. Projects include sewage network, paving roads, street paving and lighting streets, solid waste management, environmental awareness, especially on climate change adaptation, etc...The GIZ projects complement EEIP and both look at improving access of vulnerable communities to infrastructure while creating jobs. The GIZ project is co-financed by the European Union (Euros 40 million) for the period 2012-2018.

F. EU visibility

The EU has approved the 3-year communication and visibility plan of MSMEDA in 2015. The plan, which was allocated an estimated budget of Euros 490,000, aimed at improving public understanding (including the public opinion, the Government of Egypt, stakeholders, donor agencies and the beneficiaries as well) of the role of the EU in financing the EEIP in Egypt and communicating its results to the public; Sensitizing the target audience towards the rationale behind the EU sponsorship of the EEIP and its community service component; and casting light on the realistic and tangible results of the actions implemented by the EU especially in meeting the basic community needs.

The Evaluation team found that all publications and leaflets clearly mentioned the EU logo and EU contribution to all Project's activities. The publications included special reports on success stories that were prepared for each of the components. MSMEDA used also for EU visibility other channels of communication, such as short documentary, awareness materials and press releases.

During the field visits, the Evaluation team found banners on the paved roads in Luxor mentioning EU contribution as well as posters and panels in the NGOs offices. Power point presentations which were made by NGOs in Luxor and Beni Suef on the sub-projects mentioned also clearly the EU logo.

Figure 26: Pictures on visibility actions





The EU visibility materials have shown the impact generated on beneficiaries thanks to the EEIP interventions and on how the latter have improved their socio-economic conditions.

Activities included:

- Provision of flyers, Posters and flyers for each component:
- Photos documenting the Project
- Three documentary films: (1) 'Light of New Dawn' - highlighted the impact of training programs for youth employability and skills acquired in Governorates; (2) 'Knowledge Is Power' - highlighted illiteracy eradication activities through interviews with teachers, field pioneers, and beneficiaries; (3) 'The Way Ahead' which revealed component regarding upgrading of nurseries
- Gifts/giveaways that were provided to various NGOs government bodies; journalists; Project beneficiaries; and health promoters.

- Publications and flyers on the various Project components
- Awareness Sessions/Conferences: Over thirty Project-related conferences in Cairo and ten in the Governorates took place. They were organized for various audiences including Press and Media officials; representatives of engaged ministries; Governorates; representatives of the EU and the Bank.
- Group visits/Wrap-up workshops: Group visits were organized to various Governorates to witness Project progress firsthand. Workshops were also organized for reporters, journalists and the EU officials for periodic wrap-up meetings, this included a large conference at Project closing, attended by high-level officials, including the EU representatives.
- MSMEDA Website: Press releases, updates, periodic reports on Project progress were regularly posted on the website incorporating the EU official logo and acknowledging the EU financing.

Table 28. Visibility budget by major activity

Description	Budget in EUR
Roll ups/ posters Rollups	1,418.6
Poster (1 for each component)	7,823.8
Photos	4,381.4
Documentary films	95,925.0
Gifts/giveaways	156,478.2
Publications including flyers	8,762.8
Awareness Sessions/Conferences/Ads	121,323.7
Group visits	46,943.5
/Wrap-up workshops	9,388.6
A big closing conference	31,295.5
Translation	6,259.0
TOTAL	490,048.0

V. LESSONS LEARNT

1. Starting a self-employment project with the provision of grants only proved, in several cases, to lack sustainability, as the beneficiaries are left without any support. The experience of Maan which consists of complementing the grant with a loan (micro-credit) of one-year duration and with follow-up of beneficiaries has ensured the sustainability of the self-employment projects.
2. The organization of self-employed into small business groups (4-6 beneficiaries) enabled the beneficiaries to acquire sufficient tool/equipment (instead of the small grant provided when operating individually the business) to run the business and sustain their operations.
3. When charging nominal fees on services provided by the sub-project, NGOs were able to sustain their operations and continue the provision of services beyond the duration of the sub-project (environment and kindergarten). This can be considered as best practice to duplicate in future interventions.
4. The close cooperation that was forged by MSMEDA regional offices with the governors as well as with line ministries was determinant in facilitating the operations of the NGOs and solving any pending issue.
5. The creation of a follow-up committee from local stakeholders proved to yield positive results in sustaining the interventions of the sub-projects in Component 2. It has proved to be an effective way to ensure continuation of the services to the households.
6. NGOs achieved better results when they were able to provide services to the beneficiaries outside the scope of the sub-projects by complementing the project's activities with other tools of interventions and other running programmes.
7. Health awareness raising combined with literacy education or other support services have proved to enhance the participation of women in the sub-project, in view of the perception of women which consider literacy education as more important than health awareness. In fact, conducting visits to houses to raise awareness on health issues was a challenge for the NGOs in view of the cultural and conservative barriers.
8. Partnership of NGOs with other associations resulted in enhancing the results of the sub-projects, as the partnership helped in increasing the outreach of the NGOs interventions and benefit larger number of beneficiaries, while providing an opportunity for these associations to gain experience and enhance their management skills.
9. The reliance on the Community Volunteer Committees and on community leaders was determinant in facilitating the implementation of sub-projects in Component 2.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Relevance

The EU/IBRD Project was highly relevant to the priority needs of the vulnerable communities and was unique in the mobilization of large number of civil society organizations and several stakeholders from public and private sector institutions. The update of the design of the Project together with relevant qualitative indicators, however, would have provided a clearer picture on the intended results to be achieved.

The EU/IBRD Project came at a critical time of increased poverty and high unemployment as a result of the 2008/2009 global financial crisis and the January 25th, 2011 uprising. In this context, the Project was highly relevant to the needs of the vulnerable communities in Egypt and continued to be relevant throughout the duration of the implementation of the Project.

The Project was unique in the mobilization of various stakeholders at the national and local level, and which included: relevant ministries and line ministries at the governorate level, 20 governorates as per poverty map, municipalities, large number of civil society organizations (491 projects in C2 and 42 NGOs were contracted in C3) and public authorities (education, health, environment)..

The evaluation shows that the indicators developed in both the logframe of EU Action fiche and the IBRD Results framework are mostly quantitative indicators with lack of qualitative indicators to reflect the intended objectives/outcomes of the Project. An update of the logframe and the development of new indicators during implementation would have reflected better the results to be achieved.

Effectiveness

The Project achieved impressive results and benefits to the target groups in the three components and was able to overcome the challenges reflected in the traditions and culture of rural areas in the use of the community services and in the transition of unemployed to wage-and self-employment. It would be beneficial to assess the socio-economic benefits of each of the components and sub-components for prioritization purposes when designing future interventions.

The evaluation shows that the Project exceeded its targets and achieved impressive results that were translated in the creation of short-term jobs for unemployed among semi-skilled and unskilled labour, as well as in an increased access of the vulnerable communities to community services. The Project resulted in changes in the culture and traditions among targeted vulnerable communities especially in rural areas and which were reluctant to use the available social community services, namely: Mother and child health support, environment, literacy education, child education at the kindergarten level.

The evaluation revealed that the Project brought unintended results and benefits to the target groups beyond the scope of the Project, particularly in Component 1 and Component 2. The assessment of the socio-economic benefits of each of the interventions, at least per component and sub-components, and the comparison between interventions would be a useful exercise for the design of future projects and their prioritization. It would be also necessary to give priority in the selection of future NGOs to those who can contribute from their own resources and complement the projects with other interventions that would be beneficial to the target groups

The Project achieved intended results in supporting the transition of unemployed to wage and self-employment though setting the same criteria of selection of the beneficiaries. The main challenge for the NGOs was to change the attitudes of the community towards the employment of women in particular in a private sector company. Linking unemployed to vocational training centers would enhance the chance of their employability. The provision of micro-credit and business support services to self-employed would lead to better results.

The Project set the same criteria for unemployed looking for wage-employment and for those looking for self-employment, without taking into consideration the fact that those looking for self-employment should have certain personal traits and characteristics that would enable them to start a business.

The Project supported job placement through outreach with both the unemployed and the private sector, and provided soft skills training to unemployed, while private sector companies took in charge the technical training of the beneficiaries. The main challenge for NGOs was to be able to change the attitudes of unemployed, especially women, to be willing to work in a private sector company. In future interventions, it would be appropriate for the NGOs to link the beneficiaries with the available vocational training centers, so to enhance their chance for job opportunities that would require certain technical skills.

The Project was effective in facilitating the transition of unemployed into self-employment, but it has been more successful when it offered micro-credit to beneficiaries and business support services during the establishment of the business. Supporting the creation of groups of self-employed rather individual businesses would enhance the effectiveness of the intervention.

Efficiency

The Project has proved to be cost-effective with flexible processes and procedures, and a well-developed monitoring system, though it would have been desirable to make available online for donors and stakeholders the Management Information System and enhance information sharing among implementing partners at the governorate level.

The Project was able to achieve more results than expected within the same budget and on time. The Project's efficiency is demonstrated also in the flexibility of the procedures and processes of the Project management. Knowledge management and continuous monitoring of activities through a well-developed management information system can be considered as another factor of increased efficiency of the Project. It would have been, however, desirable that the Information Management Tool be shared online with key partners and major stakeholders, so to keep them informed about the progress made. Sharing information on the implementation of the sub-projects (difficulties encountered, lessons learnt) between all partners at the governorate level would also have helped in increasing efficiency.

Sustainability

The Project demonstrated a certain level of sustainability in view of the relative improved access of the target groups to community services provided by the public institutions. Sustainability is also reflected in the enhanced capacity and skills of various target groups, particularly the semi-skilled and skilled labour who had the ability to find job opportunities after the completion of the sub-projects. Some NGOs were able to sustain their operations by using their own human and financial resources. Formal capacity-building to enhance the skills of labour and of the NGOs would enhance the sustainability of future interventions.

Though the creation of short-term job opportunities is not intending to be sustainable, the findings of the evaluation reveal difference between unskilled labour and semi-skilled and skilled labour. While unskilled labour had to look for other daily and temporary jobs when the sub-project ends, most of the semi-skilled and skilled labour, particularly in Component 2, found work either in the same NGOs or in other associations and in public services, thanks to the skills and experience gained in the EU Project. Developing the skills of the unskilled and semi-skilled labour through formal capacity-building would also have enhanced the sustainability of the interventions.

Thanks to the EU Project, NGOs gained experience and increased skills that enabled some of them to sustain their operations. The capacity-building of NGOs and particularly that of partner associations, which are usually small with low capacity, would have needed to be enhanced with other tools and training programmes to enable them to continue their operations to support vulnerable communities. For that

purpose, the assessment of the organizational capacity of the small associations, in particular, would have helped in the identification of gaps in capacity and in the formulation of adequate capacity responses.

Though the Project succeeded in facilitating access of the indirect beneficiaries to social community services, the sustainability of these interventions will depend to a large extent on the capacity of public services to continue and improve the provision of services particularly in the health sector, literacy education, child education (kindergarten) and environment, though the findings of the evaluation indicate that environment and kindergarten sub-components were more sustainable than the other sub-components in view of the fact monthly fee that was charged on the indirect beneficiaries. The development of the capacity of these public services at the governorate level is to be taken into consideration in future donors' interventions.

MSMEDA was able to enhance its organizational and institutional capacity through the capacity-building programmes and the competences and experience gained in the implementation of the EU/IBRD Project and other projects. MSMEDA has the potential and means to enhance the sustainability of the overall results of the Project provided it enhances the synergy among all its projects as MSMEDA has several tools of interventions: i.e. support to job creation, start-ups, SMEs, micro-credit, business support services.

There is no doubt that the capacity of MSMEDA has been enhanced significantly during the Project implementation, as a specific component (Component 4) was designed with the purpose to support MSMEDA capacity building and project management. More specifically, this component consisted of the following activities:

- Training and consultancies were provided to support MSMEDA for effective project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), financial management (FM) and procurement;
- Financing of public information activities, EU visibility, communication and social mobilization strategy development and implementation;
- Training for technical verification of project outputs, and compliance of services provided for the three project components; and
- Capacity building for MSMEDA and governorate staff, as well as for the implementing NGOs.

In view of the experience gained in the implementation of the EU/IBRD Project and other relevant MSMEDA projects and interventions (support to job creation, self-employment and business start-ups, SMEs financing and business development services, etc...), MSMEDA has the potential and capacity to sustain the overall results of the Project, should MSMEDA draw the lessons from previous interventions, enhance coordination between various projects and complement the results achieved with the EU/IBRD Project with the other MSMEDA interventions and tools.

NGOs gained competences and developed their skills through their participation in several capacity-building workshops supported by MSMEDA. NGOs confirmed that the training enhanced their capacity to implement similar projects in the future; some NGOs were able to continue and sustain the activities.

Financial sustainability of NGOs is in most cases doubtful since the NGOs that have implemented the interventions in all the social sectors do not possess the means to continue the provision of the required funding. This explains the difficulty to assess sustainability in this kind of programme. It is more appropriate to assess sustainability on the basis of achievements in capacities that could continue to develop and be deployed for wider development and self-development purposes post project. Workshops were conducted by MSMEDA for NGOs on procurement, project management, financial management, monitoring, proposals writing, etc... The experience gained in the management of the EU/IBRD Project coupled with

the capacity-building has enabled several NGOs to develop new projects, while some NGOs were able to sustain the projects results.

Impact

The Project have had a significant effect in improving the livelihoods of beneficiaries (poor and vulnerable people) in Egypt, but it is difficult, however, to measure in concrete terms the impact of the Project on poverty reduction and to attribute the decline of the poverty rate to the Project only. The Project, however had positive impact on social cohesion, the empowerment of women and the improved access of the population to community services. The impact would have been enhanced through increased relations between the governorates and national level to inform the policy level.

