Executive Summary

Egypt’s political transition took another significant direction in 2013, with the overthrow of President Morsi on 3 July, following massive demonstrations calling for him to step down. Hundreds of people were killed in the protests that followed. This ushered in a new phase within the formal context of the political transition consisting of drafting and approving a new constitution followed by parliamentary and presidential elections in the first half of 2014.

UNICEF continued to support government and civil society partners in their efforts to have key elements of child rights reflected in the new Constitution, such as the definition of a child, rights to care and protection and the best interests of the child principle. The draft constitution gained 98 per cent approval, from a turnout of around 38 per cent of eligible voters in the referendum.

The new UNICEF Country Programme in Egypt began in July 2013 and is a solid, equity based programme, developed with a rights-based perspective. The new programme focuses on long-term systems strengthening and capacity development to ensure the delivery of services and also addresses harmful social conventions which impact on the rights of many children, particularly girls.

Egypt participated in the Dubai High Level Meeting on “Saving the Lives of Mothers and Children”, following which the Ministry of Health prepared the National Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Acceleration Plan. The scaling up of UNICEF-supported perinatal care, community-based health and nutrition programme are included in the Acceleration Plan. Preparations are under way for the introduction of pentavalent vaccine into the routine immunization system from 2014. As part of the regional response to the polio outbreak in Syria, two Polio National Immunization Days (NIDS) were implemented, benefiting around 14 million children under five.

The number of Syrian refugees in Egypt registered with UNHCR increased to 130,000 in 2013; however, the total number of Syrian refugees is estimated to be 300,000. UNICEF provided health, education and child protection assistance to over 20,000 children.

Evidence on growing disparities in urban areas and widespread levels of severe deprivations among children in urban settings were confirmed by two studies supported by the Egypt Country Office (ECO). This is an important contribution to the development debate in Egypt, as poverty in urban areas tends to be underestimated as it is based on disaggregation at the level of the city, thus missing pockets of acute deprivation in the city that are similar to levels in the most disadvantaged areas of rural Upper Egypt. On the basis of the results of the two studies, a new urban programme, focusing on child health and perinatal care in two disadvantaged areas in Greater Cairo, was developed.

Some delays occurred on programme implementation, mainly due to the ongoing political transition, which has resulted in significant changes within line Ministries and lengthy approvals for NGO agreements by the authorities.

Work with key strategic partners continued, including the tripartite partnership between Al Azhar University, the Coptic church and UNICEF, which focuses on the elimination of violence against children, and the partners supporting the child survival acceleration plan, namely the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNFPA and USAID. New partnerships began with the German Development Bank (KFW), on quality education, and with Rotary Egypt, on safe water.

Country Situation as Affecting Children & Women

Three years after the 2011 revolution, Egypt is still in the midst of a tumultuous political transition. Mass demonstrations starting on the 30th June led to the removal of the elected President and the appointment of an interim Government. The current political transition plan features the adoption of a new constitution, followed by parliamentary and presidential elections to be held in the first half of 2014. The security situation in the Northern Sinai has become extremely volatile, with frequent deadly attacks on security forces by...
armed groups and military operations to bring these groups under control.

At times political tensions spilled into violent conflicts, with direct impacts on children: at least 25 children were killed and several injured during violent clashes; close to 400 children have been arrested since early July in connection with political unrest, and at the date of reporting 135 remain in detention, while the legal cases continue against most of the released children. Several reports appeared of children being paid to participate in demonstrations. Serious concerns exist about the non-respect of fair trial guarantees and poor detention conditions.

In this context, media accused Syrian refugees of being involved in political demonstrations, resulting in a shift in the level of sympathy accorded to them, although only small numbers were actively engaged in pro-Morsi demonstrations. In July, at least seven Syrian children were detained and deported without charges. Hundreds of Syrian refugees trying to irregularly migrate to Europe were also arrested. Cases that could be recorded show that about 220 Syrian refugee children were detained in overcrowded police stations without charge for weeks, of which 125 were deported. In a positive development, 90 children remaining in detention were released early December. [UNHCR/UNICEF]

Prolonged political instability contributed to a depressed economy, with GDP per capita expected to stagnate for the third consecutive year [IMF, 2013]. In this context, the unemployment rate continued to grow, reaching 13.4 per cent of the workforce in the third quarter of 2013, particularly affecting young people aged 15-29, for which unemployment stand at 28.4 per cent [Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS), 2013a].

Poverty grew as well; in 2012-13, 26.3 per cent of Egyptians (corresponding to around 22 million people) lived below the national poverty line, compared with 25.2 per cent two years before. Poverty prevalence is highest in rural Upper Egypt, where it is close to 50 per cent, but the highest increase was recorded in Urban Governorates (+6 percentage points) [CAPMAS, 2013b].

Children are particularly exposed to the risk of poverty, and a new study found that children living in urban slums experience levels of multidimensional poverty and deprivation similar to those observed in the poorest rural areas, in particular in the dimensions of accessing appropriate shelter, water and sanitation, as well as nutrition, education and health (more than half of the children living in slums are multidimensional poor) [UNICEF and ISDF, 2013].

Government social protection interventions, mainly energy and food subsidies, reach a large share of the Egyptian population but have limited effectiveness in reducing poverty, due to issues relating to targeting. A rationalization of the energy subsidies is in the government plans but will need to be accompanied by specific social protection measures to protect the poorest from the negative effects of the reform. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Finance on this particular issue. Public expenditure on health and education remains at relatively low levels, respectively at 4.8 per cent and 13.1 per cent of government expenditure in 2011/12 [CAPMAS, 2013c].

New data on child nutrition confirm stunting among young children as a matter of primary policy concern, with 31 per cent of children aged 6-59 months with low height for their age. In general, recent economic trends led to a deterioration of food security, in particular in terms of reduction of dietary diversity and quality [WFP and CAPMAS, 2013].

Geographical disparities are marked in many child wellbeing indicators. Children in rural Upper Egypt have the highest risk of mortality in the country, a disadvantage linked substantially to the higher poverty level and the lower use and quality of perinatal care health services. A study supported by UNICEF [2013] focusing on rural areas identified the doctors’ shortage and turnover and the recurrent shortage in many health units of essential drugs among the key barriers to effective quality perinatal care. A new Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is underway and will provide new evidence on the status of child and health survival and on the national disparities.

While primary education is close to universal participation (gross enrolment ratio at 96.9 per cent, with a
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substantial gender parity) [Ministry of Education, 2013], concerns remain on the capacity of the system to include those 1.4 million children still out-of-school, and on the quality of education, as reflected by the very poor ranking of Egypt in the indicator of primary education quality in a recent global comparison of economic competitiveness [World Economic Forum, 2013]. In primary education, class overcrowding (43.3 pupils per classroom on average) partly reflects the inadequacy of the school infrastructure and is coupled with relatively high pupil to teacher ratios [Ministry of Education, 2013] as well as rigid conventional teaching techniques in which participation is not encouraged and violent disciplinary methods in school are in widespread use of [UNICEF, unpublished, 2013]. The Ministry of Education (MoE) is currently reviewing the achievements of its 2007-12 strategic plan and preparing a new 10-year plan.

New statistical evidence confirms the urgency of addressing the widespread problem of violence against children and women. A UNICEF study [mimeo, 2013] found that at least 80 per cent of children aged 13-17 have experienced at least one form of violence in the past month, and that the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) reaches 94 per cent among girls aged 13-17 in Assiut, while the prevalence is significantly lower in Urban Governorates [UNICEF, unpublished, 2013].

Violence against women, very high prevalence of FGM/C, discrimination of women in the labour market, and the prevalence of child labour, especially in rural areas, are among the key concerns emerging from the Concluding Observations on the Periodic Report of Egypt to the UN Committee on the Economic Social and Cultural Rights.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

The new Country Program started in July 2013, and was designed in coordination with the national partners to respond to the key challenges for the realization of children’s rights in Egypt.

The key intervention of the child health component is the support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in the implementation of the Integrated Perinatal Care and Nutrition Programme, which aims to improve child survival and nutrition in the most disadvantaged rural areas that have the highest levels of child mortality in the country, by addressing structural bottlenecks in the service supply, including quality, and in the demand side, as well as in the overall data and monitoring systems. To address the growing disparities in child health in urban areas, a new urban health programme was started, focusing on the most disadvantaged urban areas. Interventions in the Water and Sanitation area aim to increase the number of households with water connections in rural areas in Upper Egypt.

The education programme aims at enabling girls and boys age 4-14 years to have equitable access to quality education, with specific focus on vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas. The programme strategy shifts from piloting to mainstreaming and scaling up child friendly schools, through the strengthening of policy design, strategic planning and systems for implementation and monitoring of national priority reform programmes in the areas of pre-primary education, community based education and inclusion of children with disabilities, to achieve access to quality education for all children.

The Child Protection component is designed to address primarily the high prevalence of the different forms of violence affecting children, by contributing to the development and reinforcement of the national structures working on child protection and justice for children, and by generating new relevant evidence to inform advocacy.

Another key area of intervention is the work on adolescents, which aims to promote citizenship and develop life and employability skills among young people, so as to respond to the barriers which are hampering the transition from adolescence to adulthood for many Egyptian youth.

Research and support to data and knowledge generation and dissemination are key parts of the country programme; they inform programmatic work, so as to tailor the interventions to reach the most disadvantaged children, and for advocacy. The progressive adaptation of the “Monitoring Results for Equity Systems” approach to the Country Programme components will provide stronger evidence on bottlenecks and barriers preventing the adequate access of children to quality care services. Particular attention is made in
the Country Programme to reinforce the knowledge management function, to make a more effective use of the data and knowledge generated by the programmatic interventions and effectively fill knowledge gaps.

Humanitarian Assistance
The number of Syrian refugees in the country is estimated by the government to be around 300,000, of whom nearly 40 per cent are under 18 years old. Syrian refugees continued to arrive in Egypt until the middle of the year, when new visa restrictions and a less welcoming environment halted the number of new arrivals. The number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR grew from just over 10,000 at the beginning of the year to over 130,000 by the end, as their assets depleted and they became more reliant on assistance.

UNICEF was active in the humanitarian response for child protection, education and health. The Government of Egypt (GoE) permitted Syrian refugees to have access to public services. Thus the strategy of UNICEF and partners was primarily to support government services to cope with the increased demand. In child protection, the UNICEF response provided over 2,200 children with psychosocial support. Additionally, legal aid and assistance was provided to over 222 Syrian children placed in detention, and advocacy continued for their release. In health, support was provided to 35 primary health units in areas of high concentration of Syrian refugees, who were also included in the two rounds of polio NIDs.

Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF’s policy-oriented advocacy focused on two initiatives designed to support the Government’s financial investment in children in health and social protection.

In the context of the expansion of the Integrated Perinatal Child Care and Nutrition Programme and of the Monitoring Results for Equity System, the Country Office, in collaboration with the HQ and the MoHP, started to prepare for an equity-focused investment case for accelerating the reduction in child and maternal mortality and malnutrition. The purpose was to inform the policy discussion and to contribute to decision-making on the Government’s investment in the national maternal and child health acceleration plan. This exercise makes use of national epidemiological evidence and of data on bottlenecks produced by Monitoring Results for Equity Systems (MoRES), which are complemented by the ‘equity analytical platform’ developed by UNICEF HQ. The results of the investment case are expected to identify the most cost-effective interventions for reducing child and maternal mortality and child malnutrition, thereby contributing to national efforts to fulfil Egypt’s pledge on ‘Committing for Child Survival: A Promise Renewed.’

To contribute to the national policy debate on social protection reform, especially following plans to reform the energy subsidy policies, the Country Office, with the support of the UNICEF Regional Office (RO), developed a partnership with the Ministry of Finance and the Partnership for Economic Policy network. A simulation model was developed that analyses the potential impact of the reform on child poverty and to identify potential social protection responses to off-set these negative impacts. The results of the research, along with the technical tool, are expected to inform the policy decisions concerning the reform.

UNICEF social media platforms reached tens of thousands of people with user-friendly data and messages on the situation of children and their rights. A campaign was launched on UNICEF social media platforms advocating for the rights of the children living in the streets. The campaign generated media and public attention to the status and needs of these most deprived children.

Media knowledge and capacity for reporting on child rights issues were strengthened by user friendly data disseminated through UNICEF social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter & YouTube). UNICEF posts were quoted in media outlets and utilized to convey the status of children and young people.
Capacity Development

Mostly met benchmarks

Capacity development and systems strengthening for improved service delivery is a central strategy for UNICEF and the country programme.

In the health sector, health professionals and community health workers are critical to the scaling up of the perinatal care programme. The introduction of MoRES into the perinatal care programme implemented by MoHP and supported by UNICEF revealed capacity gaps in existing data systems and the need to establish a sound monitoring system. To implement the administrative component of the data system, a series of trainings designed to enhance data collection and management took place, involving different levels of the health care system. MoHP developed the MoRES database software and installed it in 160 family health units (FHU), as a step toward the institutionalization of the overall data system. Over 130 IT personnel were trained to use the MoRES system in the FHUs and are now producing reports that identify service delivery bottlenecks. This activity was part of the intensive capacity building activities of the perinatal care programme, where 1,301 health providers (761 nurses and 540 CHWs) from all targeted FHUs in the six governorates were trained on various MNCH topics, reaching around 65 per cent of the IPHN capacity building targets for the three-year programme.

