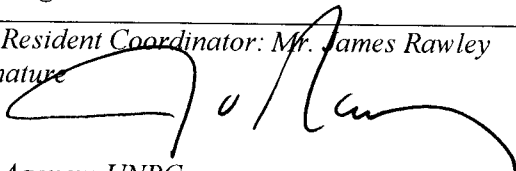
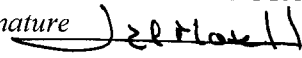


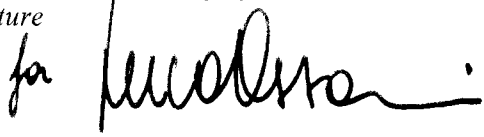


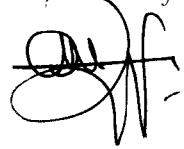


Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN Organizations	National Partners
<p>UN Resident Coordinator: Mr. James Rawley Signature </p> <p>UN Agency: <u>UNRC</u> Date:</p>	<p>Minister: H.E. Dr. Ali El Moselhy Signature </p> <p>Institution: <u>Ministry of Social Solidarity</u> Date</p>
<p>Country Director: Mr. Mounir Tabet Signature </p> <p>UN Agency: <u>UNDP</u> Date:</p>	<p>Minister: H.E Ms. Fayza Aboulnaga Signature </p> <p>Institution: <u>Ministry of International Cooperation</u> Date</p>
<p>Director: Mr. Youssef Qaryouti Signature </p> <p>UN Agency: <u>ILO-SRO</u> Date: 7/6/09</p>	<p>Deputy Assistant Minister for International Cooperation: H.E. Amb. Menha Bakhoun Signature </p> <p>Institution: <u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u> Date</p>
<p>Representative: Ms. Erma Manoncourt </p> <p>UN Agency: <u>UNICEF</u> Date:</p>	
<p>Representative: Dr. Ahmed Abdel Latif Signature </p> <p>UN Agency: <u>WHO</u> Date:</p>	

Country: Egypt

Integrated Programme to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Egypt

UNDAF Outcome:

UNDAF 2007 – 2011, Outcome 1: “By 2011, state’s performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved.”

Joint Programme Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Support the capacities of law-makers to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹ into the Egyptian legal framework.

Outcome 2: An implementable National Disability Action Plan is formulated and endorsed by the Government of Egypt.

Outcome 3: A pilot project targeting persons with disabilities is implemented at the community level, through a selected NGO (or a group of NGOs).

Outcome 4: Promote awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities among media and at the community level.

Joint Programme Title: <i>Integrated Programme to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Egypt</i>	Total estimated programme budget: US\$ 1,150,000 Out of which:
Joint Programme Duration: <u>48 months</u> (Start/end dates): 2009-2013	1. Funded budget: US\$ 1,000,000
Fund Management Option: <i>Parallel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Social Solidarity US\$ 800,000• UNDP US\$ 200,000
	2. Unfunded Budget US\$ 150,000

Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN Organizations	National Partners
<p><i>UN Resident Coordinator: Mr. James Rawley</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>UN Agency: <u>UNRC</u></i> <i>Date:</i></p>	<p><i>Minister: H.E. Dr. Ali El Moselhy</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Institution: <u>Ministry of Social Solidarity</u></i> <i>Date</i></p>
<p><i>Country Director: Mr. Mounir Tabet</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>UN Agency: <u>UNDP</u></i> <i>Date:</i></p>	<p><i>Minister: H.E Ms. Fayza Abounaga</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Institution: <u>Ministry of International Cooperation</u></i> <i>Date</i></p>
<p><i>Director: Mr. Youssef Qaryouti</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>UN Agency: <u>ILO-SRO</u></i> <i>Date:</i></p>	<p><i>Deputy Assistant Minister for International Cooperation:</i> <i>H.E. Amb. Menha Bakhoun</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Institution: <u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u></i> <i>Date</i></p>
<p><i>Representative: Ms. Erma Manoncourt</i></p> <p><i>UN Agency: UNICEF</i> <i>Date:</i></p>	
<p><i>Representative: Dr. Ahmed Abdel Latif</i> <i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>UN Agency: <u>WHO</u></i> <i>Date:</i></p>	

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Executive Summary

Supporting the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) reflects a central pillar of the United Nations (UN) commitment to improve the welfare of the most underprivileged segments of the global population. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention) provides a framework to promote and protect the inherent dignity and autonomy of persons with disabilities to support their full and effective participation in society.