Poverty rates and unemployment in Egypt recorded a net decline during the period 2013-2017. The EU/IBRD Project which achieved impressive results in terms of job creation and improvement of the quality of life of the beneficiaries through increased access to social services contributed to this decline, but it is difficult to measure the contribution of the Project to poverty reduction, as such reduction is also attributed to several other interventions at the macro and micro level.

The impact of the Project is better reflected in the empowerment of women and on the social cohesion of the community, as well as in increasing access of the community to the social community services. Forging strong relations between the regional/governorate and national levels would have enhanced the impact of the Project, as the sharing of lessons learnt in the governorate with the national/ministerial level would lead to government intervention at the policy level that would in turn influence the operation of public services at the governorate level.

Ratings of the various components of the programme

Criteria	Component 1	Component 2					Component 3	Overall
Relevance								
Efficiency								
Effectiveness		a	b	c	d	e		
Sustainability		a	b	c	d	e		
Impact		a	b	c	d	e		
E/IBRD Added Value								
Coherence								
EU visibility								

- a: Health
- b: Environment
- c: Youth
- d: Education
- e: Kindergartens

Green: Excellent -

Yellow: Good -

Orange: Fair -

Red: Problematic

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. MSMEDA should look at any project as a tool to achieve its goals and strategic objectives

This would entail that MSMEDA does not consider the results achieved in any project as an end, but as a means to realize its vision. This would require from MSMEDA to enhance coordination among its different departments and to use the several tools it has to maximize the benefits of any project to the target groups through complementing it with other interventions (i.e micro-credit, business support services, etc.) to enhance the sustainability and impact of the achieved results.

2. MSMEDA should link the interventions at the governorate level to the national policy level, with the view to enhance the government response to the poverty crisis. For that purpose, knowledge management should include sharing lessons learnt at the governorate level while ensuring that these lessons are shared with the relevant authorities at the central/national level. MSMEDA should also encourage and support the creation of formal networks of NGOs operating in the same sector at the governorate level with the view to share lessons learnt, improve their interventions and communicate their findings to the national level.

In addition to the monthly meetings conducted by MSMEDA regional offices with the governors and line ministries, MSMEDA should have shared the knowledge and lessons learnt from the sub-projects with the public authorities in each governorate (line ministries, governor's office, municipalities, etc.), then feed the national level with interventions carried at the governorate/local level, with the view to share information, best practices and success stories to inform the policy level. The creation of formal networks of NGOs at the governorate level would also contribute to that purpose. Developing the full picture has also the advantage to enable the national level to become more aware of the needs and challenges faced by the vulnerable communities and may result in a more adequate government response to the poverty crisis at the policy level.

3. Socio-economic benefits of the various components of the Project should be measured in concrete terms for the purpose of prioritization of interventions in the future.

There is a need to measure the socio-economic benefits of the various components and sub-components of the Project to better design future interventions and prioritize among interventions, knowing particularly that the Project went much beyond its job creation purpose. This is also important since the cost of the creation of a job cannot be the sole measure to assess the results of the interventions, while there is a need to measure in real terms the socio-economic benefits gained by the beneficiaries and the community as a result of the Project.

4. The linkages of community services sub-projects with the public services (health, education, environment, etc..) at the district and governorate levels should be enhanced together with the development of capacity of public services and the improvement of their operations with the purpose to enhance the sustainability and impact of the projects and maximize the benefits for the community.

The relevant projects have indirectly benefitted the public services which have improved the services to the community thanks to the linkages/cooperation between the sub-projects and the various public agencies: health centres, General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education, Ministry of Education (kindergartens), municipalities (cleanliness and environment).

For instance, in the health sector, the NGOs which were supposed to facilitate the access of the indirect beneficiaries to the health centers faced several challenges that are mainly related to the weakness and

low capacity of the health centers in terms of availability of medical doctors and nurses as well as lack of equipment, the lack of motivation of their staff and lack of commitment of doctors.

5. Supporting the organizational capacity of small associations would enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of future projects that are implemented by umbrella or consortium organizations

Large NGOs were more likely to get funding, as they could abide by the strict conditions and eligibility criteria of MSMEDA. Small associations which were partners of the NGOs particularly in early childhood education and employability programme were not given special attention in capacity building conducted by MSMEDA. Strengthening the organizational capacity of CDAs and local associations would enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of future interventions.

6. A unified methodology for community mobilization, action plan formulation and identification of priority projects needs to be developed by MSMEDA with the view to ensure ownership by the local community.

Though several NGOs conducted, with varying degrees, needs assessment to identify priority projects (surveys, RPA, consultations), little was done to involve in a systematic way all stakeholders in the community in the identification of needs, that would lead to a consensus on an action plan and the identification of priority projects. Community mobilization is an important factor that would ensure ownership by the community through the creation of a follow-up committee representing the stakeholders which will have the role of continuing the provision of services, and therefore the sustainability of the interventions. Depending on the nature of the intervention, follow-up committee could be under the leadership of the municipality, or line ministry, or social centres, etc...

7. NGOs should take advantage of their easiest access to rural areas than the private sector and their potential to reach the unemployed in order to play a more active role in permanent job placement.

NGOs have easiest access to the rural areas than private sector companies; they have the tools and experience to operate in these areas where the traditions are a major constraint for women in particular to work all day long outside the village. NGOs could partner with the employers who are facing difficulties in recruiting the required labour, despite the high demand for labour and the high unemployment rate. The private sector companies could be a source of funding for the NGOs wishing to support job placement, as the findings of this evaluation show that the recruitment through the NGOs is much faster and less costly than the recruitment process made by company or the employment offices. By doing so, the relevant NGOs would be able to strengthen their employment unit, play an important role in job creation and ensure sustainability, even partially, of their operation in job placement.

8. In future interventions related to support to self-employment and small businesses, and in order to enhance the sustainability of the businesses, MSMEDA should restrict its funding to NGOs which can provide micro-credit, whether directly or in partnership with micro-credit institutions, in addition to the provision of business development services in the early stage of the business start-ups.

9. A programme that would integrate two or more components would result in increased impact for the community, such as the support to farmers in conjunction with the pavement of roads or in conjunction with community social services and promotion of income generating activities.

Annex 1: Evaluation Matrix

RELEVANCE	
EVALUATION QUESTION 1	
To what extent the project addresses the problems, needs and priorities of the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries and its objectives are in line with SDGs and national strategy related to poverty reduction and job creation	
JC – 1.1: Analysis of the problems is well developed in the project design with a credible theory of change	
PI - 1.1.1	The objectives of the project are consistent with priority and needs of the most vulnerable populations (women and youth in targeted areas) and are in line with the SDGs and the national strategy related to poverty reduction and job creation
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 1.1.2	Problems analysis, assumptions and risks are well related to the objectives of the project (credible theory of change)
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 1.1.3	The objectives of the project are in line with the SDGs and the national strategy related to poverty reduction and job creation
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 1.1.4	The formulation document of the project contains an adequately developed logical framework and provides an adequate framework for monitoring and evaluation
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 1.2: Evidence of flexibility of the project design towards changing contexts and the needs of the beneficiaries	
PI – 1.2.1	The objectives of the project remain relevant throughout the period of implementation
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 1.2.2	Extent of adaptation of the project with changing context and with lessons learnt from previous experience
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 1.2.3	Perception of beneficiaries as to whether the project is reflecting and continue to reflect their priorities and needs
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 1	
EVALUATION QUESTION 2	

To what extent has the project strategy laid the foundations for long-term sustainability of the results, including environmental sustainability, through institutional arrangements and stakeholders' ownership?	
JC – 2.1: Evidence of long-term sustainability of the project through the provision of adequate capacity-building and institutional arrangements	
PI – 2.1.1	Institutional arrangements for the long-term sustainability of the Project results are adequately described
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 2.1.2	The project design took into consideration environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting issue
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 2.2: The targeted key partners express ownership of the project	
PI – 2.2.1	Evidence of ownership of the project by key stakeholders
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 2.2.2	Monitoring of project implementation by key partners is considered in the project design
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 2	
EFFECTIVENESS	
EVALUATION QUESTION 3	
To what extent the project was effective in creating short-term employment opportunities for unemployed unskilled and semi-skilled workers in selected locations in Egypt	
JC – 3.1: Short-term employment opportunities were created in labour intensive small-scale local infrastructure public works subprojects for unemployed unskilled and semi-skilled workers, particularly youths and women	
PI – 3.1.1	The extent to which the selection of intervention areas was focusing on the most vulnerable communities of the poverty map
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.1.2	Number of direct temporary job opportunities created through labour intensive small-scale local infrastructure public works subprojects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.1.3	Percent of labour intensity in the labour intensive small-scale local infrastructure public works subprojects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.1.4	Extent of positive environmental impact resulting from infrastructural projects

Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.1.5	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (excluding direct temporary jobs) of the infrastructure sub-projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.1.6	Extent of benefits generated by infrastructure sub-projects to local communities
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 3.2: Evidence of increase in employment of the most vulnerable population (youth and women) in rural and urban areas through labour-intensive community social services sub-projects	
PI – 3.2.1	Percent increase in employment, particularly for youth and women, as result of the creation of labour-intensive community social services sub-projects disaggregated by sector and gender
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.2.2	Percent of labour intensity in the sub-projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 3.2.3	Quality of pilot projects implemented by NGOs that promote youth employment in rural and urban areas
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 3	
EVALUATION QUESTION 4	
To what extent the project was effective in improving the access to services by deprived communities in urban and rural areas?	
JC – 4.1: Target poor population (youth and women in particular) have improved access to basic social and community services	
PI – 4.1.1	Extent of transparency in the selection of qualified NGOs for the implementation of the sub-projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 4.1.2	Extent of local community mobilization and participation in the identification of priority projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 4.1.3	Quality of social services projects implemented by NGOs disaggregated by sector
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 4.1.4	Extent of benefits of community services sub-projects to deprived communities
Data collection	
Data sources	

JC – 4.2: Social community sub-projects are of high quality and environmentally friendly	
PI – 4.2.1	Degree of quality of new services sub-projects, as perceived by the stakeholders and beneficiaries
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 4.2.2	Extent of improvement in environmentally related sub-projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 4.2.3	Extent of negative environmental impact resulting from sub-projects
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 4	
EVALUATION QUESTION 5	
To what extent the project was effective in improving the employability of the target groups through short term trainings to facilitate transitions into wage- and self- employment?	
JC – 5.1: Short-term training was effective in facilitating the transition into wage-employment of target groups, particularly youths and women	
PI – 5.1.1	Extent of transparency in the selection of NGOs to implement the sub-project related to wage employment
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.2	Extent of implementation of appropriate criteria in the selection of beneficiaries
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.3	Percent (Number) of youth trained who found jobs disaggregated by age group, gender
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.4	Quality of training provided and extent to which training meets needs of beneficiaries
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.5	Degree of satisfaction of trained youth on the services offered
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.6	Extent of outreach activities undertaken by NGOs with potential employers to secure jobs for unemployed
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.1.7	Degree of satisfaction of employers with the skill level of job seekers
Data collection	
Data sources	

PI – 5.1.8	Quality of jobs created as per ILO international standards
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 5.2: Business support services were effective in facilitating the transition into self-employment, particularly youths and women	
PI – 5.2.1	Extent of transparency in the selection of NGOs to implement the sub-project related to self-employment
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.2.2	Extent to which the beneficiaries selected by NGOs meet the requirements to become self-employed
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.2.3	Percent of individual trained in rural and urban areas who became self-employed disaggregated by age group, gender
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.2.4	Extent and quality of support services provided by the project (training, financing, advisory, and access to markets) to facilitate the transition of unemployed to self-employment
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 5.2.5	Degree of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with regard business support services offered
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 5	
EFFICIENCY	
EVALUATION QUESTION 6	
To what extent the project was managed efficiently, and results were produced efficiently with respect to cost and timeliness?	
JC – 6.1: Project results are achieved with optimal use of human and financial resources	
PI – 6.1.1	Cost of inputs relative to results achieved
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 6.1.2	Absence of variances between planned and actual expenditures
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 6.2: Project activities and results were achieved in due time despite changing context	
PI – 6.2.1	Adaptation of Annual Work plans to changing context
Data collection	
Data sources	

PI – 6.2.2	Timeliness in implementation of the project (Annual work plans)
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 6.2.3	Degree of flexibility and timelines of project processes & procedures
Data collection	
Data sources	
JC – 6.3: Monitoring, knowledge management and risk management are integrated in project implementation and enhancing its efficiency	
PI – 6.3.1	Evidence of adequate Governance structure and institutional arrangements of the project
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 6.3.2	Evidence of quality of the monitoring system, information management and reporting
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 6.3.3	Extent of management of risks during project implementation
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 6.3.4	Extent of lessons learnt from, and during, project implementation
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 6	
SUSTAINABILITY	
EVALUATION QUESTION 7	
To what extent the benefits that resulted from interventions of the project will continue through adequate ownership, commitment, willingness displayed by the government, key partners and other stakeholders?	
JC – 7.1: The results and benefits of the project are likely to continue with the completion of the EU interventions	
PI – 7.1.1	Level of institutional and organizational capacity of key partners (MSMEDA) and of implementing NGOs and CDAs
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 7.1.2	Degree of ownership by key partners of the project
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 7.1.3	Extent of continuation of the benefits of the project to the beneficiaries
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 7.1.4	Degree of financial sustainability of the project
Data collection	

Data sources	
JC – 7.2: Support to employment of vulnerable groups, particularly youths and women, is part of the government vision and strategic orientations of key partners	
PI – 7.2.1	Extent of continuous policy support of the authorities towards the project
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 7.2.2	Degree of willingness of the relevant stakeholders to continue implementation when project funding ends
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 7	
IMPACT	
EVALUATION QUESTION 8	
To what extent the project contributed to social stability, poverty reduction, employment creation, women empowerment and mitigation of the deterioration in the economic conditions of deprived communities?	
JC – 8.1: The project contributed to poverty reduction of the target groups and of the deprived beneficiaries	
PI – 8.1.1	Extent of benefits gained by deprived communities in terms of improvement of the socio-economic conditions and quality of life
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 8.1.2	Extent of unintended benefits to the communities as results of the project
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 8.1.3	Extent of positive changes achieved by the project on social stability in the deprived communities
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 8.1.4	Extent of unintended benefits to the social services centres (i.e. health centres) and other public agencies
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 8	
EU/IBRD ADDED VALUE	
EVALUATION QUESTION 9	
To what extent the EU/IBRD was able to accomplish through the project that could not as well have been achieved by the sole interventions of other donors, SFD and government of Egypt?	