UNICEF continued to support national partners in developing capacities in child poverty analysis, in particular by involving staff of CAPMAS in a training organized by the Regional Office on child poverty and inequality measurement, which also included the elements of the Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis developed by UNICEF.

In the education sector, capacity development efforts at the national level focused on improving the quality of education by developing quality standards for community based education learning assessment standards and tools for children with disabilities, and a strategy for eliminating violence in schools, as well as providing technical assistance to support the development of the new strategic plan for education reform (2013-2022). At the sub-national level, capacity development efforts focused on enhancing access to quality education through the provision of furniture, educational materials, and training for teachers and supervisors, as well as designing a monitoring system to scale up the community schools model and the inclusive education model in three governorates.

Communication for Development

Mostly met benchmarks

Shifting attitudes related to violence and positive parenting is one of the key focus areas of Communication for Development (C4D). To reach that end, a comprehensive communication strategy was developed in partnership with the National Population Council and other partners to guide a long-term multi-sectoral plan.

Mobilizing partners to work for the abandonment of FGM/C and to reverse negative public positions that recently surfaced was a key element. Reaching and engaging with social and religious local networks with evidence to support the ongoing community interventions. A publication on FGM/C for Muslim religious leaders was developed and launched in partnership with Al Azhar University. The book refuted incorrect medical and theological arguments used by the supporters of FGM/C. The participatory approach for the development and review of the book and its wide dissemination renewed the momentum and contributed to repositioning FGM/C as a socially rejected practice.

Partnership with religious leaders is among the key strategies used to influence public attitudes on violence-related issues and similar partnership with Al Azhar University and the Coptic Church is on-going to develop publications giving positions of religious leaders on multiple aspects of violence against children. These publications, which will be used for further promoting a change of attitude toward violence against children, will be launched in 2014.
Meanwhile, the analysis of social and behavioural data around violence against children was completed and used to develop a social values framework. This framework will become the evidence-based foundation for the upcoming C4D interventions. It includes a comprehensive set of tools that contributes to decreasing the violent practices in kindergartens and primary schools. The selected social values, along with the key messages, included in the Egyptian version of the Facts for Life were pretested and integrated in the edutainment kindergarten kit developed for children aged 2-6 years. The development and pretesting of the kit was inclusive of concerned beneficiaries, especially the kindergarten facilitators and administrators, communities, and families, including children especially in remote areas. The kit covers other practices of concern such as nutrition and hygiene.

C4D is integrated as a prime strategy for health in areas such as immunization. The implemented media and community campaigns for polio contributed to reaching the targeted children for the NIDs of 2013, as per independent monitoring reports. Additionally, social marketing campaigns to promote the use of iodized salt in three high-risk governorates were completed and lessons learned have been drawn to guide the implementation of the next phase.

**Service Delivery**

*Initiating action to meet benchmarks*

**Strategic Partnerships**

*Mostly met benchmarks*

The Country Office continued to strengthen partnerships with government, civil society, religious leaders and academia around child rights. In this context, two special sessions on children’s rights were held with the Constitution drafting committee and regular interaction was maintained with key partners throughout. The new Constitution, to be adopted by referendum in January 2014, specifically reflects some important aspects of child rights, such as the definition of the child, the rights to care and protection and the best interest of the child.

UNICEF continued to chair and support the Egyptian Child Protection Network (ECPN), composed of 24 international organizations working on issues related to child protection in Egypt. The network aims to harmonize the approach of the different actors towards child protection issues, through sharing of experience and engaging in advocacy. A mapping of member NGOs was undertaken, detailing projects and activities of each organization. ECPN currently holds general meetings on a monthly basis, and subgroup meetings on children without family care and on child labour.

UNICEF continued to develop its partnerships for the prevention of violence against children, a key component of the new country programme. The International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research of Al Azhar University and UNICEF released a booklet entitled “Female Circumcision: Between the Incorrect Use of Science and the Misunderstood Doctrine”. This publication was launched at a public event attended by over 300 invitees, including religious leaders, the medical community and representatives from the media, stressing one more time the need to establish a broad partnership to end FGM/C in Egypt.

Regarding assistance to Syrian refugees, UNICEF worked in three main areas: child protection (psychosocial support; protection of refugee children in detention; and strengthening child protection coordination), health (strengthening access to maternal and child health services for Syrian refugees, and polio NIDs), and education (support to public schools hosting significant numbers of Syrian refugees) in close coordination with UNHCR and other humanitarian partners.

The range of partners in the education sector expanded during 2013, to include the Sawiris Foundation for
Social Development and the US Fund for UNICEF, focusing on scaling up community based models of education. A new partnership was developed with KFW, with both parties agreeing to align their complementary support to the Ministry of Education, supporting quality education in public primary schools.

In recent years, the Country Office has expanded its range of partnerships with the private sector. In 2013, a new partnership was developed with Rotary International Egypt through a national initiative entitled “Water for Life” aiming at providing access to safe water to poor households without water connections. There are currently an estimated 1.3 million households deprived of this essential basic commodity. Both parties have agreed to a three-year partnership starting in January 2014, mobilizing the Rotary Egypt and Rotary International networks, as well as the corporate sector in Egypt.

Knowledge Management

 Mostly met benchmarks

The new country programme emphasizes the vital role of knowledge management (KM) as a strategy for achieving all programme results. Consequently, UNICEF created a new staff position in 2013 to strengthen the Knowledge Management function. The position is responsible to support the office’s KM activities, specifically the coordination of data and research generation, research quality assurance, data and research databases maintenance, documentation of the programme experiences, and preparation of knowledge products and their dissemination.

To support the programme activities, preparation began on a comprehensive internal statistical digest with data on relevant child indicators, by collecting data from different quality data sources. The digest is to be updated frequently, with the potential to be disseminated beyond the CO, to countries where this type of statistical publication on children does not exist.

Identified knowledge gaps in the areas of barriers to access to perinatal care in rural areas, violence against children, FGM/C and the situation of children in the most disadvantaged parts of urban areas, were added to research plans. By the end of 2013, a qualitative research on access to perinatal care, a study on child poverty in slums and unplanned areas, and a publication on FGM/C were completed. Other studies are ongoing and planned to be completed in early 2014, including a subnational Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey focusing on child health and nutrition in rural areas.

UNICEF contributed to the design of the new Demographic and Health Survey and the preparation for the field work started in the last months of the year. UNICEF also contributed to the contents of the survey and suggested specific modules, including those on child labour and child discipline.

During the year, UNICEF continued to support CAPMAS in the maintenance and update of CAPMASStat, a comprehensive national database with up-to-date social and economic statistics.

The office social media platform (including Facebook and Twitter) proved to be an effective means of communication on key facts and statistics on the situation of children in Egypt, as well as on UNICEF activities and results.

Four research projects were completed in the areas of Education, Child Protection and HIV. Their purpose was to inform on government policies and programme interventions. Egypt is part of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Out-of-School Children Initiative (OOSCI), and a study on out-of-school children was conducted to link research to policy and action, and to engage key stakeholders around issues of equity and education rights. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, El Azhar University, CAPMAS and Ministry of Social Affairs. A subnational study on violence against children in three governorates revealed the prevalence on various forms of violence among children aged 13-17 and will inform future advocacy and programme interventions. The mapping of child protection systems identified key important gaps and made recommendations to the government on priority areas of work. A study on the stigma experienced by persons living with HIV was also completed and will inform future programming.
Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Mostly met benchmarks

The UNICEF Country Programme in Egypt, which began in July, was developed within a strong rights based framework. Egypt remains a country with persistently high rates of poverty and with significant gaps in capacity for addressing the needs of disadvantaged children. The country programme focuses on ensuring equitable access to basic social services, protecting and promoting children’s rights, strengthening positive social norms, and working towards the fulfilment of rights for marginalized and vulnerable children in Egypt. The programme also seeks to strengthen the capacities of both rights holders and duty bearers to respond to their rights and responsibilities.

In line with key Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to Egypt (2011), UNICEF engaged with the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in creating an integrated child rights unit to protect and promote child rights. An initial orientation training for the 15 participants from the NCHR and key government agencies was delivered and the training focused on the following areas: the need for child rights champions; the difference between national coordination mechanisms and independent human rights institutions for children; complaints and investigations pertaining to child rights violation; child participation; and child rights protection and promotion. A set of action points were presented to the Secretary of the NCHR: Develop a comprehensive capacity building programme for 10 members of the child rights unit; develop a complaint/investigation mechanism; and conduct awareness sessions within the framework of existing youth centres and selected schools.

Gender Equality

Mostly met benchmarks

The new country programme prioritizes the identification of gender disparities in data collection, specifically targeting gender disparity reduction in programme areas as well as addressing social norms and practices that create the underlying conditions for gender discrimination.

Although the gender gap in basic education has closed considerably in Egypt, the majority of children who never enrolled in school are girls. The education programme continues to support the scaling up of the community schools model to increase access to quality education among highly disadvantaged children, particularly girls. The programme focuses on strengthening the capacity of the Community Based Education department of the Ministry of Education through training of teachers and supervisors to support the Girl Friendly Schools in seven governorates. At the policy level, the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Egypt, supported by UNICEF, developed quality standards for community-based education to bring quality education to girls and boys in disadvantaged areas.

The Country Office continued to support the national FGM/C abandonment programme. An article in the new Constitution prohibits any abuse or mutilation of the human body (Article60), thus reinforcing existing legislation prohibiting FGM/C. A publication with Al-Azhar University called for the end of FGM/C and for national partnerships to abandon this harmful traditional practice. This publication is being used for raising the awareness of religious and community leaders on the misuse of religion to justify FGM/C and the need to respect girls’ bodily integrity and development.

Adolescent girls are a particularly difficult group to reach with development programmes, especially in rural settings where they have limited mobility. The Adolescent programme has set clear targets for including girls in the three main areas of intervention: employability skills development, civic engagement and life skills through sport. The employability skills training obtained around 40 per cent participation of girls, while a specially designed programme for delivering life skills through sport in community schools managed to secure 70 per cent girl participation.
Environmental Sustainability

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

South-South and Triangular Cooperation
# Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results

## Egypt - 4500

### PC 101 - Young child survival and development

Constrained

**PCR 4500/A0/03/107** Children under 5 in targeted areas have access to quality health, nutrition and WASH services provided by YCSD GOE partners

**Progress:** The Perinatal Care Programme implemented by MoHP, with the support of UNICEF, ensured that 60,000 women of child bearing age and children under five have better access to quality perinatal care services in the targeted areas of Upper Egypt.

On-track

**IR 4500/A0/03/107/002** Child Immunization is performed according to EPI standard protocols in selected districts in Upper and Lower Egypt Governorates

**Progress:** MoHP conducted Polio NIDs. NIDs programme conducted with full support of UNICEF regarding social mobilization as well as the technical support and monitoring and evaluation that helped to reach to 98 per cent coverage of 12 million under 5 children nationwide. Multiple consultation meetings were conducted between UNICEF, MoHP, and WHO/EMRO in order to plan for the upcoming Egypt EPI 5 year plan 2013 – 2016 where partners agreed on the necessity of introducing new vaccines i.e. Hib-influenza, rota virus, and Pentavalent vaccine and find solutions to overcome the financial constrains that hinder the introduction of the required vaccines in addition to review the routine immunization schedule accordingly. UNICEF is supporting MoHP to procure DTP and Pentavalent vaccine.

On-track

**IR 4500/A0/03/107/003** Five thousand households in rural areas in three Upper Egypt Governorates have improved access to potable water through enhanced awareness raising skills of staff of the three holding companies

**Progress:** A Revolving Fund (RF) unit was established in Sohag Water Company, the purpose of this unit is to maintain the proper management and sustainability of the (RF). Capacity of the unit members has been built up in relation to the financial and administrative management of the revolving fund. An additional nine villages in two districts were covered by the project in Sohag Governorate. Also, Coordination committee was formulated from representative of Sohag Water Company as well as Sohag Governorate; this committee holds a monthly meeting in order to monitor the progress of the project. For Assiut, consultant has been contracted for the establishment and capacity building of the revolving fund unit within Assiut Water Company. An additional 10 villages in two districts have been selected to benefit from the project in Assiut governorate. 1,000 households have been selected to benefit from the water connections. Activities will be expanded to cover more 9 villages in one new district in Qena governorate.

On-track

**IR 4500/A0/03/107/004** Health facilities targeted in seven disadvantaged governorates provide nutrition services that promote IYCF, and iodized salt utilization

**Progress:** The five-year national plan for promotion of breast feeding is being implemented in 7 government and 7 university hospitals in addition to 30 PHC and family health units in 7 governorates

Support to the IDD secretariat continued throughout this period where the secretariat assume an important coordination role among partners (MoHP, NNI, Salt Industry, and other partners). In this year, total 60 MoHP inspectors were trained to monitor the quality of salt in these governorates. The plan is being expanded to monitor small salt packing plants in high risk governorates. UNICEF facilitated the procurement of potassium iodate and the salt testing kits for the MoHP. The unified iodized salt logo is being implemented by 5 of the major manufacturers. Support the MoHP monitor Vitamin A utilization by reporting on distribution and developing forecast for the coming year. Also facilitate the procurement of Vitamin A through global procurement services.