The development of a joint programme on disability reinforces the UN Country Team's (UNCT) commitment to fostering equitable human rights for all, and the inclusive sustainable development of the most vulnerable elements of Egypt's population. The programme, in particular, will contribute to improve the standard of living of citizens and upgrade services, in line with the national priorities identified by the Government of Egypt.

Within the context of the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which represents the planning structure for the United Nations System in its support to Egypt's national development priorities, the issue of persons with disabilities has a firm relevance to the following UNDAF Outcome for the 2007-2011 period:

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

Additionally, supporting the rights of persons with disabilities has direct linkages to long-term poverty reduction, as PWDs have been found to be one of the most vulnerable and poverty stricken segments of the population. Disabled people are the poorest of the poor; and yet they are not mentioned in the Millennium Development Goals and are frequently forgotten in poverty reduction plans.

The joint programme will intervene on different levels to support the enrichment of the rights of persons with disabilities:

1. Enhancement of domestic legislation on persons with disabilities. The United Nations support to the enhancement of the Government of Egypt's legislative procedures and laws is a central aspect of the programme. At this purpose, the JP will facilitate the establishment of a Working Group of law makers, including members of the Parliament, and officers from relevant government departments to build a dialogue aimed at translating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Egyptian legal framework, with a focus on the new Disability Act currently under development. In addition, a disability review of general legislation should take place to ensure that none of the provisions of existing legislations and regulations explicitly or inadvertently discriminate against persons with disabilities.

2. Support the Government of Egypt in the formulation of an implementable National Action Plan on Disability. The UNCT will support the Government of Egypt in the formulation of a National Disability Action Plan that will serve as an overarching policy statement setting the national view, direction and priorities to tackle the complex needs of people with disability and their carers. The Action Plan will adopt an implementation-oriented approach and be the product of a process of consultation with all relevant stakeholders. As part of the formulation process, an in depth situation analysis will be conducted.

3. Implementation of a pilot project for PWDs at community level. A pilot project will be implemented at the community level. The project will have firm relevance to the priorities emerged

during the National Action Plan formulation process and will be aimed at improving the quality of services for PWDs in communities. For this purpose, the Steering Committee will issue a Call for Proposals opened for Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

4. Development of an awareness raising/communication strategy. An awareness raising workshop will be organized for media professionals to promote change in the media sector to improve its portrayal of disabled people and encourage media coverage of disability issues. A communication strategy raising awareness at the community level will be also developed.

To achieve substantive results in each of the noted focus areas the United Nations will engage and partner with relevant Government ministries and civil society.

1 Situation Analysis

The World Bank estimates that people with disabilities may account for as many as one-fifth of the world's poor. Disability exacerbates poverty by placing additional strain on families both emotionally and financially. The World Health Organization estimates that as many as 50% of disabilities are preventable and directly linked to poverty, poor nutrition, unfavorable working and living conditions, limited access to vaccination programmes, access to health care (in particular, maternal and child healthcare) poor hygiene, sanitation and inadequate information about the causes of impairments. Conversely, disability contributes to a vicious cycle entangling people into a poverty trap because of the limited access PWDs may have to earning livelihood, education, social activities. For this reason and many other reasons (e.g. projected increase in road traffic crashes) the World Bank predicts massive increases in the number of people with disabilities by year 2020. Finally, the global burden of disease is witnessing an epidemiological transition from infectious diseases towards chronic diseases, which brings increased limitations of functional abilities or 'disability' resulting in increased dependency.