JC – 9.1: The EU/IBRD complementarity helped in maximizing the benefits of the project to deprived communities	
PI – 9.1.1	Extent of awareness of, and positive feed-back received on the unique support of EU/IBRD among direct and indirect beneficiaries and other stakeholders
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI – 9.1.2	Extent to which the project reflects advantages for EU/IBRD interventions through their complementarity with other related programmes and projects of donors/international organizations
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 9	
COHERENCE	
EVALUATION QUESTION 10	
To what extent the Action was coherent with the EU strategy in Egypt and other EU policies and Member State Actions?	
JC – 10.1: The EU action is coherent with the EU strategy and with other EU policies	
PI –10.1.1	Degree of complementarity of EU action with other EU policies and interventions
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI –10.1.2	Complementarity of EU action with EU member states actions
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 10	
EU VISIBILITY	
EVALUATION QUESTION 11	
What visibility and public awareness of the EU has been created among the stakeholders?	
JC – 11.1: The public, particularly beneficiaries and stakeholders, are aware of EU interventions	
PI –11.1.1	Publications and press releases produced
Data collection	
Data sources	
PI –11.1.2	Media coverage and feed-back on publications and press releases
Data collection	
Data sources	
EVALUATION ANSWER 11	

Annex 2: List of people met

Name	Position	Contact details
EUD		
Jean -Marie MOREAU	First Counsellor, Head of Section Human and Social development Section	jean-marie.moreau@eeas.europa.eu
Raphaël DEMOULIERE	Attaché - Social, Rural and Regional Development	raphael.demouliere@eeas.europa.eu
Maha Abunaja	Finance	maha.abulnaga@eeas.europa.eu
Luca Citarella	Attaché, Programme Manager	luca.citarella@eeas.europa.eu
EU and Member States		
Wolfgang Roller	Head of Participatory Infrastructure Project, GIZ	wolfgang.roller@giz.de
Christophe Malherbe	Project Team Leader, Support to the Implementation of Strategies to foster MSME Development in Egypt (EU project)	cmalherbe@factfund.com
World Bank		
John Van Dyck	Sr. Social Protection Specialist, Social Protection and Jobs	jvandyck@worldbank.org
Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation		
Hamsa Hefny	Economic Researcher	hhefny@miic.gov.eg
MSMEDA Main office - Cairo		
Eng. Medhat Massoud	Director General, Central Sector of Community and Human Resources	medhatm@sfdegypt.org
Sherine Dbd El Wahab	Deputy Director, Central Sector for Human and Community Department	swahab@sfdegypt.org
Eng. Khaled Fathy	Head of the Infrastructure Sector	khaled_fathy@sfdegypt.org
Ms. Fatma Soliman	Head of the Community and Training Sector	ftaheer@sfdegypt.org
Eng. Ashraf Hussein	Head of the Environmental and Specialist Projects Department	ashussein@sfdegypt.org
Mr. Osama Al Abhar	Head of Social Development Department	oabhar@sfdegypt.org
Ms. Suzan Abdel Rassoul	Head of Training Department	susan_abdelrassoul@sfdegypt.org
Ms. Dalia Deraz	Senior Manager, Social Development Department	
Ms. Soha El Sharkawy	Senior Manager, Social Development Department	
Ms. Nahla Saad	Manager, Social Development Department	
MSMEDA Regional offices		
Regional office	Name	Position
Assiut	Romeh Mohamed Abdel-Hassib	Regional Office Manager
	Mohamed Dardir Abulsoad	Head of the Development Unit

Beni Suef	Montaser Rushdy	Regional Office Manager
	Hisham Abdel-Latif	Head of the Development Unit
	Mohamed El Shimy	Member
	Hossam Abu-ElNour	Member
Minya	Marwan Mohamed Marwam	Regional Office Manager
	Samah Mohamed AlSharif	Head of the Development Unit
Beheira	Mohamed Wagih Khaled	Regional Office Manager
	Mahmoud Badr	Head of the Micro Finance and Development Unit
	Doaa Mahmoud El Aasar	Member (Development Unit)
	Abdel-Rahman Khalifa	Member (Development Unit)
Qalubiya	Hamdi Mohamed Mattar	Regional Office Manager
	Negm-Eldin Abdel-Fattah	Head of the Development Unit
	Ramy Shawky	Member (Development Unit)
	Emad El-Sayed	Member (Development Unit)
Alexandria	Mohamed Salah Eldin	Regional Office Manager
	Reem Ouf	Head of the Development Unit
	Waleed Damin Farag	Member (Development Unit)
	Hanan Mohamed ElSherafy	Member (Development Unit)
Luxor	Mountasar abdel Rahim	Regional Office Manager
	Mohamed abu zeid, officer	Human Resources and Community Development officer
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS		
Organization	Name	Position
Component 1 – Luxor governorate		
Project Implementation Unit, Governorate	Mohamed Abbas	
	Moustafa Hassen	
Esna District		
Road and Transporting Directorate	Hisham Abdel Hamed	
	Abdel Razek Ismaiel	
Municipality El Deer	Saleh Abdel Fatah	Municipality Head
Local Unit El Deer	Ahmed Abdel Daiem	
	Gabr Taha	
El Deer village	Abdel Fatah Ahmed	Farmer from the village
	Selim Mahmoud	Farmer from the village
Municipality El Shaghab	Aziza Mohamed Ahmed	Municipality Head
Local unit El Shaghab village	Abdel Salam Keylani	
	Arafa Gad	
Armant District		
Road Directorate	Abdel Rehim Abdel Moniem	
	Nady Abdel Aziz	

Local unit	Mohamed Abdullah	
Al Tod District		
Road Directorate	Abdel Rehim Abdel Moniem	
	Abdel Baset Gaafar	
Municipality El Odaysat Qebly	Khaled Aatito	Municipality Head
El Odaysat Qebly village	Abdel Aty Youness	citizen from the village
	Badry Abbas	citizen from the village
Municipality Manshiat El Nobah village	Basry Nobi Yousef	Municipality Head
Manshiat El Nobah village	Kalifa Mohamed Salem	citizen from the village
	Omar Mahmoud Ahmed	citizen from the village
	Adel Eid Gad	citizen from the village
	Abdel Naby Noubi	citizen from the village
	Badwi Sayed Mahmoud	citizen from the village
Component 1 – Assiut governorate		
Project Implementation Unit, Governorate	Medhat Hassen	
	Taiseer Mohamed	
Manfalout / El Qousiya District		
Road and Transporting Directorate	Shaaban Abdel Moniem	
	Mohamed Abdel Samiea	
Municipality	Mohamed Hassen Osman	Municipality Head
Bani Rafae Local Unit	Al Shazly Hassen	
	Khamiss Thabet	
El Monsha Local Unit	Saleh Zaki	
	Samir Samaan	
	Wasef Ishaq	
Luxor Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
The Integrated Development Association in Assfon	Aly Mohamed Ahmed Aly Godal	Project Manager
	Gehad Abdel-Dayem Abdel-Rady	Field Pioneer
	Nasra Al-Amir Abd-Rabo El-Noby	Field Pioneer
	Lobna Abdel-Azeem Ahmed	Secretary
	Asmaa Abdel-Moneim El-Shazly	Field Pioneer
	Sara Abdel-Iattif Labib	Field Pioneer
	Abdel-Azeem Ahmed Aly	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Khaled El-Tohamy Mahmoud Othman	Executive Manager
The Association of the Development and Rural Woman Rising in Al Hella	Shefaa Abdollah Mohamed	Chairman of the Board of the Directors
	Ashraf Mohamed Saleh	Association Secretary
	Mohamed Ahmed Magly	Association Fund Secretary
	Abdel-Shafy Ahmed Magly	Project Manager
	Somaiya Mahmoud Ismail	Project Secretary
	Medhat Naguib Elias	Member of the Board of the Directors
	Heba Fathy Kamel	Field Coordinator

The Charitable Islamic Association in Deir Basna	Ahmed Moahmed Awad Hammad	Accountant
	Ashraf Abdel-Dayem Mahmoud	Chief Financial Auditors
	Taha Noby Maamon Hassan	Director of the Charitable Association
	Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Mohamed Ahmed	Member of the Board of the Directors
	Mohamed Abdel-AI Sayed Ahmed	Project Manager
	Gomoa Ahmed Esmail Mohamed	Member of the Board of the Directors
	Saleh Mohamed Saleh Hassan	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Abdel-Naim Moahmed Soliman	Health Management Representative
	Hosny Abdallah Mohmed	Associations Specialist
	Hassan Abdel-Naim	Der Unit Head
	Hassan Salah	General Control Manager
	Abdallah Mohamed	Financial Manger
Almasry for Development and Training Association	Mostafa Abdo Betety Ahmed	Association Director
	Zeinab Abdel-Fattah Ghazaly	Field Coordinator
	Medhat Naguib Elias	Member of the Board of the Directors (BoD)
	Heba Fathy Kamel	Field Coordinator
The Islamic Charitable Association in El Marees	Abdel-Sattar Abdel-Rehim	BoD Chairman
	Farrag Mahsoub Resk	BoD Member
El Sheikh Hassan Aly Atiya Association in Al Beierat	Aly Mohamed El-Shazly	BoD Member
	Ahmed Hassan Aly Atiya	BoD Chairman
	Sayed Ahmed Mohamed	The Project Manager
Shabab El Mostakbal Association in Al Marees	Gamal Khodary Ahmed	BoD Chairman
	Omar Abdo Sayed	Executive Manager
Beni Suef Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
Sonaa El Tanmia Association	Abdo Aly Ahmed	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Atef Sayed Abdel-Hakam	Fund Secretary
	Ehab Abdel-Hakam Hammad	Director of the Association
	Hamdeya Fawzy Abdel-Aziz	Member of the Board of the Directors and Community Committee Member
	Taha Abdel-Ghaffar Abdel-Azeem	Community Committee Member
	Sayed Ahmed Aly	Community Committee Member
	Fath-Allah Nemr Salloma	Community Committee Member
	Ola Mohamed Mahmoud	Community Committee Member
	Hoda Samir Mohamed	Psychologist and Community Committee Member
	Lamiaa Nady Hamed	Supervisor in the Association
	Marwa Ramadan Hamed	Association Accountant
	Amira Osama Sayed	Kindergarten Halls Supervisor
Esraa Magdy Sayed	Kindergarten Halls Supervisor	

Kella - Ahnasia	Aly Hassan Aly	Fund Secretary
	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Aleem	Project Manager
	Naglaa Ezat Saad	Rural Pioneer
Women and Community Development And Consumer Protection in El Fashn	Shaimaa Ahmed Ebrahim	Project Officer
	Fatma Said Abdel-Tawab	Teacher
The Coptic Sincerity Development Association	EI Shaimaa Mohamed Mazyon	Supervisor
Charity Association for The Development and Environment- El Fashn	John Emad Anwar	Project Manager
	Rabie Saber Ahmed	Field Supervisor
The Future Protectors Association- Wasta	Rasha Seddik Ebrahim Hussien	Project Manager
	Heba Abdel-Gayar Abdel-Hamid	Teacher
	Hala Sayed Abdel-Hady	BoD Chairman
Local Community Development Association - Pelevia	Mona Mohamed Nour-Eldin Sayed	Supervisor
	Hanaa Samir Mostafa	Project Manager
	Magdy Ahmed Hamed	Executive Manager
Etihad El Nawaay for Environment Protection Association- Beni Suef	Samir Sayed	Executive Manager
Minya Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
El Nour El Sattei for the Community Development Association	Sahar Salah Abdallah	Member
	Nahed Abul-Fotoh Nouh	Member
El Fath El Islamiyah Association in Amouden	Sahar Abdel-Sattar Sayed	Member of the Board of Directors
	Amer Badr Reyad	Member of the Board of Directors
	Ashraf Shoaib Yousef	Member of the Board of Directors (Board Secretary)
	Shaban Isa Mousa	Project Manager
	Hossam Sayed Hussien	Project Accountant
	Wafaa Hassan Abdel-Kader	Project Secretary
	Osama Mohamed Aly	The Association Data Setter
	Salwa Abdel-Sattar Sayed	The Kindergartens Manager
	Ahmed Mohamed El-Nady	Karate Coach
	Osama Gad El-Rab Bayomy	Chairman of Board of Directors
	Eman Khalaf Ismail	Kindergarten Teacher
	Sabreen Aly Hussien	Kindergarten Teacher
	Wedad Ahmed Mohamed	Kindergarten Teacher
	Doaa Fathy Mohamed	Kindergarten Teacher
Marwa Magdy Khalil	Kindergarten Teacher	
Local Community Development Association in Tala	Doaa Sayed Talaat	Supervisor
	Nagwa Ebrahim Taha Ebrahim	Rural Pioneer
	Akaber Hamdy Mohamed	Beneficiary
	El-Adway Mohamed Aly Hassan	Project Accountant
	Aly Rabie Aly	Project Executive Manager