On-track

**PCR 4500/A0/03/108** Families and health staff who have adopted key ACSD-related care practices (prevention, health/ hygiene care seeking behaviours and home based care) in the targeted areas of Upper Egypt health care seeking behaviours and home based care in the targeted areas of Upper Egypt

**Progress:** As a result of the outreach and behavioural change communication activities, there was improved antenatal care coverage to 70 per cent, increased skilled birth attendance to 91 per cent, increased delivery in health facilities to 82 per cent, and increased post natal visits within 48 hours to 88 per cent. In addition, there was recorded improved iron tablets compliance; diarrhoea managed by ORS; and the percentage of women receiving Tetanus Toxoid immunization. These behavioural changes were attributed to training of more than 120 CHWs skilled on delivering the essential messages related to maternal and child health and nutrition. Besides, total of 231 medical doctors and 243 nurses and CHWs were skilled on breast feeding counselling and equipped to conduct mother support groups. In
order to prepare for the scale up, more than 40 master trainers were skilled to roll out training to other 300 CHWs in 4 districts in Upper Egypt. Official registers were redesigned to help CHWs to monitor behaviour change as a result to their outreach and communication activities. In addition, total of 2700 CHWs were skilled on promoting utilization of iodized salts at the community level. YCSD supported C4D in reviewing and adopting the FFL to be used by the CHWs.

IR 4500/A0/03/108/001 Neonatal and child care best practices are adopted by pregnant and lactating women in the targeted disadvantaged villages in the three governorates of Upper Egypt

**Progress:** In order to promote neonatal and child care best practices in the targeted areas, and based on UNICEF past experience in community based activities in rural Upper Egypt, three main strategies were adopted: a) Face to face and interpersonal communication (IPC); b) peer learning and support group methodology; and C) creating supportive environment for behaviour change. These strategies were implemented through: a) outreach activities conducted by CHWS to deliver messages through face to face approach; b) support group meetings for pregnant and lactating mothers to exchange learning among women in safe learning environment; c) In order to create supportive environment, men were involved in discussions related to family health issues through "Dawar or community meetings and through outreach and home visits. Another activity is implemented aiming at empowering women to take decisions in relation to her family health; this activity is called "Arab Women Speak Out or AWSO". CHWs are trained to monitor behaviour changes and reporting on findings every 6 months. Core behaviours are identified to report on including antenatal care at least 4 times, skilled birth attendants, initiation of breast feeding 1st hour, exclusive breast feeding for 6 months, proper complementary feeding, hygiene practices and home management of diarrhoea.

IR 4500/A0/03/108/003 The Community Health Workers' department under the MoHP is strengthened to implement and upscale community-based health and nutrition interventions through CHWs' systems

**Progress:** In targeted villages of the three governorates (Qena, Sohag and Assuit) a field assessment was conducted in full collaboration with the department of RR (Raedat Reefat or Community Health Workers CHWs) within the MoHP. Number, capacity and scope of work of RR were assessed. Based on this assessment additional CHWs were deployed as volunteers to support community and outreach activities. A training and capacity building programme was developed to improve skills and knowledge of these CHWs. Training activities are completed for a core of CHWs train-the-trainers teams from Sohag, Qena and Assuit and step down training for all CHWs in the targeted villages are completed. More than 120 CHWs were trained on the essential messages related to maternal and child health and nutrition. As part of strengthening the system of RR within the MoHP, new registers were developed in coordination with C4D section in order to help CHWs better organize their outreach activities and also to monitor for behaviour change among targeted families. The new data gathering system is being tested for future scaling up. In order to prepare for the scale up, more than 40 master trainers were trained and skilled to roll out training to other 300 CHWs in 4 districts in Upper Egypt. Official registers were redesigned to help CHWs to monitor behaviour change as a result to their outreach and communication activities.

PCR 4500/A0/03/109 Systems and Models are adopted by GoE in the areas of Perinatal care, IDD, Chronic Malnutrition, and WASH for YCS (modelling, system strengthening, evidence base knowledge management)

**Progress:** MoHP, with support from UNICEF and other donors, has introduced IMCI protocol to more than 95 per cent of health facilities at the national level. The Perinatal and Neonatal Mortality Surveillance System (PNMSS) pilot has expanded in Sohag and Qena Governorates in addition to Assiut. The PCPE model is expanding with equity-focused approaches to reach out the most disadvantaged in 170 villages in six governorates. On the basis of the recommendations of the LA study, a Nutrition Unit is established at the MoHP to coordinate and monitor the implementation of nutrition programmes in Egypt. The MoHP has appointed the MCH Director General to manage this Unit. The Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) has been established in in 7 governorates covering 14 sentinel sites in rural and urban areas.

IR 4500/A0/03/109/002 Feasibility Study on establishing a system for Health Promotion in the MoHP is completed

IR 4500/A0/03/109/003 Equity focused YCSD data are generated and analysed for policy advocacy and system strengthening

**Progress:** The Monitoring of Results for Equity System (MoRES) framework for Strategic Result Area 2 (SRA 2) on Neonatal Mortality reduction is developed with the MoHP full engagement and leadership. ToR for the Task Force was developed and approved by the MoHP with representation from the field. Four sets of indicators were developed (on Antenatal Care, Skilled Birth Attendance, Postnatal Care and Nutrition) to identify the bottlenecks, guided by the Level 3 monitoring model. The tools for administrative data were field tested and full application in the pilot 14 villages, where the Perinatal Care Program of Excellence (PCPE) was implemented. Administrative data was collected from 14 villages in Upper Egypt. Analysis of data has identified some bottlenecks related mainly to shortage of human resources, shortage in some supplies especially iron tablets and inadequate growth monitoring of under5 children. The Urban Child Survival study was initiated following formal establishment of the Steering Committee headed by Cairo Governor. Cairo University was contracted for the needs assessment. Inception Report on the study was completed. Partnership between Cairo Governorate, MoHP, Cairo University, and UNICEF to manage this intervention is established, and meetings were held to agree on scope of the study, outcome, and its linkage to service delivery improvement in the selected locations. Two locations have been selected for the study and field testing of the research tools has started.
**On-track**

**IR 4500/A0/03/109/005** The MoHP system is strengthened to up-scale the PCPE in 12 new villages in three Upper Egypt governorates including Neo-natal and surveillance and Perinatal Care services at FHU and community level

**Progress:**

The Perinatal and Neonatal Mortality Surveillance System (PNMSS) pilot has expanded in Sohag and Qena Governorates in addition to Assiut. Total 22 sentinel sites are now implementing the PNMSS. Health staff from the new sentinel sites were trained, and materials were distributed to be able to collect relevant data regarding Perinatal/Neonatal mortality. To complement this facility-based surveillance system, verbal autopsy was introduced in 23 villages. CHWs and nurses were trained to do conduct the verbal autopsy for perinatal death cases in order to better understand different community determinants related to these deaths. More than 330 neonatal deaths were reported. Early neonatal deaths represent 42 per cent of cases, still birth 40 per cent and late neonatal death 18 per cent. Data showed that high percentages (73 per cent) of perinatal deaths are not officially reported to the vital registers. The data analysis of the reported 2,806 deaths from the hospitals reveals that the perinatal deaths is under reported, and the primary causes indicate that obstetricians need more training in accurate reporting.

**On-track**

**IR 4500/A0/03/109/006** Coordinated National Strategy and institutional mechanisms are created for addressing chronic malnutrition with focus on deprived/poor areas

**Progress:** The Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) has been established in in 7 governorates (Qalubiya, Gharbiya, Fayoum, Ismailia, Alexandria, Qena and Red Sea), covering rural and urban centres (14 sentinel sites), UNICEF provided the needed equipment including weighing scales, stadiometers, and haemoglobin measuring equipment. Trained staff started collecting the data. Monitoring the implementation and on the job training continued during the year. The first consolidated quarterly report will be published by MoHP in the first quarter of 2013.

**IR 4500/A0/03/109/007** YCSD Data are generated and analyzed for Policy and Advocacy in the areas of equity-focused programming in the urban and rural settings

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**PC 102 - Quality education**

**Met**

**PCR 4500/A0/03/110** Increased access of boys and girls age 4 - 14 years to quality education with focus on reaching children in disadvantaged areas

**Progress:**

UNICEF worked on increasing the access of boys and girls age 4-14 years to quality education through achieving the following results: (a) improved children’s developmental readiness to start primary school on time, especially marginalized children, (b) reduced gender and other disparities in relation to increased access, participation and completion of quality basic education, and (c) improved educational quality with emphasis on child friendly schools principles.

To increase access to quality pre-primary education, 225 community-based KGs were established, licensed, and handed over to MoE. Documentation of the KG project, including lessons learned, was developed for dissemination. A quality assurance tool was developed, and revised according to the national standards, to assess children’s developmental readiness to start school. MISA, supported by UNICEF, continues to mainstream the parenting education manual through its KGs and Rural Child Clubs nationwide. The two studies conducted to assess capacities of MoE community based education sectors and NGOs providing education services will help guiding MoE plans as well as UNICEF planning for next CP. MoE CBE needs include revisiting the job descriptions of CBE sector staff members, improvement of communication channels between central and local levels, and documentation of different procedures governing the operations of the sector. NGO needs include capacity building on networking and community mobilization.

To improve the quality of the community education, a multi-grade curriculum for grades 1-6 was developed and mainstreamed nationwide serving approximately 50,000 students. The mainstreaming of child friendly elements in schools to improve quality of education has been steadily progressing in Assiut and Sohag. The total number of UNICEF supported schools that have been accredited by the National Quality Assurance and Accreditation Authority has reached 64 schools, while 12 more schools qualify for accreditation and are in process of receiving accreditation, thus realizing 126 per cent of target indicator serving approximately 20,000 students.

**Met**

**IR 4500/A0/03/110/005** Quality Assurance tools based on national standards are available and piloted in 3 governorates to strengthen school readiness in community based and regular KGs.

**Progress:** A quality assurance tool (Child Development Tool – CDT) was revised according to the updated national standards for quality pre-primary education and tested in Assiut, Sohag and Qena to assess school readiness at primary entry in the development domains of social, language, cognitive, and motor skills. Data analysis and report writing is still in progress. To enhance quality education in community KGs, technology in teaching and learning was integrated through provision of 64 computers and training of 98 KG teachers. MISA, in collaboration with UNICEF and NGOs, continued to disseminate parenting education messages nationwide. 175 MISA supervisors
were trained, with support from UNICEF, to expand the dissemination of parenting education.

**On-track**

**IR 4500/A0/03/110/006** Multi-grade curriculum developed and M&E system designed to enhance capacity of community based education sector to reduce disparities in access and completion of quality education (with a focus on disadvantaged girls)

**Progress:** The multigrade curricula including teachers’ guides and students’ books for grades 4-6 were developed for the first and second school semester 2012/2013. MoE printed the curricula and disseminated it nationwide to serve an average of 50,000 students enrolled in community education. The implementation of activities related to supporting capacity of community based education was delayed due to the lengthy process for receiving MISA approvals to start implementation. In preparation for designing the supervisor's training and the M&E design, the job description for CBE supervisors and quality standards for community schools are currently under development. A study to assess the capacity of the Community Based Education sector was conducted in collaboration with MoE and a proposal for a capacity building plan was developed based on the identified needs. These needs include revisiting the job descriptions of CBE sector staff members, improvement of communication channels between central and local levels, and documentation of different procedures governing the operations of the sector.

**On-track**

**IR 4500/A0/03/110/007** Elements of child friendly schools mainstreamed in primary schools in disadvantaged areas in 9 governorates.

**Progress:** Mainstreaming the elements of Child Friendly Schools to improve quality of education is progressing steadily, though challenged by the high uncertainty among staff at MoE about the new government vision for education reform. This situation has caused reluctance of some schools to continue the reform and accreditation process. Change facilitators (MoE staff at governorate and idara level supporting school improvement planning and accreditation in 7 idaras (Administrations) in Assiut and Sohag, supported by UNICEF, continue to provide technical assistance to schools and liaise with the National Quality Assurance and Accreditation Authority to coordinate school inspection missions by the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Egypt, follow up on recommendations and ensure quality is maintained in accredited schools. Quality standard based MIS system, planned to support informed decision making, is developed and is being tested in Assiut and Sohag. The implementation of activities related to student unions and psycho-social support in schools encountered delays due to the lengthy process of receiving MISA approval to start implementation. 100 schools were trained to activate student union election process and the needs assessment process for developing a psycho-social support programme in schools has been initiated, however, the implementation duration of both activities have been extended till June 2013. Twenty (20) primary schools in Assiut and Sohag continue piloting inclusion of children with special needs serving 463 children suffering from learning difficulties and mental disabilities. All children passed their exams and were transferred to following grades.

**PC 103 - HIV/AIDS and adolescent development**

** Met**

**PCR 4500/A0/03/113** Capacities of individuals, most at risk young people, government and non-government entities enhanced to prevent HIV infection and ensure protection and care for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS

**Progress:**

UNICEF’s HIV programme is designed to complement key strategies defined in the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework, while addressing technical areas outlined in the Division of Labour and UN Joint Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS. The HIV programme took a comprehensive approach to building the capacity of partners to reach at-risk young people and enhancing HIV knowledge among key populations. The programme also designed interventions to provide care and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

In reaching most-at-risk young people, interventions concentrated on children living in street situations and sex workers. The design of these interventions were based on evidence from various behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS), including UNICEF’s 2007 BSS among children in street situations. Studies confirmed the existence of a concentrated epidemic among key populations, while highlighting a multitude of risky practices among populations prioritized by UNICEF and the first cases of HIV detected among children in street situations. Beyond specific interventions targeting children in street situations, UNICEF has been providing technical assistance to a taskforce on HIV/AIDS and street children, with the goal of preventing new HIV infections among this target group. UNICEF also partnered with a youth-led organization to build the capacity of 460 peer mentors to enhance HIV knowledge among 11,400 young people through schools, youth centres and NGOs in the coming 6 months. UNICEF has been supporting partners in the development of target-specific manuals and learning materials to enhance sustainability of the initiated response.