	Mahmoud Aly Rabie Aly	Project Manager
	Azza Fouly Mahmoud	Rural Pioneer
	Maha Hassan Ahmed	Beneficiary
BusinessWomen Association for Community and Small Enterprises Development	Wafaa Abdel-Hameed Mohamed	The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ayadina Association for the Comprehensive Development	Marya Naeim Nassif	The Chairman of the Board of Directors
El Manshiya Association for Education and Development	Nagwa Abdel-Kader Ahmed	Executive Manager & Member of the Board of Directors
Egypt Sons Association	Gerges Aziz Gerges	Chairman of the Board of Directors
The Future Association for Egyptian Generations	Sameh Fawzy Ebrahim	Head of Association
Abdallah El-Nadeem Association	Ebrahim Nady Nashed	Projects Manager
The Charitable Association in Abaza for the Local Community Development	Essam Kwayes Ahmed	Projects Manager
El Nour for the Special needs	Mohamed Hussein Khalaf	The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Abdallah El-Nadeem Association For Development in Minya	Akram Fawzy Abdo	Executive Manager
El-Massaei El- Hamida in Der Mawas	Aly Refat Aly	Fund Secretary
Qalubiya Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
Islamic Reform Association in Demlo	Emam salama Azab	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Mostafa Abdel-Motaleb Makboul	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Mahmoud Aly Abdel-Aziz	Fund Secretary
	Said Abdel-Wahab Rabei	Association Secretary
	Hisham Abdel-Rahim Mohamed	Member of the Board of Directors
	Yasser Saad El-Din	Member of the Board of Directors
	Sayed Abdel-Aziz Azab Ghoneim	Village Omda
	Aly Abdel-Mawgoud Amer	Sheik Balad
	Abdel-Meguid Hussien Salaeh	Project Manager
	Alaa Mohamed Kamel	Project Accountant
	Hamdy Salama Mohamed salem	Head of Center of Benha City
Ataa El Khair Association for Development	Ahmed Soliman Ahmed Hassan	Head of Local Community Development in Kafr El-Gazzar
	Mohamed Mostafa Gouda	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Manal Fawzy	Board of Directors
Al-Masriya Association for Human Development	Samya Hagag Abdel-Aziz	Project Manager
	Hassan Mohamed Abdel-Khalek	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Karam Mahmoud Soliman	Project Manager
	Omar Ramzy Mahmod	Accountant
	Nagwa Refaat Moawad	Coordinator
	Salah Abdel-Aziz Aly	Head of Association

Local Community Development Association in Tahla	Mohamed Salah Abdel-Ghany Ahmed	Project Manager
	Zeinhom Abdallah Abdel-Khalek	Fund Secretary
Beheira Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
The Rural Reform Association in Shabour	Ebrahim El-Sayed El-Kholy	Member of Board of Directors
	Emad Adam El-Sayed	Project Manager
	Fayza Ahmed Hamza	Head of School
	Sobhiya Ahmed Aly Abdallah	Worker
	Mervat El-Sayed Ahmed Abu-Yousef	Worker
	Saly Mostafa Abdel-Moneim	Supervisor
Rahma Association	Ahmed Mohamed Naguib Said Twafik	Supervisor
	Abdallah Ahmed Saad El-Badawy	Worker
	Nagat Mahmoud Mohamed Ouf	Promotor
	Fathiya Saad	Chairman of Board of Directors
	Zeinhom Ahmed El-Naggar	Community
Aly Ebn Aby Taleb Association	Hassan Mohamed Mahmoud Sherif	Accountant
	Mahmoud Awad	Chairman of Board of Directors
	Atef Sameh Abdel-Salam	Accountant
	Karam Mostafa Mosharaf	Project Manager
	Asmaa Abdel-Gawad Mohamed	Member of Board of Directors
Dar El-Taqwa Association for Development	Ahmed Abdo Ahmed Emaida	Retired (General Committee Member)
	Mohamed Ebrahim Desouky	Member of The Board of Directors
	Mohamed Aly Shaban El-Hawary	Retired Community Committee
	Abdallah Sedek Abdallah	Free Business (Fund Secretary)
	Yasser Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Naby El-Behairy	Accountant in the Ministry of the Interior (Managing Director)
	Ragaa Tawfik Mohamed	The Previous Head of Associations Department
	Mohamed Galal Kolkas	The Previous Head of the Social Solidarity Department in Kafr El-Dawar
	El-Sayed Anwar Ebrahim Magdy	Retired Community Committee(
	Basyouny Esmail Mohamed	Retired Community Committee)(
	Ragab Mohamed Habib	Retired Community Committee)(
	Sobhy Ramadan Mohamed	General Manager Chairman of Board of Directors
	El-Sayed Masoad El-Sayed	Accountant Vice Chairman of Board of Directors
	Thanaa Abdel-Hameed Esmail	Executive Manager
	Asmaa Mabrouk Esmail	Executive Manager

	Marwa Mostafa	Project Accountant
	Rehab Nabeel Aly El-Sabbagh	Project Accountant
	Mona Shaban Abdel-Fattah	Member in Association
Charitable Association for Development and Environment in Qudah	Khaled Mansour Hussein	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Hend Mahmoud Zaky	Fund Secretary
	Hanaa El-Sayed Abul-Yazeed	Secretary
	Mohamed Abdel-Salam	Workers Supervisor
	Mohamed Sayed Ahmed	Member of the Board of Directors
	Sara Hemaïda Ebrahim Hassan	Assistant
	Kamal Ebrahim Mahmoud	Accountancy Manager
	Nesma Masoud Radwan	Sewing Supervisor
	Aly Esmail Abdel-Salam Arafa	Committee Officer
	Fathy Abdel-Moneim Sayed Ahmed	Committee Officer
	Nardeen Eman Michael	Project Media
	Elham Zaky Khaled Hehazy	Project Manager
	Rasha Abdel-Salam Hafez	Supervisor
	Kamal Ebrahim Mahmoud	Accountancy Manager
	Nesma Masoud Radwan	Sewing Supervisor
	Nora Abdel-Hameed	Promoter
	Rasha Abdel-Hameed	Promoter
	Neïma Mansour Hassan	Secretary
	Sabreen Goma Ahmed	Accountant
	Emad Michael	Supervisor
	Aya Abdel-Naby Abdo	Assistant
	Rahma Mohsen Mahmoud	Media Officer
	Aya Abdel-Aziz Basyouny	Secretary
	Esraa Mohamed Anwar	Accountant
	Shahinaz Mansour Mohamed	Assistant
	Zeïnab Mohamed Shaban	Assistant
	Aya Shaban Ebrahim	Assistant
	Ola Shaban Ebrahim	Assistant
	Eman Shaban Ebrahim	Assistant
	Nareen Emad Michael	Secretary
Rawan Ahmed Anwar	Assistant	
Aya Fawzy Abdel-Qader	Assistant	
Alexandria Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
Family Planning Association	Hanan Agwa	Executive Manager

	Rwaa Ezat	Executive Secretary
	Somaya Samir	Project Manager
	Sara Mohamed	Project Accountant
Al-Riyada Association for Development	Omayma Rezk El-Shiek	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Abeer Masoad Sultan	Project Manager
Mostafa Kamel Charitable Association	Dr. Ahmed Aly El-Sayed	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Mohamed Maguid Mekawy	Consultant of the Board of Directors
	Seham Hussien Ahmed	Public Relation Manager
Al-Sarh Association	Azza Said Mahmoud	Activity Officer
	Noha Hussien Ahmed	Cleaning Supervisor
	Amany Saad Mohamed Hassan	Administrative
	Samya Abde]-Rahman Mohamed	Coordinator
	Ola Hassan	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Elamal Village Association for Development and Social Rehabilitation for Special Needs	Janet Soliman	Executive Manager
	Amal Abdel-Aleem Mohamed	Administrative and Financial Officer
	Nada Alfy Thabet	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Nevine Mohamed Abdel-Hameed	Activities Officer
Assiut Governorate – Component 2		
Name of NGO		
The Islamic Charitable Association for Community Development in El-Boura	Hanaa Abdel-Mo'ty Noeman	Health Promotor
	Hagar Mohamed Salah-Eldin Abdel-Moneim	Supervisor
	Yusra Abdo Mohamed Morsy	Accountant
The Charitable Association for Community Development in Beni-Oday El-Bahariya	Shaimaa Abdel-Hady Abdel-Hameed El-Shimy	Accountant
The Catholic Foundation for the Integrated Development	Mamdouh Habib Bekheet	Project Manager
	Ashraf Nabil Aziz	Head of the Foundation
The Community Development Association in Sedfa	Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed	Chairman of Board of Directors
	Mohamed Abdel-Malek Mohamed	Project Manager
Al-Sultan Association for Community Development	Shaimaa Khalaf- Allah Abdel-Atty	Teacher
The Association for Research, Services and Consumer Protection	Sameh Ramzy Bishay	Executive Manager
The Islamic Education Association in El-Eqal El-Bahary	Ahmed Abdel-Latif Ahmed	Project Manager
Al-Eman Association for Community Development in Awalad Ebrahim	Ahmed Hashim Ahmed	Member of The Board of Directors
	Salwa Ramadan Hassan	Project Manager
Kayan Association for the Handicapped	Marwa Mohamed Abdel-Rahman Yousef	Project Manager
	Maha Mohamed Sayed	Head of the Association
Nahr El Hiya Association for Community Development	Hend Abdel-Al Abdel-Hafeez	Chairman of Board of Directors
Young Businessmen Association	Ahmed Safwat Bakry	Head of the Association

Community Development Association in Nag' Sab'	Tarek Kamal Ahmed	Projects Manager
The Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Beni-Oday Al - Wosta	Sayed Mohamed Mohamed Nasr	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Abdel-Ghany Aly Ahmed	Association Secretary
	Ashraf Abdel-Gaffar Aly	Fund Secretary
	Alaa Hamzawy	Project Secretary
	Aly Mohamed Abdel-Ameed Abdel-Rahman	Project Manager
	Shaimaa Abdel-Hady Abdel-Ameed	Project Accountant
	Hanaa Sayed Darwish	Supervisor
	Ahmed Seif Nasr	General Assembly Member
	Adel Mohamed Sultan	Assembly Member
	Omayma Aly Mohamed Isa	General Assembly Member
	Sayed Abdel-AI	Assembly Member
	Somaya Nasr	Promoter
	Mohamed Kamal Abdel-Aziz	Association Coordinator
	The Association for Holy Quran Keeping and Community Development in Guhdom	Afe Sultan Ahmed Manaa
Hany Salah-Eldin Aly		Member of the Board of Directors
Ahmed Hassan Manader		Member of the Board of Directors
Hany Afe Sultan Ahmed		Executive Manager
Wafaa Afe Sultan Ahmed		Project Manager
Safaa Abdel-Moety Abdel-Mazyon		Data Setter
Aya Ata Aly Suif		Project Supervisor
Hany Mahmoud Mohamed		Storekeeper
Yassin Abdel-Rahim Abdel-Nazir		Head of the Youth Advisory Council
Alaa Afe Sultan Ahmed		Plan Programs Executive Manager
Reda Abdel-Fattah Hussien		Teacher
Howaida Sayed Abdel-Rauf		Teacher
Ahmed Sayed Hemdan		Supervisor
Hossam Fathy Mohamed		Supervisor
Sayed Mahmoud Kadry Nasr		Promoter
Emad Adel-Naby Charitable Foundation	Taher Ahmed Bahaa- Eldin	Executive Manager
	Mohamed Mostafa Sayed	Financial Manager
	Ahmed Ebrahim Saleh	Accountant
	Bahaa Abdel-Rady Ebrahim	Project Secretary- Social Researcher
	Galal Sayed Galal	Project Manager- Social Researcher
The Berr Association for The Orphans Care and Community Development - El Quseya Center	Hamada Abdel-Gawad Gomaa	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Salem Abdel-Raheem Khamis	Member of the Board of Directors
	Sayed Abdel-Azeem Ebrahim	Project Manager
	Hameeda Aly Hamed	Member of the Board of Directors
	Zeinab Eid Ahmed	Projects Supervisor
	Ashgan Sameer Ebrahi	Head of the Kindergarten
	Reham Mahmoud Aly	Kindergarten Administrative

Component 3		
Name of NGO		
Regional Enterprises Development Centre (REDEC) - Beni Suef	Ihab Fawzy Ewis Amin	CEO
	Mervat Wagdy	Project Manager
	Ahmed Shaker	Training Supervisor
Related to REDEC: Fabilus Clothing Factory – Beni Suef	Mariam Hanna	Administrative Manager
	Hanaa Samir Mostafa	Project Manager
	Magdy Ahmed Hamed	Executive Manager
Waqfeya AlMaadi Community Foundation, Cairo - Giza	Marwa El-Daly	Founder & Chairperson
	Azza Abdelwahab	Executive Manager
Young Christian Women Association, El Obour, Cairo	Soheir Kamel	Project Manager
New Horizon Foundation, Cairo, Minya, New Valley	Nady Kamel	Executive Manager
New Horizon Foundation II, New Valley	Nady Kamel	Executive Manager
Alashanek ya Balady Association for Sustainable Development, Beni Suef – Giza/ Kafr El Sheikh, Beheira	Ahmed Fawzy	Project Manager
	Rama Maher	Project Manager
Egyptian society for quality in Health Care Association (ESQUCA), Giza	Magdy Aziz	Executive Manager
Egyptian Association for Educational Resources (E.era), Giza - Sohag	Samah Hamed	Projects Coordinator
	Mohamed Abdel Hameed	Projects Coordinator
Nahdet El Mahrousa Association, Greater Cairo/ Minya /Assiut	Rania El Sayed	Project Manager
	Areeg Hisham	Project Manager
	Dina Rafee	Project Manager
Related to above association: Panda Hyper Market	Hatem Abdel-Aziz Soliman	Training Officer- Human Resources Management
Together Association for Development & Environment (Maan), Minya/Beni Suef	Ramez Tauadrous Ebrahim	Executive Manager
	Amira Barakat	Project Coordinator
	Sara Gamal Hussein	Evaluation and Follow-up Officer
Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development, Qaliobya	Maged Adeeb	CEO
Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti, Qalubiya	Abdel-Nasser El-Desouky	CEO
	Ebtessam Ahmed El-Sayed	Executive Manager
	Amal Mohamed Ateya	Fund Secretary
	Mariam Gerges Michael	Specialist of Training and Employment
	Heba Metwally Abdallah	Association Coordinator
Garment factory, Qalubiya	Asmaa Hassan Mostafa	Factory Owner
Giving without limits association, Assiut	Nasr El Din Hamdy	Deputy CEO
	Samah Salah-Eldin Abdel-Khalif	Project Team
	Hala Zeid Abdel-Rahman	Project Team

Focus group	
Beheira Governorate	
Direct beneficiaries – Component 2 – Health - Aly Ebn Aby Taleb Association	
Name	Position
Shaimaa Abdel-Gawad Mohamed	Supervisor
Karima Younis Abu-Bakr	Supervisor
Warda Rahim Mohamed	Promoter
Rabha Rahim Mohamed	Promoter
Oxalan Taha Kamel	Promoter
Olfat Sobhy Email	Promoter
Fatma Abdel-Rahim Abdallah	Promoter
Focus group	
Beheira Governorate	
Direct Beneficiaries - Component 2 – Health - Dar El-Taqwa Association for Development	
Hanaa Mohamed Kamal Aly	Health Promotor
Dina Ebrahim Ehrahim	Supervisor
Nesma Mahmoud El-Sayed	Health Promotor
Basma Mohamed Kamal aly	Supervisor
Doaa Fathy Mohamed Fathy	Health Promotor
Maha Kamal Mohamed Ebrahim	Health Promotor
Heba Zakariya Ahmed Atteya	Health Promotor
Mona Mohamoud Mohamed	Health Promotor
Hanan Zakariya Ahmed Atteya	Health Promotor
Nagat Magdy Mohamed	Health Promotor
Sahar Abdel-Atty Abdel-Moneim	Health Promotor
Maha Shehata El-Sayed	Health Promotor
Mai Abdel-Hameed Abdallah	Supervisor
Asmaa Abdel-Naby Tawfik	Health Promotor
Suzan Abdel-Gawad Mohamed	Health Promotor
Hanan Gamal Abdel-Galeel	Health Promotor
Ola Mohamed Khairy	Health Promotor
Saly Ahmed Aly	Health Promotor
Marwa Abdel-Fattah Abdel-Hafez	Health Promotor
Aya Fathy Saad Ebrahim	Health Promotor
Entesar Fathy Faheem	Health Promotor
Aya Ragab Saad	Health Promotor
Amany Shaban Esawy	Health Promotor
Wedad abdel-Samad Rashad	Health Promotor
Amal Aly Hassan Refaey	Health Promotor
Samah Awag Abdallah	Health Promotor
Huda Eid Ebrahim	Health Promotor

Focus group	
Beheira Governorate	
Direct Beneficiaries - Component 2 – Community Initiatives - Charitable Association for Development and Environment in Qudah	
Hanaa Ahmed Ragab Mahmoud Shaban	Sewing Worker
Heba Aly Mahmoud Hassan Abu-Salem	Handmade Carpets Worker
Hassan Ahmed Aly	Worker
Abdel-Rahman Ramadan	Worker
Ashraf Mohamed Mostafa	Worker
Abdel-Haleem Hassan Abdel-Aziz	Worker
Hany Mahmoud Mohamed Sayed Ahmed	Supervisor
Salem Abdel-Aziz Basyouny	Worker
Aya Ahmed Awad	Sewing Worker
Ahmed Maher Kamal El-Mahdy	Worker
Amina Maher Kamal El-Mahdy	Sewing Worker
Badriya Fathy Kotb	Worker
Laila Mohamed Aly El-Azhary	Worker
Mahmoud Fathy	Worker
Hana El-Sayed Abul-Yazeed	Sewing Worker
Ekram Aly Mahmoud	Sewing Worker
Rania Mahmoud Ragab	Sewing Worker
Kareema Kamel Nada	Sewing Worker
Aya Resk Hamdon	Sewing Worker
Hagar Mohamed Abdel-Razek	Sewing Worker
Soad Ahmed Ragab	Sewing Worker
Eman Abdel-Naby Abdo	Worker
Mostafa Mohamed Abdallah	Painting Worker
Ahmed Mekhemar El-Sayed	Painting Worker
Essam Abdel-Sadek Nasser	Cleaning Worker
Shaimaa Shehata Abdel-Haleem	Sewing Worker
Amira Hassan Mahmoud Manna	Sewing Worker
Aya Ahmed Abdel-Haleem	Sewing Worker
Rana Mahmoud Ragab	Sewing Worker
Huda Raafat Mahmoud	Sewing Worker
Focus group	
Assiut Governorate	
Direct Beneficiaries - Component 2 – Community Initiatives - The Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Beni-Oday Al -Wosta	
Abdel-Naby Fathy Abdo	Digging Worker
Mohamed Shaban Abdel-Kareem	Digging Worker
Mohamed Kamal Shaban	Construction Worker
Essam Ragab Murad	Planting Worker

Ahmed Erfan Hussein	Worker
Ahmed Ragab Murad	Worker
Focus group	
Assiut Governorate	
Direct Beneficiaries - Component 2 – Health - Emad Adel-Naby Charitable Foundation	
Madiha Abdel-Latif Imam	Health Promoter
Nadia Mohamed Mahgoub	Health Promoter
Safaa Shoukry Mohamed	Health Promoter
Thanaa Abdallah Abdel-Rahman	Health Promoter
Nesreen Morshed Ayad	Health Promoter
El-Shaimaa Ahmed Abdel-Al	Health Supervisor
Marwa Adel Farouk Ahmed	Health Supervisor
Mona No'man Aly No'man	Health Supervisor
Focus group	
Assiut Governorate	
Direct Beneficiaries - Component 2 – Kindergarten - The Berr Association for The Orphans Care and Community Development	
Asmaa Masry Ebrahim	Teacher
Ahiam Abul-Hassan Muneer	Teacher
Huda Saleh Abdel-Hameed	Teacher
Abla Mansour Khamis	Teacher
Walaa Hussein Abdel-Gawad	Teacher
Maha Mohamed Fallah	Teacher

Focus group	
Beni Suef Governorate	
Beneficiaries - Component 3 - Fabilus Clothing Factory - Workers	
Name	Position
Hanaa Said Abdel-Moatamed	Designer
Hanaa Ashray Sayed	Quality Worker
Abdel-Rahman Mohamed Nour-Eldin Seif	Designer
Fatma Awad Hammad	Production Worker
Zeinab Ramadan Mohamed	Production Supervisor
Focus groups	
Cairo Governorate	
Beneficiaries - Component 3 – Wakfeyat Al Maadi Community Foundation (Self-employed)	
Name	Position
Mariam Najeh Rizk	Women Hairdresser
Heba Faouzi Mitri	Women Hairdresser

Nabil William Mahrous	Carpenter
Youssef Merjes Riad	Carpenter
Mahmoud Hanafi	Maintenance of electrical apparels
Basel Hicham Mohamad	Maintenance of electrical apparels
Chadi Faouzi Sayed	Maintenance of electrical apparels
Cairo, Minya and Assiut Governorate	
Beneficiaries - Component 3 – Nahdet El-Mahrousa Association	
Samy Dawood	Social entrepreneur (Incubated project)
Manal Nady	Self-employed (Sewing Project-Minya)
Yasmeen Hamed	Self-employed (Sewing Project-Minya)
Zeneib Mamdouh Kamel Mohmaed	Wage-employed (Panda Hyper Market)
Mohamed Hemdan Abdel-Khalek Shetya	Wage-employed (Panda Hyper Market)
Ahmed Abdel-Hameed Sedek Ahmed	Wage-employed (Panda Hyper Market)
Hassan Esmail	Wage-employed (Panda Hyper Market)
Minya Governorate	
Beneficiaries - Component 3 – Together Foundation for Development and Environment (Self-employed)	
Name	Position
Mona Saleh Mahran	Sewing (Beneficiary)
Rahma Mohamed Mahrous	Sewing (Beneficiary)
Mahasen Hamdy Khalaf-Allah	Poultry (Beneficiary)
Mariam Farid Ayad	Poultry (Beneficiary)
Amira Barakat	Project Coordinator
Assiut Governorate	
Component 3 – Beneficiaries of Giving Without Limits Association (Self-employed)	
Mohamed Mostafa Foly	
Rasha Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed	
Samar Abdel-Rahman Mohamed Abdo	
Hanan Hashim Hassan	
Mervat Nageh Thabet	
Dina Hassan Abdel-AI	
Labib Abdel-Monein Hassan	
Heba Ebrahim Masoad	
Eman Abdel-AI Ahmed	
Haidy Salah-Eldin Abdel-Khalek	

Esraa Abdel-Nasser Shaban Aly	
Mai Mahmoud Ahmed Abdel-Al	
Qalubiya Governorate	
Component 3 – Beneficiaries of The Local Community Development Association in El-Mofti (wage-employment)	
Faten Maher Salama	
Doaa Goma Abdel-Hameed	
Asmaa Tawfik Abdel-Aziz	
Mohamed El-Mahdy	
Abdel-Halim Mohamed Abdel-Moneim	

Annex 3**Criteria for selection of qualified NGOs for Component 2**

		Score
Management	The General assembly	3
	Board of directors	7
	Human resources of the Association	8
	Registration and documentation	5
	Regulations	2
Subtotal		25
Activities	Number of activities	6
	Partnerships with others	4
Subtotal		10
Financial system	Bookkeeping	10
	Credit and debit cycle	4
	Number of adopted budgets	6
Subtotal		20
Community participation	Building	3
	Donations	2
	Community participation in previous projects	2
Subtotal		7
Experience in the development field		
Subtotal		34
Geographic Scope		
Subtotal		4
Total		100

Criteria for the evaluation of proposals – Component 2

Evaluation criteria of proposals	Score
1. Description of the project	10
2. The overall objective of the project	5
3. Specific objectives	5
4. Identification of needs	10
5. Target group	5
6. Implementation plan	20
7. Staff and project workers	20
8. Sustainability	5
9. Monitoring and evaluation	3
10. Challenges / constraints	2
11. Detailed budget	15
Total	100

Criteria evaluation of proposals for wage and self-employment

Criteria	Score
1. Matching proposal with goal	10
2. The ability to achieve goals	15
3. Target groups	10
4. The quality of plan and implementation methodology	20
5. The efficiency of project management team and implementing partners	10
6. Monitoring and evaluation	10
7. Budget and cost effectiveness	20
8. Sustainability	5
Total	100

Annex 4: List of reviewed documents**ANNEX: REFERENCES**

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Annex 5: Briefs on NGOs selected in the sample**COMPONENT 2****Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Luxor**

Implementing NGO	The Association for Development and Advancement of Rural Women
Project's location	Governorate: Luxor District : Essna
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	15 months
Project Start Date	2015-03-29
Project End Date	2016-06-28
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	Direct : 95 male and female of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). This will result in generating a total of 27900 man-days over the project period. Indirect : 12900 beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted villages (around 78780 inhabitants), who will benefit from the development of the villages.
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the main village Elhela and its peripheral villages. 2. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the main entrance of the village and levelling a distance of 5 km of roads. • Installing 1500 house number plates, 20 direction plate. • Planting 500 trees • Painting 830 street posts and replace the electric lamp of 100 posts • Painting the frontage of 300 house and 30 public institutions • Installing 8 tents one tent in every village. • Installing 4 plates by the entrances of villages. • Training the awareness team of 12 females, who will undertake 12000 home visits and participate in 6 awareness campaigns. • Assisting old community members in renewing the expired national ID
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27900 man-days of employment generated for the youth. • Improved landscape of Elhela the main village and its peripheral villages. • Raised awareness of 12900 persons • Built Capacity of 12 females in communication skills

Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000.000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	754752 EGP as wages (75%) Femal 124220 Male 630532
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	27996 man-days of which 23567 male man-days and 4429 female 16% man-days
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Shabab El Mostakbal in El Marees.
Project's location	Governorate : luxor District : Armant
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	17 months
Project Start Date	16/3/2015
Project End Date	15/8/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment rate as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages in Armant.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 73 males and 17 females of the unskilled semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons).</p> <p>Indirect :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the inhabitants of the targeted area who will benefit from the development of the area • 900 families benefiting from seminars • 3200 families benefiting from home visits
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the target area through Painting 830 street posts and replace the electric lamp for 100 posts. • Planting trees and the frontage of house and some public institutions • Painting pavement borders. • Installing 1500 house number plates, 25 main roads plate and direction plates. • Training the awareness team of 18 females, who will undertake 3200 home visits and participate in awareness campaigns. • Assisting old community members in renewing the expired national ID.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Improve and develop the target area. • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.

Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28,771 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Improved landscape for the village and its peripheral areas
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	825,412 EGP as wages 82%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	28,771 person/day 22361 male –Female 6410 22%
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives – Beni Suef

Implementing NGO	El Mahaba for development & Environment
Project's location	Governorate: Beni Suef District : Al Fashn
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	16 month -
Project Start Date	2015-2-1
Project End Date	2016-5-31
Objective	All the inhabitants of the targeted area who will benefit from the development of the area
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct : 80 male and female of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). This will result in generating a total of 29500 man-days over the project period.</p> <p>Indirect : beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted villages ,who will benefit from the development of the villages.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the target area through Painting street posts and replace the electric lamp of posts • Planting trees and the frontage of house and some public institutions • Painting pavement borders • Cleans 6 small canals. • Installing house number plates, main roads plate and direction plates • Training the awareness team of 24 females, who will undertake home visits and participate in awareness campaigns.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29500 man-days of employment generated for the youth. • Improved the village of Abswang

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness residence • Built Capacity of 24 females in communication skills
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000.000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	752.468 EGP as wages (75%) Femal 10.232 Male 23.232
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	33464 man-days of which 23.232 male man-days and 10.232 female 31% man-days
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	EI Mahaba for development & Environment
Project's location	Governorate: Beni Suef District : Al Fashn
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	16 month -
Project Start Date	2015-2-1
Project End Date	2016-5-31
Objective	All the inhabitants of the targeted area who will benefit from the development of the area
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct : 80 male and female of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). This will result in generating a total of 29500 man-days over the project period.</p> <p>Indirect : beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted villages ,who will benefit from the development of the villages.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the target area through Painting street posts and replace the electric lamp of posts • Planting trees and the frontage of house and some public institutions • Painting pavement borders • Cleans 6 small canals. • Installing house number plates, main roads plate and direction plates • Training the awareness team of 24 females, who will undertake home visits and participate in awareness campaigns.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29500 man-days of employment generated for the youth. • Improved the village of Abswang • Raised awareness residence • Built Capacity of 24 females in communication skills

Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000.000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	752.468 EGP as wages (75%) Femal 10.232 Male 23.232
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	33464 man-days of which 23.232 male man-days and 10.232 female 31% man-days
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Assiut

Implementing NGO	The Charity Association for Development in Bani Ady
Project's location	Governorate: Assiout District : Manfalout
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	18 months
Project Start Date	4/03/2015
Project End Date	03/09/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	Direct : 129 males and 18 females of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). This will result 27075 manday. Indirect : Beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted villages (around 60,000 inhabitants), who will benefit from the development of the villages.
Main activities	3. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits 4. Improve the landscape of villages' entrances and main roads 5. Build the capacity of females.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the awareness team, who will undertake 1400 home visits and participate in 10 awareness campaigns • Planting trees • Painting the frontage of public institutions and houses • Levelling a distance of 3.5 km of roads • Painting the platforms of the main roads 7km.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	784.724 EGP as wages (78%) 608,976 males – 175,758 females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	27450 of which 20,701 male man-days and 6,49 female man-days (25%)
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	The Charity Association for Development in Bani Ady
Project's location	Governorate: Assyout District : Manfalout
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	5 months
Project Start Date	1/1/2017
Project End Date	31/5/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment.
Beneficiaries	Direct : 85 males of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (3persons). Indirect : Street vendors, who will benefit from the project. The residents of the targeted villages.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and clean the village. • Develop the commercial area by establishing a commercial market to organize the street vendors consists of 120 places with sunshade.
Amount Transferred to NGO	500,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	369,850 EGP as wages (36%) 363850 males – 6000 females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	12050 of which 11,925 male man-days and 125 female man-days (25%)
Budget :500,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Minya

Implementing NGO	En Nour El Satea for Community Development
Project's location	Governorate: Menia District : Mansafees – Abu Korkas
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	19 month
Project Start Date	1-7-2014
Project End Date	31-1-2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	Direct : 52 male and 51 female of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, including the administrative staff (4 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small farmers in the targeted areas. • Residents of the targeted villages.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the veterinary service for 800 from small farmers to develop the animal production. • Upgrade the skills for farmers women.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade the skills for 150 male and female by providing short term training on swing, electricity, plumbing. Collecting data about the village needs
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating a total of 30825 man-days over the project period 800 beneficiary from the small/poor farmers Capacity building for 800 young women to use the modern methods for Milk and cheese production, poultry and rabbits breeding Built Capacity for 150 young youth.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000.000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	849922 EGP as wages 85% - Female 792397 Male 57525
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	27725 man-days of which 2100 male man-days and 25625 female 92% man-days
Budget : 1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Future of Egyptian Generation NGO
Project's location	Sandefa Village, Bani Mazar Dsircti, Menia Governorate
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	18 month
Project Start Date	6-7-2015
Project End Date	5-1-2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct : 88 male and female of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, including the administrative staff (4 persons)</p> <p>Indirect : Small farmers in the targeted areas. Residents of the targeted villages.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Sandefa Village by establishing village gate, Painting 500 street posts and Planting 100 trees. Paving the main street 500 Meter. Installing 6400 house number plates, 300 main roads plate and direction plates. Establish6 sun shades on main street. Training the awareness team who will undertake field visits for farmers and make the campaigns for children on community issues and ethics. Training the farmers on getting rid of the agriculture wastes to use in compost making with the whole process. Providing the guidance of veterinary service for small farmers to develop the animal production. Direct the farmers with the modern methods of agriculture
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating a total of 29025 man-days over the project period Sendefa village became more developed. Promoting simple agricultural education.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for 58 young youth.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000.000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	830221 EGP as wages 83% - Female 531013 Male 299208
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	32325 man-days of which 16450 male man-days and 15875 female 49% man-days
Budget : 1,000,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Qaliubiya

Implementing NGO	EI Eslah EI Islamia in Demlo NGO
Project's location	Governorate : Qaliubeya District : Banha
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	6 months
Project Start Date	1/7/2017
Project End Date	31/12/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in the targeted area.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 77 males and females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). Indirect : All the inhabitants of the targeted area who will benefit from the development of the area
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the target area through Painting street posts. Planting trees and the frontage of house and some public institutions Painting pavement borders Installing 5 sun shades Training the awareness team, who will undertake 6000 home visits and participate in awareness campaigns.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. Improve and develop the target area. Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,750 man-days of employment generated for the youth. Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. Improved landscape for the village and its peripheral areas. Built Capacity for youth.

Amount Transferred to NGO	450,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	345,832 EGP as wages
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	12,689 person/day 9701 male – 2988 female 24%Female
Budget : 450,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Beheira

Implementing NGO	EI Eslah EI Reefie in Shabour
Project's location	Governorate: Behira District : Kom Hamada
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	17 months
Project Start Date	02/09/2014
Project End Date	1/2/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of the targeted area
Beneficiaries	Direct : 128 females and males of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect : The village inhabitants, who will benefit from the development of the area.
Main activities	6. Develop the Improve the landscape of villages entrances and main roads 7. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment trees and flowers incubator. Establish Children Garden. Develop shabour village by Installing house number plates, 132 street name plates, and 10 plates on villages entrances. Painting street posts. Painting the frontage of public institutions Training the awareness team, who will undertake 48000 home visits and participate in 6 awareness campaigns
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42,724 man-days of employment generated for the youth Raised awareness for inhabitants of the target area Improved landscape for shabuor village.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	931,762 EGP as wages (93%) 162640 males – 769122 Females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	42724 man-days of which 7387 male man-days and 35337 female man-days (83%)
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	The Charity Association for Development and Environment in Deebono
Project's location	Governorate: Behira District : Edko
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	16 months
Project Start Date	04/09/2014
Project End Date	03/1/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of the targeted area
Beneficiaries	Direct : 68 females and 61 males of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect : 3380 beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted area (around 17,000 inhabitants), who will benefit from the development of the area.
Main activities	8. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits 9. Improve the landscape of villages' entrances and main roads 10. Build the capacity of females in the sewing field
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the awareness team of 23 females, who will undertake 38400 home visits and participate in 6 awareness campaigns • Planting 2626 trees • Installing 1560 house number plates, 132 street name plates, and 10 plates on villages entrances • Painting 3432 street posts • Painting the frontage of 10 public institutions • Training 45 females on sewing
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34,225 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of 3380 persons • Improved landscape for Deebono village and its peripheral areas • Built Capacity of 45 females in the sewing field
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	760518,612 EGP as wages (76%) 334,280 males – 426238 Females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	43553 man-days of which 14026 male man-days and 20526 female man-days (59%)
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	The Charity Association for Development and Environment in Qodah Village
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Project's location	Governorate: Behira District : Kafr El Dawar
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	15 months
Project Start Date	09/02/2015
Project End Date	08/05/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	Direct : 183 females and 38 males of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). Indirect : 3760 beneficiaries of the awareness campaigns and home visits, in addition to all the residents of the targeted villages (around 100,000 inhabitants), who will benefit from the development of the villages.
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits 12. Improve the landscape of villages' entrances and main roads 13. Build the capacity of females in the sewing field
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the awareness team of 19 females, who will undertake 15360 home visits and participate in 6 awareness campaigns • Planting 1400 trees • Painting 3000 street posts • Painting the frontage of 50 public institutions and 1700 houses • Installing 6 plates by the entrances of villages • Levelling a distance of 25 km of roads • Training 160 females on sewing
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,800 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of 3760 persons • Improved landscape of 6 villages • Built Capacity of 160 females in the sewing field
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	823282 as wages (82%) 265796 Males and 557486 Females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	31570 man-days of which 1,9599169 male man-days and 22401 female man-days (71%)
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Community Initiatives - Alexandria

Implementing NGO	El Sarh Association for protecting textiles
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Project's location	Governorate : Alexandria District : Qesm Karmouz
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	15 months
Project Start Date	1/3/2015
Project End Date	31/5/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in Ghait el Enab Zone.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 114 the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons).</p> <p>Indirect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the inhabitants of the targeted area who will benefit from the development of the area • 5000 benefiting from seminars • 500 families benefiting from home visits • 400 child benefiting from the awareness and competitions.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the target area through Painting street posts and replace the electric lamp of posts • Planting trees and the frontage of house. • Cleaning streets. • Installing house number plates, main roads plate and direction plates • Training the awareness team of 15 females, who will undertake the home visits and participate in awareness campaigns. • Youth capacity building to gain communications skills
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Improve and develop the target area. • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27,050 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Improved landscape for the village and its peripheral areas • Built Capacity of 192 youth in computer literacy
Amount Transferred to NGO	1,000,000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	766,712 EGP as wages 76% 518,950 Males - 247,762 Females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	29,105 person/day 19,8756 male – 9,230 32%Female
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	El Reyada for development
Project's location	Governorate: Alexandria District : Seven up village – El Amerya
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	6 months
Project Start Date	01/07/2017
Project End Date	31/12/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in community services initiatives for contributing to curbing unemployment as well as raising the economic, environmental and social levels of targeted villages
Beneficiaries	Direct : 118 females and males of the unskilled and semi-skilled youth, aged between 18 and 29 years, in addition to the administrative staff (4 persons). Indirect : All the residents of the targeted villages who will benefit from the development of the villages.
Main activities	14. Raise awareness of the community through campaigns and home visits 15. Improve the landscape of villages' entrances and main roads 16. Build the capacity of youth
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the awareness team, who will undertake the home visits and participate in the awareness campaigns • Developing the landscape of the village through planting trees, and cleaning campaigns. • Providing cleaning staff for public hospitals. • Training females on sewing field and males on mobile maintenance.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.175 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of 2000 persons • Built Capacity for youth to facilitate and rehabilitate them for labor market.
Amount Transferred to NGO	468,667.50 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	376,390 as wages (80%) 193,814 Males and 182,576 Females
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	12398 man-days of which 6,127 male man-days and 6,271 female man-days (51%)
Budget	:500,000 EGP

Literacy education - Assiut

Implementing NGO	keeping holy Quran Association in Gahdam
Project's location	Governorate : Assiut District : Manflot
Total duration	15 months extended to 22 months
Objective	<p>Creating 26000 job opportunities (man/day) over the whole project period.</p> <p>2. Provide 1000 illiterate persons with literacy sessions.</p> <p>3. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary training skills to at least 50 youth in the field of literacy and education.</p> <p>4. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 20 youth in the fields of community development and awareness raising.</p> <p>5. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 10 youth in the field of monitoring, follow up and report writing.</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Unemployed skilled and semi-skilled male and female youth in the age 18-29.</p> <p>2. Illiterate males and females in the age of 15-35 (obligatory) 36-60 (non-obligatory) inhabiting the project geographical scope.</p> <p>3. Families of targeted illiterate beneficiaries through the different awareness raising activities.</p>
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up and operate literacy classes. 2. 2. Training and capacity building. 3. 3. Awareness raising..
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village selection based on the pre-mentioned criteria. • 2. Opening a project bank account. • 3. Hiring project management staff. • 4. Signing cooperation protocol with the local office of the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education. • 5. Project launching, outreach and advertisement. • 6. Literacy classes beneficiaries outreach, registration and categorizing. • 7. Employment beneficiaries recruitment, selection and hiring. • 8. Setting up literacy classes. • 9. Training and capacity building of selected youth to be employed. • 10. Monitoring, evaluation and follow up activities. • 11. Literacy beneficiaries setting for exams. • 12. Submission of final financial and technical reports
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 29360 job opportunities (man/day) over a project period. • 2. opining 78 classes • 2. Registration of 2015 beneficiaries in literacy classes. • 3 1311 of literacy registered beneficiaries set for the exams. • 4 720 of the examined beneficiaries pass the exams.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. 20 male and female graduates will have their capacities raised and their skills enhanced in the field of training and teaching. 6. Families of the targeted areas will be more aware of different health, environmental and personal issues.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	998345 EGP out of which 800734 EGP as wages 80%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	29360 person/day out of which 82% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Society Development Association in Baheg el kalif
Project's location	Governorate : Assut District : Abnob
Total duration	15 months extended to 22 months
Objective	<p>Creating 26000 job opportunities (man/day) over the whole project period.</p> <p>2. Provide 1000 illiterate persons with literacy sessions.</p> <p>3. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary training skills to at least 50 youth in the field of literacy and education.</p> <p>4. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 20 youth in the fields of community development and awareness raising.</p> <p>5. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 10 youth in the field of monitoring, follow up and report writing.</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Unemployed skilled and semi-skilled male and female youth in the age 18-29.</p> <p>2. Illiterate males and females in the age of 15-35 (obligatory) 36-60 (non-obligatory) inhabiting the project geographical scope.</p> <p>3. Families of targeted illiterate beneficiaries through the different awareness raising activities.</p>
Main activities	<p>4. Set up and operate literacy classes.</p> <p>5. 2. Training and capacity building.</p> <p>6. 3. Awareness raising..</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village selection based on the pre-mentioned criteria. 2. Opening a project bank account. 3. Hiring project management staff. 4. Signing cooperation protocol with the local office of the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education. 5. Project launching, outreach and advertisement. 6. Literacy classes beneficiaries outreach, registration and categorizing. 7. Employment beneficiaries recruitment, selection and hiring. 8. Setting up literacy classes. 9. Training and capacity building of selected youth to be employed. 10. Monitoring, evaluation and follow up activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Literacy beneficiaries setting for exams. 12. Submission of final financial and technical reports
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating 32549 job opportunities (man/day) over a project period. 2. opening 74 classes 2. Registration of 1428 beneficiaries in literacy classes. 3 740 of literacy registered beneficiaries set for the exams. 4 448 of the examined beneficiaries pass the exams. 5. 20 male and female graduates will have their capacities raised and their skills enhanced in the field of training and teaching. 6. Families of the targeted areas will be more aware of different health, environmental and personal issues.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	993384EGP out of which 788647 EGP as wages 79%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	32549 person/day out of which 88% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Literacy education (Minya)