UNICEF has been supporting HIV prevention among sex workers for several years, due to the significant number of young women found among this population. The capacity of the implementing partners has been built significantly, and the supporting donor, the Drosos Foundation, is now confident enough to provide future funding directly to the NGO.

The capacity and management structure of Egypt’s only NGO led by people living with HIV (PLHIV) has been enhanced through technical assistance. Care and support to women and children infected/affected by HIV/AIDS has been delayed to prioritize enhanced structuring within the NGO prior to implementation. Data to support future advocacy and evidence-based programming has been generated through implementation of the Stigma Index, which was supported as a result of enhanced capacity of a team of researchers on issues related to stigma and discrimination surrounding HIV and relevant research methodologies.
**IR 4500/A0/03/113/001** A total of 2,000 young people and most-at-risk populations, in at least two governorates, equipped with adequate knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV infection.

**Progress:** Efforts to equip at-risk populations with skills and knowledge to prevent HIV concentrated on children in street situations and vulnerable women, with new interventions started-up to also reach young people in general. Building upon previous interventions and results of focus group discussions with children and NGO staff, enhanced approaches for conveying HIV information were implemented. Given the lack of specialized tools and strategies for addressing HIV among children in street situations, results of the discussions guided the design of an interactive approach for supporting HIV activities among this population. The adapted approach of using games and theatre resulted in efficient participation among four NGOs and through street-based outreach. Targets were exceeded reaching children in street situations through partner NGOs.

Delays were experienced implementing the UNICEF HIV prevention intervention among female sex workers due to stringent measures for gaining required government approvals for NGOs and fear and insecurity among outreach workers. Implementation over three months of the year concentrated on capacity building of two NGOs and street-based outreach to sex workers and their clients. Women visiting the drop-in centre were provided with detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, psychosocial and legal services. Government approval was granted for implementation of voluntary counselling and testing at the drop-in centre, which should significantly increase the number of sex workers that test for HIV.

Enhanced HIV awareness among young people has been initiated in 5 governorates, expanding to include schools, in addition to youth centres and NGOs. The project aims to reach 11,400 young people using a comprehensive skills-based approach to equip young people with HIV knowledge to educate their peers. Capacity building is also being conducted with 90 staff from NGOs, youth centres and schools to enhance their HIV knowledge and awareness on the need to support HIV prevention among young people.

**IR 4500/A0/03/113/002** People living with HIV (PLHIV), in at least two governorates, equipped with the knowledge and skills to cope with basic medical and psycho-social issues related to living with HIV, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

**Progress:** Enhanced treatment options for PLHIV were guaranteed through UNICEF support the National response, through the procurement of antiretroviral medications and essential supplies for the detection and monitoring of HIV treatment, as a sub-recipient of the Global Fund to Fights AIDS, TB and Malaria. Efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV include the procurement of all required medications.

The capacity of Egypt's only NGO led by PLHIV has been enhanced, while also addressing various management and structural issues within the NGO. As a result of UNICEF technical assistance, a strategic plan, NGO by-laws, human resources structure and monitoring system have been developed. UNICEF supported the NGO in designing an intervention on care and support for women and children infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, with an emphasis on elimination of mother-to-child transmission; however, start-up of the project was postponed due to difficulties in obtaining government approval for the NGO.

The need for enhanced data for evidence-based programming and for supporting advocacy for the rights of PLHIV was addressed by completion of the Stigma Index. Study results provided essential information on the stigma and discrimination faced by PLHIV, particularly in accessing much needed treatment, care and support. Due to previous experiences of stigma and discrimination, one in four PLHIV will not reveal their HIV status to medical providers when accessing services. Furthermore, study results also highlighted knowledge gaps among PLHIV and the need to prioritize care and support, particularly on vertical transmission among women. Data obtained from the study indicated that only 29 per cent of women living with HIV have knowledge of the fact that it is possible for an HIV-positive woman to have a healthy child.

**IR 4500/A0/03/113/006** HIV awareness enhanced among select populations through media activities

**PC 105 - Social policy, advocacy and partnerships for children's rights**

**PCR 4500/A0/03/113/015** At least three government agencies at national or sub national level have M&E systems using results and equity based and child sensitive data

**Progress:**

The quality of M&E systems and the use of solid data and analysis evidence are still a challenge in the country. Progress was registered in the reporting period for UNICEF key partners including CAPMAS, MISA, NCCM, ENCRO and MoHP. With the support of UNICEF, MISA, ENCRO-NCCM have established new Management and Information Systems and M&E units, while the MoHP has been provided with tools for the community health workers to monitor behavioural changes in key family health practices. MISA has a new communication strategy, approved and endorsed.

During the year, UNICEF Egypt and the MoHP started the piloting of a Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) for the Perinatal Care Programme, establishing a new set of indicators to be monitored and creating new data collection tools. The administrative data component of the new system has already started.

**IR 4500/A0/03/115/007** Strengthened capacity of national information organizations to report on children issues from a rights based approach
**Progress:** Building on UNICEF cooperation with the Press Syndicate, one workshop was conducted on "Ethical Reporting and Coverage of Children Issues" in February 2012. The workshop targeted journalists and reporters from diverse newspapers, magazines and social media who had their knowledge developed on fundamental standards of reporting on children issues. The workshop reflected that there is a programmatic need to scale up partnership with media agencies, faculties, and press syndicates to help develop a sustainable capacity building programme for media people in Egypt. This initiative was conducted in coordination with SPME Section.

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**PCR 4500/A0/03/116** National strategies and policies to reduce child deprivation and disparities are based on evidence and analysis

**Progress:**
Since the preparation of the Child Multidimensional Poverty study in 2008, the new proposed methodology and the new data putting children at the core of the analysis received attention from national partners working on children issues and influence analytical approaches and programme strategies. The National Child Rights Observatory at NCCM adopted the methodology as a key reference for its research programme. The Strategy for the Plan of Action for Children makes reference to the Child Multidimensional Poverty Framework. The Observatory is completing (with some delay) a national database on child right indicators (TufoolaInfo) which should represented a key source of statistical information of children in Egypt for all those working on child rights and wellbeing issues.

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**IR 4500/A0/03/116/006** Advocacy networks strengthened to promote child rights.

**Progress:**
UNICEF implemented in-house daily media monitoring to update UNICEF’s programmes on children situation in Egypt. In addition, monthly trend analysis monitoring is conducted for ECO social media followers’ profile. ECO contributed to the regional Media award and Egypt won the first place in radio category.

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**PCR 4500/A0/03/117** Strengthened national capacities and societal attitudes to further advocate for a culture of respect for women and protection and participation of children

**Progress:**
Media code and a media regulatory mechanism that monitors the projection of women image in the media are established in the NCW. Media Unit has been established as part of the NCW's main structure and main budget after being handed over to them. AI Risk management strategy was finalized in coordination with IDSC and intergovernmental coordination is established to mitigate AI risks. The University course on behavioural change was implemented for one year with Al-Ahram Canadian University. Diverse courses are being currently implemented to civil society partners.

Initiating a social media initiative that represents one of ECO advocacy public awareness on child rights. ECO launched its Facebook and Twitter outlets providing user friendly statistics and projections on the situation of children and adolescents in the country. They are periodically updated and systematically raising issues that concern child rights, and hence gained large popularity in short time (18000 followers).

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**IR 4500/A0/03/117/002** Increased public knowledge on child rights and CRC with adopting an equity-based approach

**Progress:**
As part of its social media strategy, ECO launched its Facebook and Twitter outlets providing user friendly statistics and projections on the situation of children and adolescents in the country.
Over three month the newly launched platforms received more than 18,000 followers and reached tens of thousands of people, engaging them in an interactive discussion on children issues with focus on access to safe water and nutrition. Celebrities including UNICEF National Ambassador have been re-tweeting key messages.
Through this platform, ECO also provided live coverage of Egypt's celebration of the first International Girl Child Day creating direct interaction with the audience on opportunities and challenges facing girls in the country. UNICEF social media reporting was picked up by media outlets.

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**IR 4500/A0/03/117/007** Main messages on survival and protection of children are developed, packaged and disseminated to stakeholders including mothers.

**Progress:** “Health information to every Egyptian Family” educational flip charts on family protection and healthy lifestyles has been developed, printed and distributed to support 6000 community health workers (Radiat Refiat RR) in delivery of life-saving information to the most deprived families in rural Egypt.
IR 4500/AO/03/117/008 Children and adolescents have increased capacity to speak out and advocate for their own rights.

**Progress:** The main activity for this result, that is the University Movie Festival, was postponed to 2013 due to the ongoing political situation in the country in reporting period.

IR 4500/AO/03/117/009 Increased private sector funding support for programming on issues affecting children and women

**Progress:**

Two new Philanthropic Partnerships with the Private Sector were agreed, one with The Coca Cola Africa Foundation (TCCAF) with the objective of reaching 1000 household water connections in Assiut, and the other with Etisalat Egypt to reach 1000 household water connections in Qena. Visibility of the issue of lack of water connection and its negative effect on health was communicated via a Press Coverage for The Coca Cola Africa Foundation, and a Launch event for Etisalat followed by a press release that was disseminated widely in the print media. Discussions have taken place with those partners for multiyear partnerships around access to water for deprived families. One new in-kind Partnership with IBM was developed to support the Early Childhood Education programme by providing 78 KidSmart Computer Units to UNICEF Supported Community KGs in most disadvantaged areas in Assiut Governorate with UNICEF providing training for the Teachers to use KidSmart. ECO partnership with Masrawy was revived around an online portal/platform targeting young people and informing them in an interactive way of child rights-related issues. This portal, “safha fel sharei”, will also be a platform for complementary offline activities and on the ground engagement linking online debate and offline volunteering. Nahdet Misr (Walt Disney's license holder) remains to support our advocacy efforts. This year the company supported Global Hand Washing Day by printing information on hand washing in their different publications, reaching almost 300,000 readers from different age groups. The Starwood-UNICEF partnership continued, with the Check Out for Children Funds and the Road to Awareness initiatives generating funds to support 300 KGs with educational materials and computers to help children developing their cognitive, motor and psychosocial skills and their readiness for school. Funds from in-kind partnerships are $ 217,000 and from philanthropic are 633,548.

IR 4500/AO/03/117/010 Increased private sector funding support for programming on issues affecting children and women

**PC 106 - Cross-sectoral costs**

**PCR 4500/AO/03/800** Effective and efficient programme management and operations support to programme delivery

**IR 4500/AO/03/800/001** IR. 13.1 Effective & efficient Governance

**IR 4500/AO/03/800/002** IR 13.2 Effective & efficient management

**IR 4500/AO/03/800/003** IR 13.3 Effective & efficient management

**IR 4500/AO/03/800/888** HR

**PC 107 - Equitable access to basic services**

**On-track**

**PCR 4500/AO/04/801** Vulnerable mothers and children under age five have increased access to and utilization of continuous and integrated primary healthcare services, particularly perinatal care, nutritional services, water, sanitation and hygiene, and quality prevention, care, support and treatment for HIV

**Progress:**

The year 2013 marked a major expansion in the coverage of the perinatal care model implemented, with UNICEF’s support, by MoHP from the 26 rural FHUs where it was piloted to 160 FHUs (covering 1.7 million people, including 230,000 children under-5) in six governorates. Services, equipment and protocols were enhanced in a phased schedule, preceded by a capacity/needs assessment of the facilities. The focus in Upper Egypt villages was mainly on the child survival, while in Low Egypt the focus was on malnutrition. A monitoring system was implemented to identify barriers to equitable access to services. Analysis of the data on bottlenecks is currently being discussed with MoHP for informing policies on maternal and child health. Discussion is ongoing for further scaling up of the model, including urban areas.

As a result of two studies focusing on disadvantaged urban areas, UNICEF, in partnership with the MoHP and the Cairo Governorate, started a new urban health programme in two informal settlements in Cairo, where levels of health deprivation are high, similar to those of the poorest rural areas.

Joint efforts by the MoHP, UNICEF and WHO means the pentavalent vaccine will be included in the national immunization schedule effective from February 2014, with the capacity to cover 2.6 million children with three doses annually.
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Data systems on neonatal mortality and perinatal care are progressing, with the implementation of a specific M&E system for the intervention areas, and expansion of the Neonatal Mortality Surveillance System, supported in collaboration with Assiut University and the MoHP.

With UNICEF support, a nutrition unit was established within the Maternal and Child Health department of the MoHP to address high levels of child malnutrition. The Baby Friendly Hospital initiative was revitalized and expanded to cover seven new hospitals and 35 FHUs in 7 governorates.

The UNICEF water connection programme confirmed collaboration with Water Holding Companies is effective; in 1,770 households were connected to the water network in the second half of 2013.