Implementing NGO	Abdala el Nadem Association
Project's location	Governorate : Minya District : Minya
Total duration	15 months extended to 18 months
Objective	<p>Creating 26000 job opportunities (man/day) over the whole project period.</p> <p>2. Provide 1000 illiterate persons with literacy sessions.</p> <p>3. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary training skills to at least 50 youth in the field of literacy and education.</p> <p>4. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 20 youth in the fields of community development and awareness raising.</p> <p>5. Raise the capacity and provide the necessary skills to at least 10 youth in the field of monitoring, follow up and report writing.</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Unemployed skilled and semi-skilled male and female youth in the age 18-29.</p> <p>2. Illiterate males and females in the age of 15-35 (obligatory) 36-60 (non-obligatory) inhabiting the project geographical scope.</p> <p>3. Families of targeted illiterate beneficiaries through the different awareness raising activities.</p>
Main activities	<p>7. Set up and operate literacy classes.</p> <p>8. 2. Training and capacity building.</p> <p>9. 3. Awareness raising..</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village selection based on the pre-mentioned criteria. 2. Opening a project bank account. 3. Hiring project management staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4. Signing cooperation protocol with the local office of the General Agency for Literacy and Adult Education. • 5. Project launching, outreach and advertisement. • 6. Literacy classes beneficiaries outreach, registration and categorizing. • 7. Employment beneficiaries recruitment, selection and hiring. • 8. Setting up literacy classes. • 9. Training and capacity building of selected youth to be employed. • 10. Monitoring, evaluation and follow up activities. • 11. Literacy beneficiaries setting for exams. • 12. Submission of final financial and technical reports
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 30200job opportunities (man/day) over a project period. • 2. opening 50 classes • 2. Registration of 2152 beneficiaries in literacy classes. • 3 1567 of literacy registered beneficiaries set for the exams. • 4 1255 of the examined beneficiaries pass the exams. • 5. 20 male and female graduates will have their capacities raised and their skills enhanced in the field of training and teaching. • 6. Families of the targeted areas will be more aware of different health, environmental and personal issues.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000EGP out of which 787700EGP as wages 79%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	30200 person/day out of which 94% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

ENVIRONMENT

Youth Employment in Environmental Cleanliness Campaigns - Luxor

Implementing NGO	El Sheikh Hassan Attia Association in El Korna
Project's location	Governorate : Luxor District : El Korna
Total duration	15 months
Objective	Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in El Korna who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.</p>
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning streets and collecting Garbage from houses. Providing cleanliness services for families for 5 L.E. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. A system of collecting garbage from households to stop the accumulation of these wastes is set. Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing 32415 man/day job opportunities for youth. A system for safe disposal of piles of garbage is set. 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 706363 EGP as wages 71%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	32415 person/day out of which 17% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Environmental Cleanliness Campaigns - Beni Suef

Implementing NGO	Community Development Association in Quela
Project's location	Governorate : Beni Suef District : Ahnassia
Total duration	15 months

Objective	<p>Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas. • Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. • Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in Ahnassia who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.</p>
Main activities	<p>14. Cleaning streets and collecting Garbage from houses.</p> <p>15. Providing cleanliness services for families for 5 L.E.</p> <p>16. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns.</p> <p>17. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. • A system of collecting garbage from households to stop the accumulation of these wastes is set. • Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 35781 man/day job opportunities for youth. • A system for safe disposal of piles of garbage is set. • 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 870480 EGP as wages 87%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	35781 person/day out of which 35% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	El Ethad El Nawaay for Environment Protection
Project's location	Governorate : Beni Suief District : Beni Suief
Total duration	15 months

Objective	<p>Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas. • Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. • Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in Beni Suef who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.</p>
Main activities	<p>18. Cleaning streets and collecting Garbage from houses. 19. Providing cleanliness services for families for 5 L.E. 20. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns. 21. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. • A system of collecting garbage from households to stop the accumulation of these wastes is set. • Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 32458man/day job opportunities for youth. • A system for safe disposal of piles of garbage is set. • 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 850704 EGP as wages 85%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	32458 person/day out of which 37% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Environmental Cleanliness Campaigns - Assiut

Implementing NGO	Islamic Charitable Association for Development in Koum El Mansoura
Project's location	Governorate : Assuit District : Abnoub
Total duration	15 months

Objective	<p>Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas. • Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. • Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in Koum El Mansoura who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.</p>
Main activities	<p>22. Cleaning streets and collecting Garbage from houses.</p> <p>23. Providing cleanliness services for families for 5 L.E.</p> <p>24. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns.</p> <p>25. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. • A system of collecting garbage from households to stop the accumulation of these wastes is set. • Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 31475 man/day job opportunities for youth. • A system for safe disposal of piles of garbage is set. • 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 855850 EGP as wages 85%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	31475 person/day out of which 16% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Youth Employment in Environmental Cleanliness Campaigns - Beheira

Implementing NGO	Charitable Association for Community Development in Bani Ady, El Baharya
Project's location	Governorate : Assuit District : Manfalout
Total duration	15 months

Objective	Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas. • Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. • Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in Bany Ady El Baharya who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.
Main activities	26. Cleaning streets and collecting Garbage from houses. 27. Providing cleanliness services for families for 5 L.E. 28. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns. 29. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. • A system of collecting garbage from households to stop the accumulation of these wastes is set. • Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 33576 man/day job opportunities for youth. • A system for safe disposal of piles of garbage is set. • 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 881150 EGP as wages 88%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	33576 person/day out of which 15% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Rahma Association for Community Development
Project's location	Governorate : Beheira District : Damanshour
Total duration	15 months

Objective	<p>Youth Employment in improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing short term job opportunities for youth in poor targeted areas. • Improving the environmental & health conditions in targeted areas. • Raising health & environmental awareness for the families.
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct:- Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as environmental field pioneers (16 female) Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old working as workers for garbage collection (80 workers) administrative staff (3 persons). Indirect :- Targeted indirect beneficiaries in Damanhour who will benefit indirectly from the improvement in the environmental & health conditions in the targeted area.</p>
Main activities	<p>30. Cleaning streets.</p> <p>31. Implementing 10 environmental awareness campaigns.</p> <p>32. Training 14 environmental field pioneers who will implement home visits.</p>
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a village cleanliness campaign comprising of removing piles of garbage accumulated by time in the streets of the village and at the outskirts and the boundaries of the place and also garbage that is accumulated on the banks of small canals passing by the village. • Awareness campaign is being implemented in parallel with the cleanliness campaign.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 31759 man/day job opportunities for youth. • 14 Environmental field pioneers are trained on raising environmental awareness.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP out of which 851472 EGP as wages 85%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	31759 person/day out of which 46% are female
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

KINDERGARTEN**Youth employment in raising the efficiency of kindergarten project – Beni suef**

Implementing NGO	Women development and customer protection association "تنمية المرأة و حماية المستهلك"
Project's location	Governorate :benisuef District : elfashn
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	1/9/2014
Project End Date	31/12/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in elfashn district
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes . • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40 teachers. • Enrolling of 500 child in the renovated classes. • Capacity building for 7 Ngos . • Implementation of 14 seminars in targeted area.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36170man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in the targeted area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained .
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 785.912 as wages 79%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	39723person/day 109 % from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth employment in raising the efficiency of kindergarten project - Assiut

Implementing NGO	El Esraa association for community development "جمعية الاسراء لتنمية المجتمع"
Project's location	Governorate :Assuit District : El kousseya
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	26 months
Project Start Date	1/8/2015
Project End Date	30/9/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in three villages at Abnoub district
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes . • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40teachers. • Enrolling of 500 child in the renovated classes. • Capacity building for 9 Ngos . • Implementation of 14 seminars in targeted area.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36530 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in the targeted area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained .
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 880468 as wages 88%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	38022 person/day 104 % from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	El ber for orphans and community development association "جمعية البر لكفالة اليتيم و تنمية المجتمع"
Project's location	Governorate :Assuit District : El kousseya
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	26 months
Project Start Date	1/4/2014
Project End Date	31/5/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in three villages at El-koussya district
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes . • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40teachers. • Enrolling of 500 child in the renovated classes. • Capacity building for 3 Ngos . • Implementation of 20 seminars in targeted area.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36530 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in the targeted area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained .
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 885820 as wages 88%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37370 person/day 102 % from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	El soltan association for community development "جمعية السلطان لتنمية المجتمع"
Project's location	Governorate :Assuit District : Assuit
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	30 months
Project Start Date	1/3/2015
Project End Date	31/8/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in Assuit district
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes. • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40teachers. • Enrolling of 500 children in the renovated classes. • Capacity building for 5 Ngos . • Implementation of 20 seminars in targeted area.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36530 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in the targeted area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained .
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 868696 as wages 86%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37786 person/day 103 % from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth employment in raising the efficiency of kindergarten project – Minya

Implementing NGO	El fateh el eslameya associatin in Amouden "جمعية الفتح الإسلامية بالعمودين"
Project's location	Governorate :Minya District : Malawy
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	26 months
Project Start Date	21/12/2014
Project End Date	20/2/2016
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in Malawy district
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes . • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40 teachers. • Enrolling of 400 child in the renovated classes. • Capacity building for 4 Ngos . • Implementation of 10 seminars in targeted area.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36510 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in the targeted area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained.
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 849940 as wages 84%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	34430 person/day 95 % from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Youth employment in raising the efficiency of kindergarten project – Alexandria

Implementing NGO	Elamal association for development and social rehabilitation for special needs.
Project's location	Governorate :Alexandria District : el amerya and borg elarab
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	28 months
Project Start Date	1/11/2014
Project End Date	30/04/2017
Objective	Employing youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, in raising the efficiency of kindergarten for contributing to curbing unemployment rate in amrya and borg elarab area.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Youth at the age of 18 – 29 years old, 90% are females of the semi-skilled youth, in addition to the administrative staff (5 persons). Indirect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 families of the kids enrolled in the renovated classes . • The families and the inhabitant of the area benefiting from seminars
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of 20 classes (preschool education -from 4-6 years) • Training of 40 teachers. • Enrolling of 300 child in the renovated classes, including special needs cases. • Capacity building for 6 Ngos . • Implementation of 7 seminars in targeted area and a kick off conference. • Implementation of a number of entertainment activities.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate temp. opportunities for the youth. • Renovate and upgrade kindergarten classes • Raised awareness for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • Built Capacity for youth.
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37000 man-days of employment generated for the youth • Raised awareness of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. • 20 classes in Karmouz area are upgraded • 40 teachers are trained .
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	997711 EGP out of which 892014 as wages 89%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	38694 person/day 104% from planned
Budget :1,000,000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care- Luxor

Implementing NGO	Islamic Charitable Society in Maris
Project's location	Governorate : Luxor District : Tud
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	10/02/2015
Project End Date	09/06/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (5880) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (36264) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37,603 man/day 106% from planned
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care- Beni Suef

Implementing NGO	Al Ekhlas Coptic Association
Project's location	Governorate :Bani Swif District : 8 villages/Hamlets
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	1/12/2014
Project End Date	31/3/2017
Objective	Create employment opportunities for girls in awareness-raising and home visits programs to contribute to increasing access to maternal and child care services to improve the health of mothers and children in the targeted communities.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Health promoters employed by the project (age 18-29 years) Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in reproductive age (15-49 years) • Children under 5 years old.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic and social data base through pre/post survey for the families targeted by the project. • Training on the following topics:(Home visits, monthly meetings, monitoring and report writing for health promoters and supervisors. • Home visits and monthly meetings implemented by health promoters • Awareness seminars during the project duration • illiteracy eradication program for women.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide job opportunities for girls/women in poor and targeted areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health-care services. • Raising the health awareness of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • Raising the population characteristics of the target areas (health, education, employment).
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of 5,300 families has been adopted for the concept of maternal and child health and birth spacing. • Number 34314 person/day Job opportunities (343 jobs). • 10% of the women were born by a trained medical team. • 5% of women have access to safe family planning. • 10% Of pregnant women got 90 iron tablets and folic acid. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning advice) • 54 trained health promoters and supervisors qualified to work in the targeted areas. • Literacy classes for 84 women applied
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 769,804 as wages 92%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	33,440 person/day
Budget : 1,000,000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Community Development Society in Belevia
Project's location	Governorate :Bani Swif District : 5 villages
Funded By	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	1/12/2014
Project End Date	31/1/2017
Objective	Create employment opportunities for girls in awareness-raising and home visits programs to contribute to increasing access to maternal and child care services to improve the health of mothers and children in the targeted communities.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Health promoters employed by the project (age 18-29 years) Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in reproductive age (15-49 years) • Children under 5 years old.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic and social data base through pre/post survey for the families targeted by the project. • Training on the following topics:(Home visits, monthly meetings, monitoring and report writing for health promoters and supervisors. • Home visits and monthly meetings implemented by health promoters • Awareness seminars during the project duration • illiteracy eradication program for women.
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide job opportunities for girls/women in poor and targeted areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health-care services. • Raising the health awareness of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • Raising the population characteristics of the target areas (health, education, employment).
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of 5,300 families has been adopted for the concept of maternal and child health and birth spacing. • Number 34314 person/day Job opportunities (343 jobs). • 10% of the women were born by a trained medical team. • 5% of women have access to safe family planning. • 10% Of pregnant women got 90 iron tablets and folic acid. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning advice) • 54 trained health promoters and supervisors qualified to work in the targeted areas. • Literacy classes for 84 women applied
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.000000 EGP
Amount Transferred from NGO to Beneficiaries	1.000.000 EGP out of which 915,220as wages 92%
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	36242 person/day
Budget : 1,000,000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care - Assiut