UNICEF supported two rounds of the Polio NIDs during 2013, which immunized 14 million children under-5, including 18,000 Syrian children.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/001** IR 1.1: Increased access to quality perinatal care and nutrition services of children under age five and mothers in intervention areas

**Progress:** During 2013, the perinatal care programme implemented with the collaboration of MoHP and UNICEF expanded from the initial 26 FHUs piloted in 2008-2012 to 160 FHUs in rural areas of six governorates with the highest levels of child mortality and malnutrition.

In this initial year of the expansion, 1,100 nurses and community health workers were trained to provide counselling on child health care, hygiene and nutrition. The training programme was designed based on a capacity gaps and needs assessment conducted in early 2013. The assessment provided insight on equipment and supply shortages and guided UNICEF to procure specific equipment to enhance service delivery in the 160 FHUs.

The enhanced services supported by the programme reached 50,000 pregnant women and 140,000 children under-five.

The field-based monitoring system, which focuses on equity, was expanded from the 26 pilot FHUs to 119 FHUs. Specific capacity building activities address challenges to data quality and completeness. With UNICEF technical support, a software developed by MoHP helps organize and analyse data from the FHUs and identify barriers to effective service delivery, including high turnover of doctors, and interruptions of essential supplies like iron tablets and vitamin A.

Nutrition corners established in 65 villages taught mothers about healthy and nutritious food for children. In collaboration with MoHP and National Nutrition Institute, the nutrition surveillance system piloted in some governorates was extended to eight additional sentinel sites. Capacity building activities were conducted for 70 health workers to implement the data system. Data from the surveillance system is expected to support decision making with timely information on child malnutrition.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/002** Increased access to safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices among groups vulnerable to diarrheal disease in intervention areas

**Progress:** In the second half of 2013, 1,770 new households were connected to the public water system in three Upper Egypt governorates (Assiut, Sohag and Qena), part of UNICEF’s water programme collaboration with the national water company and three governorate water companies. Successful fundraising initiatives at the end of 2013 were expected to allow for the acceleration in the number of connections, via the established revolving fund mechanism.

Two hundred staff members of the water companies were trained on how to manage and sustain the revolving fund.

Sixty-five community health workers in Assiut and Qena were trained on hygiene awareness, so they incorporate WASH messages in their awareness raising activities in the communities.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/003** Family care practices in health, nutrition and hygiene are improved in areas of intervention

**Progress:** UNICEF, in collaboration with MoHP, implement the programme for promoting key family practices in 65 rural communities. During 2013, 540 Community Health Workers (CHWs, including 162 female community volunteers) were trained to deliver messages and provide counselling on health seeking behaviour, hygiene and nutrition.

During 2013, the CHWs conducted 68,000 home visits and 3,715 health awareness sessions. The CHWs used a simple tool to measure behavioural changes, which were visible. In a sample of 40 FHUs (newly engaged in IPHN program) where the share of women who attended antenatal care visits during the first trimester improved from 58 per cent in the first half of 2012 to 65 per cent in the same period in 2013.

Women empowerment activities benefited around 3,000 women who were engaged in the Arab Women Speak Out Programme. This programme was designed to empower women in rural setting to play active roles in relation to their families, including in health care and
health seeking behaviours. Due to the home and field work burdens, women's regular attendance to the sessions remains a challenge to be overcome by the programme.

The expansion of the programme became a government priority, as community based activities prove to be effective interventions in rural and disadvantages areas.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/004** Women living with HIV and at-risk groups are provided with appropriate counselling, support and access to treatment needed to eliminate mother-to-child transmission

**Progress:** No progress to report during 2013. Activities are scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2014.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/005** New vaccines successfully introduced to national immunization schedule

**Progress:** In cooperation with WHO, UNICEF supported MoHP by, among other things, providing technical support and advice in preparing for the introduction of Pentavalent vaccine in Egypt; the vaccine will be included as part of the routine immunization schedule effective from February 2014, for which MoHP procured 6 million doses of Pentavalent through UNICEF's procurement services. In addition, a communication campaign was prepared by UNICEF with MoHP to inform the public about the importance and safety of the new vaccine, create awareness about vaccination service points and schedule, and encourage caretakers to immunize their children.

In the next phase UNICEF will support the strengthening of the EPI programme to cope with the introduction of new vaccines by training of vaccination teams, upgrade the central cold chain, conduct a comprehensive routine immunization coverage survey in Greater Cairo to identify coverage gaps, and update the routine immunization guidelines.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/006** Exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding practices improved

**Progress:** UNICEF, in collaboration with the Egyptian Lactation Consultant Association (ELCA) and other NGOs, contributed to revitalization of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI). A major focus of the initiative is to promote breast feeding. In 2013, the initiative was implemented in seven general and district hospitals and 35 FHUs in seven targeted governorates.

Training for 231 doctors and 243 nurses and community health workers (CHWs) covered breast feeding, child nutrition and how to provide counselling on these topics. The participating facilities developed and advertised BFHI policies; created women support groups and are ready for BFHI certification.

UNICEF contributed to system strengthening by conducting an assessor training course in collaboration with ELCA. The 20 professionals who graduated will form a local cadre of professionals to help in the assessment and certification of health facilities.

In addition, women groups were formed in targeted 65 villages to help mothers overcome barriers to breast feeding. More than 546 sessions attended by 6,852 women were held to encourage breast feeding and teach mothers how to address common problems occurring during breast feeding.

The private sector marketing of infant formula is a challenging factor to the efforts to promote breast feeding in Egypt. UNICEF, in collaboration with ELCA, completed a study on "Compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes in Egypt". The study confirms extensive violations of the code. Advocacy with MoHP senior officials will be continue to adopt more effective policies and regulations.

**IR 4500/A0/04/801/007** UNICEF emergency response for women and children health is secured

**Progress:** UNICEF support to MoHP for the response to the Syrian refugee crisis on the health sector is strengthening the capabilities of primary health facilities to be able to cope with the increased number seeking primary health care services, particularly maternal and child health.

A health service mapping and need assessment was conducted by MoHP, assisted by UNICEF and other UN agencies, to identify the locations of Syrian communities and to plan for effective interventions and support.

The service delivery capacity of 35 PHUs identified to cover a large concentration of Syrian refugees (estimated at 93,000) was strengthened through training on the Primary Health Care/Mother-Child Health (PHC-MCH) packages for 200 health providers, as well procurement and logistic support.

As part of the regional response to the polio outbreak in Syria, UNICEF supported MoHP during November polio NIDs to cover Syrian Children US; 18,000 Syrian children were immunized.
PCR 4500/A0/04/802 Girls and boys aged 4-14 years have equitable access to quality education with specific focus on vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas.

**Progress:** UNICEF continued its support to MoE with system strengthening and capacity building efforts to improve equitable and inclusive access to quality education for the pre-primary, primary and community schools.

In the last half of 2013, MoE, with technical assistance from UNICEF, worked towards finalizing a National Strategic Plan for Education Reform to enhance equity and quality of pre-university education, which will be launched for public dialogue in early 2014. A study on out-of-school children that identifies the bottlenecks that obstruct school participation is to inform strategic planning.

National Standards for Community Based Education were developed in collaboration with the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation and MoE. A MoU was signed with MoE to scale up community schools in Assuit, Sohag and Qena governorates. 1,651 out-of-school children ages 6-14 enrolled in community-based education supported by UNICEF in Assuit, Sohag, Fayoum, Minya and Sharkia.

A plan to strengthen the teacher training system by designing needs-based quality training at the primary level was approved by MoE. Development of a standardized classroom observation tool is underway.

Furthermore in the last six months of 2013, support to scale up the inclusive education model for children with disabilities (developed in partnership with the MoE) continued and a plan to review and adapt national curricula to the needs of children with disabilities was approved by MoE. Seventy public primary schools in Cairo, Assiut, and Sohag governorates were selected for up-scaling and equipped with resource rooms and educational material for children with disabilities.

UNICEF responded to the Syrian Refugee Response Plan, in partnership with UNHCR. Based on an assessment of public school needs conducted in five governorates, a plan to create space for Syrian children in public schools and to establish community schools wherever the public system cannot accommodate them was approved by MoE. 6,960 Syrian children 6-14 years old were enrolled in schools in Cairo, Giza, and Kalubiya. Damietta and Alexandria governorates, and 290 Syrian children 3-5 years old were enrolled in kindergartens in Cairo and Kalubiya. The UNICEF supported the MoE plan by providing school furniture, education supplies, equipment and teacher training.

IR 4500/A0/04/802/001 School based and community models of quality pre-primary education scaled up

**Progress:** To improve school readiness, MoI developed a plan of action to develop a standardized classroom observation tool to assess teachers’ performance improvement and inform the professional development planning process. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Professional Academy for Teachers to strengthen the teacher training system by designing needs-based quality training programmes.

In preparation for conducting the school readiness assessment in 2014, the results of the pilot study were disseminated through a series of meetings with MoE officials. The results of the assessment demonstrate the impact of the pre-primary education programme on children’s developmental readiness to start school. Results are to be used to improve the quality of the pre-primary education programme, as well as to identify what measures need to be taken to facilitate learning for children starting primary school. Potential target areas for scaling up school based and community models are still to be identified.

IR 4500/A0/04/802/002 Out of school girls and boys have improved access to quality community-based primary education in intervention areas

**Progress:** The programme component addresses barriers to access quality education by establishing community schools, improving quality of education and generating knowledge about out-of-school children profiles and bottlenecks that obstruct enhanced school participation.

On the policy level, in this reporting period, the national standards for Community Based Education (CBE) and the standard teacher performance monitoring tool were developed in 2013. Also developed and installed was the Standard-based performance monitoring database at governorate level in Assiut, Sohag, and Qena. UNICEF provided technical support to the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation (NAQAA) and the MoE in developing them to inform decision making related to community based education reforms and teacher’s professional development planning and implementation processes.

In 2013, 1,651 out-of-school children ages 6-14 were enrolled in CBE supported by UNICEF in Assiut, Sohag, Fayoum, Minya and Sharkia governorates. UNICEF supported increased access to out-of-school children through two programmes 1) Community schools; and 2) the “Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour” Project in partnership with WFP and ILO. These results came in line with UNICEF technical support to MoE efforts to scale up the CBE programme. Those enrolled included 889 children in 30 UNICEF-supported community schools in Assuit and Sohag (58 per cent of whom are girls); and 776 at risk children (working children and those at risk of working).
As part of the MENA Out-of-school children Initiative, a study on out-of-school children was conducted to generate profiles of out-of-school children, factors of exclusion from schooling, and to develop relevant policies and strategies related to enhanced participation. The report will be finalized in 2014.

**IR 4500/A0/04/802/003 Girls and boys with disabilities have improved access to quality education in mainstream schools in intervention areas**

**Progress:** In partnership, MoE and UNICEF prepared to scale up the inclusive education model, by having a plan to review and adapt the national curricula to the needs of children with disabilities approved by MoE. Implementation, however, was delayed due to change in leadership at the National Centre for Curriculum and Instructional Material Development.

Furthermore, MoE also approved a plan for developing learning assessment tools that facilitate learning for children with disabilities; implementation is underway in collaboration with the National Centre for Examinations and Educational Evaluation.

To improve the access of children with disabilities in mainstream schools, 70 public primary schools in Cairo, Assiut, and Sohag were selected for up-scaling and equipped with resource rooms and educational material, UNICEF formed a new partnership with the Faculty of Education, Assiut University to provide training and on-job coaching for teachers, social workers and psychologists at the school level in support of the programme. In addition, training needs assessment for all schools will continue into 2014.

The UNICEF inclusive education programme focuses on flexible curricula, variations in teaching and learning assessment methods, stimulating learning environment, skilled teachers, and appropriate emotional and social conditions for learning.

**IR 4500/A0/04/802/004 Emergency**

**Progress:** UNICEF, UNHCR and MoE jointly conducted a school needs assessment covering five governorates (Cairo, Giza, Kalubiya, Damietta and Alexandria). The assessment reported that public schools are experiencing difficulties trying to accommodate Syrian children due to high density classrooms, shortage in furniture and equipment, inadequate water and sanitation facilities and inadequate capacity of teachers to apply active learning in over-crowded classrooms. Based on the results of the assessment, a plan was developed to create space for Syrian children in public schools and, wherever the public system cannot accommodate them, to establish community schools.

In coordination with UNHCR and MoE, UNICEF identified and included 20 schools, serving around 3,500 Syrian children in four governorates (Giza, Damietta, Kalubiya and Alexandria), in UNICEF’s plan for provision of supplies (furniture and computers).

As a result of a plan developed with the MoE to increase the capacity of 53 identified schools, 6,960 Syrian children aged 6-14 have access to those primary public schools in 5 governorates. Further to the plan, the capacity of teachers in these schools is to be upgraded to provide quality education services to the children. In two governorates, 290 children aged 3-5 were enrolled in community kindergartens, part of UNICEF’s efforts to collaborate with civil society to establish 12 community-based kindergartens in Cairo and Kalubiya.

**PC 108 - Child protection and adolescent/youth development**

**PCR 4500/A0/04/803 Quality and coverage of child protection services and programmes to prevent violence against children are strengthened and supported by national policies and budgets**

**Progress:** In close partnership with the GoE and civil society, UNICEF continued its efforts towards supporting the quality and coverage of child protection services by working at the policy level, generating knowledge on child protection, providing child protection services at community level and partnering with religious leaders on FGM/C abandonment and violence against children.

At the policy level, UNICEF’S joint advocacy, conducted in close collaboration with key government and civil society partners around the new constitution, contributed to the inclusion of a specific reference to children’s rights (Art. 80), including issues such as the definition of the child, the rights to care and protection and the best interest of the child principle.

As a follow-up of the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations to Egypt in 2011, UNICEF also worked closely with the National Council for Human Rights to create a child rights unit, which began work in the last quarter of the year with the aim of promoting and protecting child rights and establishing a complaint mechanism for grave child rights violations.

In the area of research, new knowledge was made available to inform national policies and partners’ strategy. In particular, a subnational study on violence against children in three governorates revealed the high prevalence of various forms of violence among children aged 13-17 and will inform future advocacy and programme interventions. The mapping of child protection systems identified key important
gaps and made recommendations to the government on priority areas of work. A study on the stigma experienced by persons living with HIV was also finalized and will inform future programming.

In collaboration with government institutions and NGOs, community-based Child Protection Committees and child protection interventions for street children reach around 4,600 children. Moreover, 1,160 children benefited from legal aid in the second half of the year. Overall, the lack of specific allocations for CPCs in the national budget is a key barrier for sustainability. Allocation of human and financial resources from the government to CPCs remains a priority for the child protection programme in the future.

Since early January, the FGM/C abandonment programme reached 118,000 persons at the community level in Assiut governorate. A publication with Al-Azhar University called for the end of FGM/C and for national partnerships to abandon this harmful traditional practice. The publication is being used for raising the awareness of religious and community leaders on the need to abandon FGM/C.

**IR 4500/A0/04/803/001 Specialized child protection services at national and subnational levels are strengthened**

**Progress:** At the national level, the programme conducted research and advocacy in partnership with government agencies to inform critical policy changes needed for strengthening child protection services in Egypt. At sub-national level, UNICEF worked with local authorities and NGO partners to deliver child protection services.

The mapping of child protection systems conducted with IDSC and NCCM was finalized and discussed with key government officials to inform future action. The report has major implications for UNICEF's work in supporting the GoE that can be summarized in three main points:

1. The need to develop a national child protection policy that defines common goals, roles and responsibilities;
2. The importance to define clear measures for the implementation of the Child Protection Committees, established by the Child Law; and
3. The urgency of establishing a specialized workforce skilled on child protection issues to be the operational arm of Child Protection Committees (CPCs).

The implementation of the mapping recommendations has been constrained by current political instability. An assessment of child social work was conducted as a first step towards establishing a workforce specialized on child protection.

At the local level, child protection services were delivered through government and community-based organisations within the CPC legal framework defined by the Child Law. In Alexandria and Assiut, NGO partners pursued their community-based work in 16 districts. In the third quarter of 2013, a total of 2,628 (1361 boys, 1267 girls) cases of children at risk were identified, and 2,610 referrals were successfully completed.

In the last six months of 2013, in Cairo and Giza, protection interventions for children on the street reached 1,973 children. Street social workers interacted on a regular basis with 995 children. 103 children were reunified with their families. In drop-in centres and shelters, 922 children participated in psychosocial support interventions and 105 received transit care in shelters. 618 vulnerable families were reached by group counselling, awareness sessions, family visit programmes and referrals to social services.

**IR 4500/A0/04/803/002 Partnerships, knowledge and strategies for the prevention of violence against children are developed**

**Progress:** The programme strengthened partnerships to prevent violence against children, conducted research to inform government action and engaged with communities to promote FGM/C abandonment.

UNICEF continued to foster its partnerships for the prevention of Violence Against Children. The publication 'Female circumcision: between the incorrect use of science and the misunderstood doctrine' prepared with Al-Azhar University, was launched and will be widely disseminated to reach religious and community leaders in target areas.

Knowledge on violence against children has been enhanced with the completion of a subnational quantitative and qualitative research conducted in Assiut, Alexandria and Cairo. The findings from the survey indicate that violence against children is a very common practice, with more than 80 per cent of children exposed to some form of violence. The main recommendation of this research is the need to concentrate efforts on promoting non-violent disciplinary practices at school and at home. The next steps will consist on advocating for government commitment to combat prevent and respond to violence against children and develop a child protection policy in the education system.

In Assiut governorate, over 118,000 people were reached by awareness activities promoted by UNICEF with NGOs on the harmful effects of violence against children and FGM/C on children through media campaigns, school activities, text messages, Facebook, posters and during prayers.
IR 4500/A0/04/803/003 National human rights institutions and civil society capacity to promote and protect child rights is strengthened

Progress: In partnership with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), the Egyptian Coalition for Child Rights and other partners, UNICEF advocated for the recognition of children’s rights in the Constitution. Two special sessions on children’s rights were held with the Constitution drafting committee.

The new Constitution has a specific article on children’s rights (Article 80) covering issues such as the definition of the child, the rights to care and protection and the principle of the best interests of the child.

In line with one key recommendation of the Committee of the Rights of the Child to Egypt in 2011 Concluding Observations, UNICEF engaged with the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in creating an integrated child rights unit. An orientation training for the 15 participants from the NCHR and key government agencies was delivered by an international child rights expert on

(i) The need for child rights champions;
(ii) The difference between national coordination mechanisms and independent human rights institutions for children;
(iii) Complaints and investigations pertaining to child rights violation; and
(iv) Child participation and child rights protection and promotion.

A set of action points was presented to the Secretary of the NCHR: develop a comprehensive capacity building programme for 10 members of the child rights unit; develop and complaint/investigation mechanism; and conduct awareness sessions within the framework of existing youth centres and selected schools.

UNICEF continued to chair and support the Egyptian Child Protection Network, composed of 24 international organizations working on issues related to child protection in Egypt. Coordination of leading child protection actors was strengthened through monthly meetings and the completion of a mapping of member organizations’ areas of intervention. Moreover, three thematic groups have continuously contributed to harmonize programme strategies in three areas: street children, child labour and children without family care.

IR 4500/A0/04/803/004 Justice for children systems increasingly adopt family and community care alternatives for children in contact with the law

Progress: In a context of political and institutional instability, massive detention of children in related incidents, and limited financial resources, the programme was not able engage into systemic policy dialogue. Facing these constraints, efforts concentrated in the provision of legal representation to children in detention and in advocating for fair and humane treatment of children in contact with the law.

In partnership with the Egyptian Coalition for the Advancement of Childhood Conditions, legal aid was provided to 1,160 children in detention. These included 222 Syrian/Palestinian children and 92 young people (see IR 3.6) in connection with attempted irregular migration; 245 children arrested in the context of political incidents; and 601 regular juvenile justice cases. UNICEF-supported partners conducted regular monitoring visits to detention centres and contributed to advocacy efforts on behalf of children in detention.

In this context, UNICEF stepped up its child protection monitoring. Detention of children in political incidents such as demonstrations and rallies was documented, gathering numbers of children in detention and places of detention. An analytical report was produced on major violations of child rights during this period and informed advocacy as explained below. The major violations observed were (1) unlawful and arbitrary arrest; (2) detention at police stations for more than 24 hours; (3) families not notified of their children’s detention and unable to visit them; (4) children were held alongside adults; (5) violent treatment during arrest and detention; and (6) non fair trial guarantees, particularly in accessing lawyers.

UNICEF engaged in various occasions with key government partners (Prosecutors’ General, Ministry of Justice, NCCM, NCHR, MoFA, and Cabinet Members) in advocating for the respect of the Egyptian Child Law and international standards. By the end of the year, 151 of 245 children detained in connection with political incidents remained in detention.

IR 4500/A0/04/803/005 National and sub-national partners develop their capacity and systems to reduce risks and vulnerability of targeted young populations to HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and exploitation

Progress: During the reporting period progress was recorded in: 1) reinforced partnerships, 2) knowledge generation, and 3) procurement services to the National AIDS programme (NAP):

1) The capacity of four street children NGOs was built to equip street children with the skills, knowledge and abilities necessary to protect themselves from HIV and other STIs. In 2013, 12 social workers were trained in awareness and discussion sessions, and 742 children were reached by the awareness work of the NGOs.
In collaboration with the Youth Association for Population and Development, peer-to-peer education on HIV reached around 14,000 (68 per cent males, 32 per cent females) young people (10-24 years of age).

UNICEF’s partnership with the Cairo Medical School (Kasr ElAiny) sensitized 73 trainers and 511 participants (medical students, nurses and professors) to eliminating stigma related to HIV among healthcare service providers.

2) To strengthen the enabling environment needed by people living with HIV (PLHIV), UNICEF and UNAIDS commissioned a study to document HIV-related stigma and discrimination as experienced by PLHIV within their communities (the study adapted the methodology of the global Stigma Index). The study is close to completion and will inform the design of programmatic interventions and provide baseline measurements for enabling the assessment of changes in stigma and discrimination over time.

3) UNICEF interventions supported national efforts (under the (National Action Plan) to provide access to high quality medicines and follow-up testing for PLHIV.

Over the reporting period $118,444 was spent on procurement. Significant preparatory steps have also been taken towards strengthening the capacity of the NAP on procurement and supply management.

**IR 4500/A0/04/803/006 Emergency**

**Progress:** UNICEF worked in close coordination with UNHCR within the framework of the Regional Response Plan in three main areas: (i) psychosocial support, (ii) protection of refugee children in detention, and (iii) strengthening child protection coordination.

(i) In Alexandria, five Child Friendly Spaces implemented in partnership Community Development Associations reached 2,215 children (1,091 girls and 1,124 boys). Social workers responded to 142 emergency cases (urgent medical referrals, care and protection), of which 116 are still in process. 1,336 access-to-services cases were successfully attended to as follows: 711 education support, 340 non-food relief items, 88 health, and 197 cash assistance. Furthermore, 17 unaccompanied/separated children were identified and referred to UNHCR and ICRC.

(ii) Legal aid and assistance was provided to 222 children from Syria detained in connection with attempted irregular migration. Lawyers represented these children in courts, where no charges were brought against them. UNICEF conducted regular visits to the police stations. In partnership with UNHCR, UNICEF engaged with the Government of Egypt for the rights of these children to be respected and, together with civil society and media, advocated for their release. In early December, the 90 children remaining in detention were released. Doctors, lawyers and social workers conducted regular visits to detention centres and provided medical care, needed clothing and monitored the situation of children.

(iii) In the area of coordination, UNICEF continued to support the Child Protection Working Group, along with UNHCR. A coordination mechanism was also established in Alexandria for the assistance of children in detention and their release.

**PCR 4500/A0/04/804 Adolescent girls and boys and youth have increased capabilities and opportunities for positive development and civic engagement with a focus on disadvantaged communities**

**Progress:** The three key programmatic elements contributing to this outcome are: increasing civic engagement opportunities for young people, building the life skills and employability skills of young people, and generating new relevant evidence on young people for policy and advocacy.

During this six-months reporting period, 6,210 young people in fifteen governorates increased their knowledge and skills for active citizenship through the civic education programme implemented in partnership with Ministry of State for Youth (MoSY). MoSY currently has ownership of the UNICEF-supported civic education programme, to which UNICEF has provided technical assistance and capacity building support since 2005.

A life skills and employability programme supported by UNICEF was implemented by MoSY as one of its youth training programmes in five governorates, aiming to institutionalize it within a governmental entity. During this reporting period, 2,090 adolescents (1,189 males and 901 females) increased their life skills, employability skills, and entrepreneurial skills as a result of their participation in the programme. This phase of the life skills and employability programme is considered Phase II and is benefiting in its design from the recommendations and lessons learned of the evaluation of Phase I completed this year.

Generating new evidence on the situation of young people is essential and UNICEF is supporting an update of the 2009 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE); data collection is being conducted in partnership with the Population Council, Central Agency for Population Mobilization and Statistics, UN Agencies and international donors. The SYPE is to update the state of knowledge on young people in Egypt after the revolution and identify issues of importance in the country’s new political environment. The data of the new SYPE Update has considerable potential of being used for policy and programming for young people as will be quite comprehensive.
**PC 109 - Social policy, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation**

- **On-track**

**PCR 4500/A0/04/805 Social policies, programmes, public opinion and social norms are strengthened to promote and advance child rights**

**Progress:** The reform of social protection (at present overwhelmingly biased towards energy subsidies, mainly benefiting the richest strata of the population) is central in the agenda of the Government of Egypt. After the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Finance for Economic Equity, the Ministry of Finance planned the establishment of an Economic Justice unit. One of its objectives is to support the reform of social protection, with the reform of the subsidy system and the introduction of new cash transfers targeted to the poor. New research evidence and analytical tools are being generated by UNICEF to support the discussion within the Ministry of Finance, to understand the potential impact of the reform on child poverty and the effectiveness of policy response options (child benefits). This new research evidence is expected to contribute to enhance the visibility of children on the current high-level policy debate and reform process and basically inform policy. New research findings on child poverty in slum areas are available and are expected to inform the urban policies and programmes of national partners.

In a period of instability in the country, the production of data for major social statistics indicators was delayed. During the second half of
2013, the process of preparation for the major surveys with data on children and adolescents (the DHS and SYPE) accelerated. These surveys were implemented with the support of UNICEF and will contribute to the MDGs reporting in mid-2014.