Implementing NGO	Emad Abdul Nabi Charitable Foundation
Project's location	Governorate: Assiut District : Dirout
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	35 months
Project Start Date	05/11/2014
Project End Date	04/10/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1500000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1500000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	56,522man/day
Budget :1.500.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Society for Research, Services and Consumer Protection in Assiut
Project's location	Governorate : Assuit District : Assuit
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	29 months
Project Start Date	15/07/2014
Project End Date	14/12/2016

Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37,424 man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care - Minya

Implementing NGO	Association of Businesswomen for Community Development and Small Projects
Project's location	Governorate : Minya District : Minya
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	27 months

Project Start Date	01/11/2014
Project End Date	31/01/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	34,726 man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Association of light to challenge disability
Project's location	Governorate : Minya District : Mallawi
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	26 months
Project Start Date	01/07/2015
Project End Date	31/08/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / post-test includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (36264) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	35,992 man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Mansheya Association for Education and Development in Menia
Project's location	Governorate : Minya District : Mallawi
Source of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	27 months
Project Start Date	01/01/2015
Project End Date	31/03/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project

Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	34,993man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Local Society Development Association in Tala
Project's location	Governorate : Minya District : Minya
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	27 months
Project Start Date	01/01/2015
Project End Date	31/03/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP

Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	39.314 man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care - Beheira

Implementing NGO	Local Society Development Association in Ali Bin Abi Taleb Village
Project's location	Governorate : Beheira Governorate District : Hosh Issa
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	01/07/2015
Project End Date	30/09/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / post-test includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (36264) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	36,819man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Dar Al Taqwa Development Association
Project's location	Governorate : Beheira Governorate District : Kafr El Dawar
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	01/07/2015
Project End Date	30/09/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing Provide a number (36264) jobs person / day (348) jobs 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP

Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	36,606man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Maternal and child health care - Alexandria

Implementing NGO	Family Planning Association in Alexandria
Project's location	Governorate : Alexandria District : West district - Mina Al Basal area
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	01/09/2014
Project End Date	31/10/2016
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP
Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37,879 man/day
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Mostafa Kamel charity NGO
Project's location	Governorate : Alexandria District : Amreya
Source Of Fund	Emergency Employment Intensive Project (EEIP)
Total duration	26 months
Project Start Date	01/01/2015
Project End Date	28/02/2017
Objective	Creating job opportunities for girls short-term for girls from the age of 19 years to cut and provide health education programs through home visits and medical convoys and improving maternal and child health in the targeted communities
Beneficiaries	Direct:- The administrative and supervisors involved in the project and Guides aged 18 to 29 years old. Indirect :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women of childbearing age from age 15 to 49 years. • Children under five.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide job opportunities for girls and target areas. • Improve access to basic maternal and child health care services. • raise awareness of the health of the target communities in the area of maternal and child health. • improve the characteristics of the population targeted areas (Health – Education - jobs).
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of demographic and social survey through tribal and / posttest includes targeted households of the project. ** Work has already been populated database through tribal scanning the target was (6000) the family of the scope of the project
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a number (6000) concept of family spacing • Provide a number (34889) jobs person / day (348) jobs • 10% of women have been born knowing medical team coach. • 5% of women have got a way to organize family safe. • 10% of pregnant women who received 90 iron and folic acid tablets. • 30% of families who have received at least one session (family planning) advice. • Open literacy classes
Amount Transferred to NGO	1000000 EGP

Amount Transferred FROM NGO to Beneficiaries	1000000 EGP
NO. of Job Opportunities Achieved	37,879man/day 67% from planned
Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

COMPONENT 3

Improving Youth Employment

Implementing NGO	Nahdet EL Mahrousa
Project's location	Governorate: Greater Cairo/ Menia /Assiut
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	18 months
Project Start Date	June 2016
Project End Date	Dec 2017
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.
Main activities/ planned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train 1100 youth on life skills 2. Train 1100 youth on technical skills 3. Helping (7) entrepreneurs to develop their business & recruit (35-70) employee 4. Avail job opportunities (wage and self-employment) for 80% beneficiaries (880), according to labor market needs
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts in Greater Cairo/Mania /Aswet - The project activities include delivering several types of training (life skills)/(entrepreneur ship & vocational training) - The wage employment (923 beneficiaries). - The self employment (7 startup's "18" beneficiaries was hired /142 beneficiaries self-employment
Actual results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of 1255 on life skills and different technical skills 2. Avail Job opportunities for 1082(98%) as wage (923 beneficiaries) and self-employment (159 beneficiaries) 3. 44% female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	3.477.200 EGP
Estimated Budget :3.500.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development
Project Title	"Better Future – Mostakbal Afdal"
Project's location	Governorate: Qalubia District : Shobara EL Khema
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24 months
Project Start Date	July 2015
Project End Date	July 2017
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.
Main activities/ planned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Train 210 youth on life skills 6. Train 210 youth on technical skills 7. Avail job opportunities (wage and self-employment) for 65% beneficiaries, according to labor market needs
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project deliver several types of training for the beneficiaries namely, vocational training, life skills and entrepreneurship skills for 150 (self-employed and as wage workers) - The training wear in several types of vocational training: readymade garment / perfume /lazier products/car mechanics & electrics
Actual results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Training of 161 on life skills and different technical skills 5. Avail Job opportunities for 104 as wage employment 6. Avail job opportunities for 57 as self-employment 7. 57% female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.495.821 EGP
Estimated Budget :1.500.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Local Community Development Association in El-Mufti
Project Title	Bedaya Project
Project's location	Qalyubiya Governorate (Kafr Shokr, Banha and Toukh districts)
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	13 months
Project Start Date	October 2016
Project End Date	November 2017
Objective	Improve youth employability in poor areas.
Main activities / planned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Train 250 youth on life and behavioral skills 9. Train 250 youth on technical skills (sewing, readymade garments, 10. Avail job opportunities (wage-employment) for 80% beneficiaries (250), according to labor market needs
Project Description	Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts / Qalyubiya

Actual results	8. Training of 250 on life skills and different technical skills 9. Avail Job opportunities for 200 as wage-employment (80%) 10. 78% female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.431.470 EGP
Estimated Budget :1.500.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD)
Project's location	Governorate: Greater Cairo/ new vally /Mania District : 6 octobar city – Obour city/ Sumlut/ EL dakhla
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24months
Project Start Date	Sep. 2014
Project End Date	Dec. 2016
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.
Main activities/ planned	11. Train350 youth on life skills 12. Train 350 youth on technical skills 13. Avail job opportunities (wage and self-employment) for 90% beneficiaries (315), according to labor market needs
Project Description	- Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts in Greater Cairo / New vally /Mania. - The project titled “Provide employment to youth through training for employment”. This Project deliver several types of training for the beneficiaries namely, vocational training, life skills and entrepreneurship skills. - The wage employment packaging, crafting, tailoring sewing, Jewellery shaping. - the self employment (compost makingm, agricultural farming)
Actual results	11. Training of 300 on life skills and different technical skills 12. Avail Job opportunities for 399 (100%) as wage(101 beneficiaries) and self-employment (298 beneficiaries) 13. 50% female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	2.101.333EGP
Estimated Budget :2.107.200 EGP	

Implementing NGO	New Horizon Association for Social Development (NHASD)
Project Title	“Afak EL Mistakable”
Project's location	Governorate: new vally District : EL dakhla
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	24months
Project Start Date	Dec 2016
Project End Date	Dec 2017
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.

Main activities/ planned	14. Train 315 youth on life skills 15. Train 315 youth on technical skills 16. Avail job opportunities (self-employment) for 80% beneficiaries (252), according to labor market needs
Project Description	- Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts in Greater Cairo / New vally /Mania. - This Project deliver several types of training for the beneficiaries namely, vocational training, life skills and entrepreneurship skills. - The self-employment: Raising animals/Fruits products/Food Products /Compost.
Actual results	14. Training of 314 on life skills and different technical skills 15. Avail Job opportunities for 313 (100%) self-employment (53% female participation)
Amount Transferred to NGO	2.020.000 EGP
Estimated Budget :2.020.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Egyptian Association for Educational Resources E.era
Project's location	Governorates: Giza (Phase I) Districts: Al Ayat, El Badrashin, Qessm Giza, Atfeh, al-Saf -El Hawamdia, Oseem Imbaba, Imbaba, Giza center, Al Warraq, Kerdasa Governorates: Sohag (Phase II) District: the poorest districts in Sohag
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	29 months
Project Start Date	1-8-2015
Project End Date	31-12-2017
Objective	Rehabilitate youth to have permanent job opportunities, aged from 18 to 29 years, at the poorest districts in Giza and Sohag
Main activities/ planned	Phase II Train youth females beneficiaries to realize 100% rate of employment (self-employment and wage-employment) 17. Train 400 youth on life skills 18. Train 400 youth on technical skills Phase II Train 280 youth females beneficiaries to realize 75% rate of employment.
Project Description	Giza Governorate The first phase of the project aimed to enabling youth females to have an income to face the economic conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Main types of training: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - life skills for 411 females. - Vocational for 400 female (Sewing, Kindergarten teachers-hairdresser-medical AIDS-handicrafts - Entrepreneurship training for 286 female. Sohag Governorate The Second phase of the project aimed to train enable 280 beneficiary in Sohag. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Main types of training: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - life skills for 280 females. - Vocational for 278 female (Sewing, hairdresser and handicrafts) - Entrepreneurship training for 272 female.

Actual results Giza	<p>16. Training of 1097 on life skills and different technical skills and entrepreneur.</p> <p>17. Facilitate Job opportunities for 105 as wage 286 beneficiaries as self-employment with total of 391 (98%)</p> <p>18. 8 Production units in Giza were created and provide opportunities for 158 graduated from the project (entrepreneur)</p>
Actual results Sohag	<p>1. Training of 830 on life skills and different technical skills and entrepreneur.</p> <p>2. Facilitate Job opportunities for 265 (95%) rate of employment. 20 Production units in Sohag were created and provide opportunities for 265 graduated from the project (entrepreneur)</p>
Amount Transferred to NGO	2.900.819 EGP
Total Budget : 3.010.750 EGP - 2.920.000 EGP (MSMEDA) + 90.750 (EERA)	

Implementing NGO	Youth Women Coptic Association
Project's location	Governorate: Greater Cairo District : Manhit Naser/EL Asorat/ Zawia Hamra
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	22 months
Project Start Date	March 2016
Project End Date	Nov 2017
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.
Main activities/ planned	<p>19. Train 275 youth on life skills</p> <p>20. Train 275 youth on technical skills</p> <p>21. Avail job opportunities (wage and self-employment) for 75% beneficiaries (208), according to labor market needs</p>
Project Description	<p>- Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts in Greater Cairo (Manhit Naser/EL Asorat/ Zawia Hamra).</p> <p>- The project activities include delivering several types of training (life skills) & vocational training</p> <p>- The training wear in several types of vocational training: readymade garment / car mechanics & electrics / air condition maintenance/ hair dressing</p> <p>- The wage employment readymade garment / car mechanics & electrics / air condition maintenance.</p> <p>- The self-employment: hair dressing/sewing .</p>
Actual results	<p>19. Training of 300 on life skills and different technical skills</p> <p>20. Avail Job opportunities for 225(65%) as wage(161 beneficiaries) and self-employment (64 beneficiaries)</p> <p>21. 59% female participation</p>
Amount Transferred to NGO	1.788.218 EGP
Estimated Budget :1.800.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Egyptian Society for quality in Health Care (ESQua)
Project Title	"Quality Health Services rights for ALL"

Project's location	Governorate: Giza District :
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	18 months
Project Start Date	Feb 2016
Project End Date	July 2017
Objective	Improve youth Employability in the poor areas.
Main activities/ planned	22. Train 100 youth on life skills 23. Train 100 youth on technical skills 24. Avail job opportunities (wage employment) for 65% beneficiaries, according to labor market needs
Project Description	- Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts in Giza Governorate. - The training wear in several types of vocational training: Quality control supervisors/Health services/ Care giving for elderly people/ Dental technician/ Dentists assistant
Actual results	22. Training of 136 on life skills and different technical skills 23. Avail Job opportunities for 62 as wage employment 24. % 81 female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	948.703 EGP
Estimated Budget :1.000.000 EGP	

Implementing NGO	Giving without Limits Association for Community Development
Project Name	Future Career Management
Project's location	Assiut Governorate (Abnoub Center - El Fath Center - Asyut Center & City)
Funded By	Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP)
Total duration	32 months
Project Start Date	April 2015
Project End Date	November 2017
Objective	Improve youth employability in poor areas
Main activities/ planned	25. Train 327 youth on life skills 26. Train 327 youth on technical skills 27. Avail job opportunities (self-employment) for 71% beneficiaries (177), according to labor market needs
Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate permanent job opportunities for Youth, aged from 18 to 29 years, at most poor districts / Assyut. • Enable 250 young people to work in integrated groups creating small projects industrial/commercial (Value Chain Groups) • Train the youth on Soft Skills and Entrepreneurship program.
Actual results	25. Training of 327 on life skills and different technical skills 26. Avail Job opportunities for 419 as self-employment (80%)

	27. 78% female participation
Amount Transferred to NGO	2.394.950 EGP
Estimated Budget :2.500.000 EGP	