UNICEF continued to contribute to public opinion and positively influence social norms in support of child rights. The social media platform of UNICEF Egypt grew rapidly during the year. It is playing a key role in the dissemination of key facts and data on children in Egypt and is often referred by traditional and new media as source of data and information. UNICEF coordinated the consultations with Egyptian young people for the My World Campaign, gathering over 13,000 votes through online and off line activities.

Strategic partnerships and knowledge to influence positive social norms for promoting child rights were strengthened with two new campaigns focusing on public positions on FGM and child nutrition and health. The key messages for the Egyptian version of Facts for Life have been integrated in an edutainment kit developed for children 2-6 year old and are actively being used in education process.

A new strategic partnership in the fundraising area was developed, to contribute to the implementation of the UNICEF programme (in the WASH sector).

### IR 4500/A0/04/805/001 Disaggregated statistics on key child and adolescents indicators and strategic programme evaluations are available to inform the national debate on children's rights and UNICEF's and its partners’ programmes

**Progress:** 1) UNICEF contributed to the implementation of the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, in collaboration with the MoH, USAID and UNFPA. The modules and questions proposed by UNICEF (including child labour and child discipline) were included in the survey plan. Part of the preparatory activities took place during the reporting period (questionnaire design, sampling, household listing). Data collection is expected by mid-2014, with preliminary results by August, making available disaggregated data for MDGs country reporting. External events linked with the political transition may affect the timing of the survey completion.

2) A subnational MICS survey, in collaboration with MoH, focusing on perinatal care and nutrition in selected rural areas, took place. Results are expected in early 2014 to inform the UNICEF-MoH programme.

3) Progress in the sustainability of CAPMASStat (the major DevInfo database in Egypt managed by the National Statistical Office, featuring social and economic statistics) was registered. After the release of the first edition of the database in early 2013, a plan for its annual update was developed with the support of UNICEF, which continued to provide technical support and training to CAPMAS staff, as well as upgraded IT equipment. The next release of CAPMASStat is expected for February 2014.

4) The draft of a statistical digest (internally produced, but planned for wider dissemination) with key indicators on children in Egypt has been prepared and is under review, with the plan to hand it over it to CAPMAS for the production and release of updates. The quality of the primary data sources and timely availability of data continues to be a major barrier to a solid picture of the situation of children in the country.

### IR 4500/A0/04/805/002 Updated research evidence on child poverty and well-being, focusing on disparities, is available to influence child-friendly social and budget policies and inform programmes

**Progress:** 1) With completion of the study, results of the collaboration between UNICEF and the Informal Settlement Development Facility of the Egyptian Cabinet, new data and analysis on child multidimensional poverty in slums and unplanned areas are available to inform partners’ urban programmes and policies. The launch and dissemination is planned for early 2014.

2) A macro-micro economic model for the simulation of the potential impact of the energy subsidy reform and of social protection responses on child poverty has been prepared in the framework of a research collaboration between the Ministry of Finance, CAPMAS, the Poverty and Economic Policy Network and UNICEF. The preliminary results of the study are under review, and the follow up of the study will be discussed among the partners, including policy design. Changes in the management and staff of partners are affecting the completion of the research phases of the collaboration.

3) UNICEF continues to build capacity of research and evaluation on child development areas. In that regard, UNICEF resumed its support to Helwan University for the year 2013-2014 with the aim of completing the institutionalization of the Research and Evaluation diploma. This support is provided against a results framework indicating measures for sustainability and use of research. The Agreement with the University was updated and will be approved in January 2014, with planned results to be available in April 2014. Research of the diploma will focus on child and family development topics.

### IR 4500/A0/04/805/003 Strategic partnerships are forged and strengthened to positively influence social beliefs of families, care takers and communities related to child care and gender perceptions

**Progress:** Two new campaigns were initiated in the last six months of 2013 to positively influence social beliefs related to child care, rights and gender perceptions. The first addressed public positions on FGM/C in the country and the second addressed child health and nutrition. Meanwhile, other key campaigns addressing societal norms on violence against children within schools, the home and communities at large continued.

1) A comprehensive communication strategy was developed in partnership with the National Population Council and NGOs to guide a
long-term multi-sectoral C4D plan in child relevant topics in the country. The plan included mobilizing partners around FGM/C to reverse negative public positions that recently surfaced in the country. A questions and answers publication for Muslim religious leaders was further published in partnership with Al-Azhar University. The publication refuted incorrect medical and theological arguments used by FGM/C supporters. The participatory approach for its development and its wide dissemination renewed the momentum and contributed to repositioning FGM/C as a socially rejected practice. Messages used to engage with social and religious local networks will support the ongoing community interventions undertaken by child protection programme and policy advocacy efforts.

2) The analysis of social and behavioural data around violence against children was completed and used to develop a social values framework. It includes a comprehensive set of tools that contributes to decreasing the violent practices in kindergartens and primary schools. The key messages included in the Egyptian version of the Facts for Life were integrated in the edutainment kindergarten kit developed for children aged 2-6 years. It will be used in 3,000 kindergartens, out of 11,000 NGOs affiliated with Ministry of Social Affairs. The development process of the kit was inclusive of different beneficiaries included kindergarten facilitators and administrators, families and children in remote areas. In addition to violence, the kit covers practices such as nutrition and hygiene.

On-track
IR 4500/A0/04/805/004 Public knowledge on children's rights is increased among the general population, including adolescents and young people
Progress: Media knowledge and capacities for reporting on child rights issues were strengthened through UNICEF social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter & YouTube). UNICEF posts were shared by both the public and the press and the UNICEF Egypt platforms were able to reach 1,500,000 social media users in the second half of 2013, with an average monthly reach of around 221,000 people (the highest number reached was in July 2013: 523,000 people). Facebook likes rose from 83,693 likes on 1 June to 145,377 on 31 December.

Child and youth related issues, including the most significant facts and statistics, were presented in simple and creative ways to project the situation of children with special focus on the most deprived.

Live coverage was also promoted on UNICEF social media platforms for the most significant UNICEF-supported events and happenings advocating for child rights.

UNICEF coordinated the consultations with Egyptian young people for the My World Campaign, gathering over 13,000 votes through online and off-line activities.

On-track
IR 4500/A0/04/805/005 Strengthened private sector partnerships
Progress: In spite of the current economic difficulties faced by Egypt, a new strategic partnership was developed with Rotary Egypt, for the support of the UNICEF’s household water connection programme “Water for Life”.

The fundraising initiatives were aligned with UNICEF Social Media, a potentially powerful platform to give visibility to UNICEF’s work in Egypt.

On-track
PC 110 - Cross-Sectoral Costs / Management

On-track
PCR 4500/A0/04/800 New Element
Progress: Support services to all programmes were on-track throughout 2013. The political and security environments generated many challenges and imposed constraints on implementation of activities and the support provided; nevertheless, the services remained on track. Targets in areas such as Financial Management, Human Capacity Development, staff safety, and efficiency of ICT systems, governance, reduction in overall operations costs and gaining higher efficiency were successfully met. Office systems, structures and resources were available and maintained to provide staff with an enabling and safe work environment.

On-track
IR 4500/A0/04/800/001 Governance and Systems
Progress: The office was audited in May 2013 and the audit report received in September 2013 with an overall satisfactory evaluation. Staff knowledge in VISION has made a marked improvement over 2012 through continuous efforts on learning and the in-house expertise of super users. Bank reconciliations are on track as well as other financial and accounting clearance activities to comply with corporate standards. IT enhancements/investments continue to prepare the office for upcoming UNICEF-wide IT priorities. ICT systems are effectively managed as specified in global guidelines with periodic maintenance performed on server systems and workstations. CMT monitored important aspects of office implementation and performance indicators like DCTs, utilization of funds and office and staff issues. The statutory office structures (CMT, CRB, SAP, CRC, JCC, SA and HRDC) are in place and working satisfactorily. The Table of Authority (ToA) was recently updated to reflect staff changes and employed the latest format as per DFAM. There are currently no segregation of duties (SoD) conflicts.
IR 4500/A0/04/800/002 Financial Resources and Stewardship

**Progress:** Year-end closure activities were on track and completed successfully. Financial benchmarks in terms of cash flow liquidity, clearing of GL accounts, bank reconciliations, and NEP registers/inventory are completed in a timely manner. DCT advances are closely followed by the section and monitored by CMT. As of 31 December 2013, DCTS outstanding greater than 9 months are at 1 per cent and 6-9 months are at 5 per cent. Financial resource utilization rates were as follows: Regular Resources (RR) (96 per cent), Other Resources Regular (ORR) (83 per cent) and Other Resources Emergency (ORE) (89 per cent).

IR 4500/A0/04/800/003 Human Capacity

**Progress:** The Human Resources function progressed well in providing support to the LCO within the areas of recruitment, staff training, and orientation of new staff joining the Country Office, as well as payroll implementation. The Local Training Committee coordinated staff training activities and provided feedback to officer management.

The gender statistics of the staff are 65 per cent female and 35 per cent males, overall, with a breakdown of 70 per cent female and 30 per cent male for local staff and 33 per cent female and 67 per cent male for IP staff.

The office prioritized staff security considering the current political and security environment in Egypt. A working from home modality was employed on a number of occasions to ensure staff security and reduce their movement during peak periods of tension. The office security arrangements were assessed by the RSA in November 2013 who commended the efforts taken so far and made additional recommendations that the office is following up on.
**Effective Governance Structure**

Office priorities and objectives were defined in the Annual Management Plan (AMP), prepared with section chiefs and shared with all staff. The AMP included the key office priorities as well as specific priorities for each section. The office statutory committee’s membership list and terms of reference were contained in the AMP.

Oversight structures were in place in the form of statuary office committees, which met throughout the year; The Country Management Team (CMT) met eight times, the Contracts Review Committee (CRC) met 23 times (35 cases reviewed), Property Survey Board (PSB) met four times, Human Resources Development Committee (HRDC) met 3 times, Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) met three times, and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Governance met three times.

CMT regularly reviews management indicators on programme implementation, funding utilizations, Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs), fund mobilization and management as well as clearing the audit response plan.

The office was audited by the Office of Internal Audit and Investigations (OIAI) in May 2013 and the office received satisfactory audit ratings in Governance and Operations. The audit response plan was sent to OIAI to respond to the audit report after being cleared by the CMT in November 2013.

**Strategic Risk Management**

The Office Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is up-to-date and has reflected the latest staff changes. Moreover, given the volatile political and security environment in Egypt, there were 16 days in 2013 where staff were advised to work from home. Communication trees and links, as well as remote access to VISION, worked as planned; this was a real test of the BCP plan and its components. Additionally the IT Disaster Recovery Plan (which is a core component of the BCP) was also maintained and updated accordingly in 2013.

The impact of the political transition on children and programme activities was regularly monitored and adjustments made. The Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plan was updated, and the office also participated in updating the UN-wide contingency plan for pandemic influenza. In 2013, the office responded to the issue of detention of children and also scaled up its response to the evolving humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt.

**Evaluation**

The results of a Country Programme Evaluation (CPE), completed in May 2013, informed the preparation of the new Country Programme Document, the Management Plan and the Action Plan. The CPE completed the evaluation plan of the previous country programme, at the end of which all programme components were evaluated. The CPE followed a participatory approach, involving UNICEF staff, implementing partners and stakeholders, and incorporated the views of both duty bearers and right holders. The RO supported the CPE in different stages of its implementation. To strengthen the use of evaluation by UNICEF management and, to the maximum extent possible, its partners, the management response to the CPE was completed in December 2013 and approved by the CMT. The recommendations were largely reflected in the UNICEF programme components.

During the reporting period, to respond to some of the recommendations of the CPE, UNICEF took a series of measures to strengthen its internal M&E functions. The Programmes’ Results framework were thoroughly revised and completed, with a special focus on the means of verification and indicators to better assess the change produced by the programme interventions. The RO assisted ECO in the preparation of a strategy for monitoring and evaluating programme results, a strategy which complements the different M&E tools developed by the office. A more in-depth plan to strengthen the performance and process of M&E systems of different CO programmes is planned for the coming year.

A monitoring system based on the MoRES approach is being carried out for the child survival component of the programme, while preparatory work is on-going for the education programme.
A comprehensive five-year Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) was developed during the preparation of the new cycle Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and will guide and coordinate the overall plan for new studies, surveys and evaluations. The 2013 annual IMEP, which bridges two programme cycles, was quarterly updated and shared with the CMT. The annual IMEPs are planned and developed to directly respond to the needs of the programme, for programmatic activities and to support advocacy, or contribute to enhance the knowledge on the situation of children in the country. TORs for all evaluations and key studies are shared with the RO for revision and clearance, and evaluators are selected against a transparent and objective bidding process. All research and evaluations are conducted in collaboration with national partners.

To strengthen the capacity of evaluation within the country, UNICEF continued to support two new professional Diplomas (taught in Arabic) on Research and Evaluation in Assiut and Helwan universities. The diploma is fully institutionalized in Assiut and is currently being institutionalized in Helwan University. Two complete curricula with topics relevant to child rights, results based and evidence based approaches were developed in both universities. The Country Office continues its support to Helwan University for the year 2013-14 with the aim of supporting a complete institutionalization of the learning programme in that university. Currently UNICEF support is provided against a consolidated results framework indicating measures for sustainability and use of research.

### Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

Connectivity in the Country Office for data/voice/video traffic continued to be acquired through leased lines from a local Internet Service Provider (ISP), which provides the office with credible and reliable service, at competitive costs. 3G connections have been added in 2013 as backup solution for both HTTP and IPSEC traffic. Wireless network is also available in the office and is placed completely outside the office LAN.

The hardware upgrade plan was prepared and implemented in a timely manner to ensure the office equipment is in line with the life cycle as recommended by the guidelines of the Information Technology Solutions and Services Division (ITSSD).

All network switches in the data centre have been upgraded to Giga switches. Additional UPS was installed in the data centre to provide power redundancy to all servers which are equipped with two power supplies each. In line with the PSB guidelines obsolete laptops have been disposed of and as per PSB recommendation, obsolete equipment but in working condition was donated to implementing partners and ICT support was provided, when needed, to operationalize the equipment.

As part of the BCP preparedness activity, the office is equipped with iDirect, BGAN and Thuraya Phones. Email Remote connectivity is made available to all staff via Internotes configuration and Staff with access to VISION can connect through CISCO AnyConnect.

The ICT Disaster Recovery Plan (ICT-DRP) is part of the Business Continuity Plan of the office and is prepared following the standard template and guidelines. Emergency scenarios are well defined with mitigation measures for each work process. The ICT-DRP was updated and maintained throughout the year.

ICT SLA and Service Catalogue were developed in 2013. All new ITSSD Guidelines and roll outs were implemented in a timely manner.

The Egypt Country Office has been identified, by NYHQ and with coordination with MENARO, as a pilot office for SEP (v12) and a mission from NYHQ took place in May 2013 for testing and implementation purposes.

The ICT Officer attended the PRINCE2 training and passed the Foundation and Practitioner exams. MS Office 2010 training sessions were delivered in 2013 to interested staff by the ICT Officer. ICT Support was provided by the ICT Officer to the Lebanon office in the fourth quarter of 2013 for more than 2 weeks and very positive feedback was received from that mission.

The ICT Governance committee continued its activities to ensure that management of the ICT function...
conforms to the UNICEF ICT strategy, and that ICT policies, procedures, standards and guidelines are adhered to.

UNICEF ECO is an active member of the UN Inter-Agency ICT working group, which serves as a coordination and discussion forum for all country-level ICT matters of common interest. During 2013, a task was assigned to the group to provide a comparative analysis of possible ECS solutions for UN in Egypt in consultation with UNDSS, which was done and submitted to the SMT.

### Fund-raising and Donor Relations

For the country programme, 2007-30 June 2013, close to 90 per cent of the OR ceiling was raised. At the start of the country programme on 1 July 2013, approximately US$3 million OR was carried over.

New OR funds received in 2013 amounted to US$10.3 million, of which US$5 million was for the emergency response for Syrian refugees and two rounds of polio NIDs. Over 60 per cent of the emergency funds against the Regional Response Plans (RRP) 4 and 5 were received, as well as all the funds required for the emergency polio NIDs.

Efforts to secure private sector funding for WASH programme activities continued. A new agreement with Rotary Egypt was signed for a three-year partnership to mobilize resources for the 1.3 million households without water connections in Egypt.

All donor reports were sent on time, and the quality of the reports remained high. The MENA Donor Report Quality Assessment exercise rated two Egypt reports: a report selected at random by the Regional Office (SC/2012/0202) for the UK National Committee and a self-selected report (SC/2012/012) for the French National Committee, as “Exemplary,” with scores of 85 per cent and 91 per cent, respectively.

The office continued to maintain close contacts with donors and regularly attended the monthly meeting of the Development Partners Group and the sub-group meetings.

### Management of Financial and Other Assets

The office was audited in 2013 by OIAI and the report concluded with six audit recommendations, which are to be addressed by the close of the first quarter of 2014.

Office closure activities are on track and all required schedules have been submitted on time, and monthly follow up on closure activities have kept balances in intermediate GL accounts under control and ultimately cleared year-end closure deadlines. Bank reconciliations continued to be completed accurately on time.

The office continued to maintain optimal cash balances in the bank at month end as per optimization guidelines issued by NYHQ and all required reports were uploaded online on the bank optimization website. Requests for replenishments were issued after consultation with NYHQ to ensure the most advantageous exchange rates are being secured.

With regards to financial resource utilization, the office followed up to ensure proper and timely funds utilization. As of 31 December 2013, the fund utilization rates were as follows: RR (96 per cent), ORR (83 per cent) and ORE (89 per cent).

### Supply Management

The procurement actions handled by the Supply unit in 2013 totalled US$22,237,000 (compared to US$2,540,000 in 2012) in value, as shown below:

1- Local procurement: totalled US$1,755,000 (compared to US$968,000 in 2012), of which US$1,355,000 was for programme supplies and US$400,000 for procurement of Services (institutional contracts)
2- Offshore procurement: totalled US$2,340,000 (compared to US$241,900 in 2012)
3- Procurement service for the government: totalled US$18,142,000 (compared to US$1,330,000 in 2012).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Type</th>
<th>2013 Value USD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Offshore</td>
<td>2,340,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1,282,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement Services for Government</td>
<td>18,142,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational supplies</td>
<td>73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services (institutional contract)</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,237,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The office continued to procure HIV medications and test kits for the National Aids Programme of the Ministry of Health. The total value of this procurement in 2013 totalled US$245,000.

The office also continued to handle procurement services for the Ministry of Health to the value of US$18,142,000, mainly for the procurement of vaccines. The above amount covered the procurement of DTP-HePB-Hib, which is new vaccine in Egypt, DTP and Polio.

New Long Term Agreements (LTAs) for video production, video graphics and video motions were finalized and issued in 2013. Existing LTAs covering printing, design, translation, English editing, Arabic editing and still photography have been used efficiently, particularly the printing LTA that enabled the office to respond urgently to the emergency polio NIDs.

New suppliers have been identified to cover new and strategic areas of procurement, such as medical equipment and medical supplies. Suppliers with the capacity to produce large quantities of school furniture were awarded contracts in 2013 after competitive bidding processes.

The office finalized and submitted the Supply plan in a timely manner. Approximately 99 per cent of the planned items were processed and procurement action was taken within 2 weeks of supply requisition approval. Due to additional unplanned requests received from the government, the Syrian crises and the receipt of additional related funding, more offshore and local procurement was undertaken than planned.

The supply unit continued working with Implementing Partners for capacity building. In cooperation with education section, the supply unit closely assisted and monitored NGOs in Upper Egypt to conduct competitive and a successful bidding process to select the most appropriate contractor who successfully managed to renovate more than 15 community schools in the agreed time.

The office conducted 54 bids, 11 RFP, 13 ITB and 30 RFQ. RFPs were mainly for institutional contracts (procurement of services).

23 CRC meetings were held in 2013 and 37 cases were discussed. Minutes were finalized and shared with concerned colleagues in a timely manner. The section followed up on the implementation of the CRC recommendations to provide quality assurance for the contracting process.

The office maintained close cooperation on supply and procurement issues and shared existing LTAs with other UN agencies.

The Supply unit also helped other offices (UNICEF Eritrea) in designing and printing jobs and arranging for shipment to Asmara.
Human Resources

100 per cent of the 2012 PASs were completed by the deadline in April 2013 and 100 per cent of the Key Performance and Development Objectives - Phase I PAS, for 2013, were completed by end April 2013. The completion rate for international staff was also 100 per cent for both 2012 PAS, and 2013 PAS Phase I. Mid-year performance related discussions had been conducted for all staff in August and September 2013 (100 per cent completion).

The office handled recruitment cases for 9 positions in 2013: NOC- M&E Officer / NOB- Child Protection Officer / 2 GS-5 - Programme assistants (Adolescence and C4D) / NOB - HIVAIDs Officer/ GS6 - Senior Executive Assistant / NOD - Chief CSD / NOB - Knowledge Management Officer/ and GS6 - Administrative Assistant. In addition to this, the office also managed one TA recruitment during the year (Chief of Operations a.i.).

The office maintained a rolling Learning and Development plan; the HRD committee met three times in 2013 and systematically reviewed staff member development objectives, taking into account Office, Regional and Global learning priorities. Group learning activities were all implemented during the year.

The warden and alert systems were efficiently utilized during turbulent times to account for staff when needed and make sure that staff concerns and needs are assessed and information shared in a timely manner.

The office is committed to the UN Cares and implements the 10 minimum standards on HIV in the work place. The office also maintains a stock of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits with the HR unit for emergency use.

As the office is also supporting the Peer Support Volunteers (PSV) system, two new members were elected in 2013 and will receive the training at the next available opportunity.

A flexible workplace arrangement policy is being implemented.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The Office established in 2012 a number of LTAs that were still valid in 2013 and have been used quite extensively, resulting in reductions of transaction costs (in terms of staff time and bidding processes). These LTAs covered the areas of printing, design, translation, English/Arabic editing, still photography, internet design, video design/production/editing and customs clearance.

In compliance with the corporate decision to phase out Blackberry service for email, it was decided to replace the official Blackberry phones with smart phones, using Lotus Notes Traveller as an email platform. The office underwent a competitive bidding process to procure iPhones (one of the new standard smart phones recognized by ITSD and recommended by RO), which resulted in cost reductions/savings of around $5,495 in the price of the equipment and related services.

The office gradually replaced old A/C units with newer, more efficient ones to reduce electricity charges and improve cost savings.

As part of our commitment to UN Joint Operations, the office continued the use of AMEX travel services (a common service LTA), which is being re-advertised starting 2014 to award a new contract for the same service. In addition all UNICEF LTAs were shared with the OMT as the members have expressed their desire to use them.

Changes in AMP & CPMP

As the Country Office prepared a comprehensive CPMP for the new country programme in 2013, no major changes are envisaged. The increasing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt will require additional staffing support and resourcing, and this will be reflected in the AMP for the coming year.
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMP</td>
<td>Annual Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWP</td>
<td>Annual Work Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>Business Continuity Plan</td>
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<td>BFHI</td>
<td>Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative</td>
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<td>C4D</td>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
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<td>CAPMAS</td>
<td>Central Agency for Public Mobilization &amp; Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHW</td>
<td>Community Health Worker</td>
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<td>CMT</td>
<td>Country Management Team</td>
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<td>CPC</td>
<td>Child Protection Committees</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>CPE</td>
<td>Country Programme Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPMP</td>
<td>Country Programme Management Plan</td>
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<td>CRC</td>
<td>Contracts Review Committee</td>
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<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>DCT</td>
<td>Direct Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>ECO</td>
<td>Egypt Country Office</td>
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<td>ECPN</td>
<td>Egyptian Child Protection Network</td>
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<td>ELCA</td>
<td>Egyptian Lactation Consultant Association</td>
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<td>EPR</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGM/C</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation/cutting</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHU</td>
<td>Family Health Unit</td>
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<td>GoE</td>
<td>Government of Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRDC</td>
<td>Human Resources Development Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information &amp; Communication Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT-DRP</td>
<td>ICT Disaster Recovery Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMEP</td>
<td>Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</td>
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<td>IR</td>
<td>Intermediate Result</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISDF</td>
<td>Informal Settlement Development Facility</td>
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<td>ISP</td>
<td>Internet Service Provider</td>
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<td>ITSSD</td>
<td>Information Technology Solutions and Services Division</td>
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<td>JCC</td>
<td>Joint Consultative Committee</td>
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<td>KFW</td>
<td>German Development Bank</td>
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<td>KM</td>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>LTA</td>
<td>Long Term Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>MNCH</td>
<td>Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health</td>
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<td>MoE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>MoHP</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Population</td>
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<td>MoRES</td>
<td>Monitoring Results for Equity Systems</td>
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<td>MoSY</td>
<td>Ministry of State for Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAQAA</td>
<td>National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation</td>
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<td>NCCCM</td>
<td>National Council for Childhood and Motherhood</td>
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<td>NCRC</td>
<td>National Council for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organization</td>
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<td>NIDS</td>
<td>National Immunization Days</td>
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<td>OIAI</td>
<td>Office of Internal Audit and Investigations</td>
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<td>OOSCI</td>
<td>Out-of-School Children Initiative</td>
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Document Centre
**Evaluation**

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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>Country Programme Evaluation</td>
<td>2013/001</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child protection system: situation in the Arab Republic of Egypt (in Arabic)</td>
<td>2013/003</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Multidimensional Child Poverty in Slums and Unplanned Areas in Egypt</td>
<td>2013/004</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Qualitative Study on Barriers and Bottlenecks to Effective Perinatal Care in Rural Egypt</td>
<td>2013/005</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Mapping of Child and Youth Participation Initiatives in Egypt</td>
<td>2013/006</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female Circumcision between the Incorrect Use of Science and the Misunderstood Doctrine</td>
<td>2013/007</td>
<td>Review</td>
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**Other Publications**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Video documentation of UNICEF Egypt work with Syrian Refugees in KGs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video documentation of UNICEF interventions in pre-primary education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video/ PSA on Violence Against Children - Arabic Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video PSA - Polio Vaccination Public Service Announcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Song on the use of iodized salt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video documentation of UNICEF &amp; Coca-Cola Foundation Water connections project in Assiut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video documentation of UNICEF &amp; Etisalat Water connections project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video on water connection beneficiaries (testimonies)</td>
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<td>Video promo for My World 2015</td>
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