There are at least 400 million disabled people living in developing countries, who represents the most threatened, vulnerable and excluded group on Earth. They are the unseen and most susceptible victims of poverty, famine, war, disease and natural disasters. Often ostracized and excluded by their own communities, they face a precarious existence and a shortened life span, trapped in the cycle of poverty. Disabled adults of working age are 3 times more likely to be unemployed and live in real poverty, while 96-97% of disabled people in developing countries have no access to the rehabilitation services they need to enable them to participate in society. Disabled women are 2-3 times more likely to suffer sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation than non-disabled women. Children who live with a physical, sensory, intellectual or mental health disability are among the most stigmatized and excluded of all children; misunderstanding and fear of children with disabilities result in their marginalization within the family, community, at school, and in the wider society. The discrimination they suffer leads to poor health and education outcomes, affects the self-esteem and chances for participation and interaction with others, and puts them at higher risk for violence, abuse and exploitation. An estimated 98% of disabled children in developing countries receive no education.

In Egypt there is no consensus on the figures on disability. Estimates indicate that 3.4% of the populations are classified as having a disability (Robert L. Metts, 2004, mentions low and high estimates for Egypt as 2,608,500 and 6,979,500 respectively), with approximately 25% of the population affected indirectly, as family members and caregivers of disabled persons. Some other estimates put the figures around 7% to 10%. To underscore the issue of scarcity of data, it is important to underline that people are reluctant to disclose information about the presence of disabled member in their family; if that factor is taken into account, the prevalence of disability

may show an upward surge. This would add up to thousands of people whose lives are affected by the way in which their communities and societies perceive disability or react to it.

There are also problems related to the methodologies used in the surveys and the lack of a consensus over the definitions of disability and PWDs used. With regard to the definition to be adopted, the Convention does not explicitly define the word “disability”, since it is an evolving concept. However, the treaty states that the term “persons with disability” includes persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments that, in the face of various negative attitudes or physical obstacles, may prevent those persons from participating fully in society. The adoption of this definition has significant implications in terms of quantifying the number of persons with disabilities, as future attempts to assess the prevalence of disability in Egypt should be informed by this new definition. While some data on the situation of children with disabilities exists, they are not updated. An analysis of the Egypt Childhood Disability Survey found that less than 20 per cent of children with disabilities in Upper Egypt were benefiting from public services including health, education and social welfare.²

2 Contextual Background and Lessons Learned

2.1 Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme

Disability is increasingly recognized as a human rights issue. The gradual shift in understanding and perception towards a human rights based approach builds upon the emergence of the social model of disability. The social model locates discrimination in society creating the barriers to inclusion and equal rights rather than seeing an individual as the problem - and in need of medical treatment or charity. Disabled people and Disabled People’s Organizations have been the primary advocates for this change. Together they have developed powerful lobby groups calling for specific legal instruments to protect disabled people’s fundamental human rights. This movement has culminated in a process that led to the formulation of the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, and the creation for mechanisms to monitor and support its implementation.

The entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities marked a major milestone in the effort to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. This legal instrument reflects the strong commitment of United Nations to promote effective implementation of the framework articulated in the Convention ensuring the rights guaranteed to PWDs at the Global and National levels, and make a significant difference in the lives of persons with disabilities.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities received its 20th ratification on 3 April 2008, triggering its entry into force, along with its Optional Protocol, in May 2008. The new Convention is a legally binding international Human Rights treaty which becomes part of the United Nations Human Rights machinery. It is the first Convention that has been adopted in this century and the first to be signed in the past 16 years. At present, 57 countries have ratified the

² Children in Six Districts of Upper Egypt: A situation analysis, UNICEF, 2004

Convention, including the Arab Republic of Egypt, which ratified the instrument on 14th April 2008. Those countries that ratified this Convention committed themselves internationally to implement the provisions of this legal text.

The Convention does not create new rights, rather it specifies measures to ensure that disabled people can equally access all of the fundamental rights already stated in previous international conventions. States that sign and ratify the Convention are obliged to implement these measures at a national level. However, implementation of the Convention will only be effective if disability issues are mainstreamed in all development programmes, national policies, laws and regulations.

With the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Government of Egypt (GoE) has affirmed its commitment to implement the provisions of the Convention. The 1975 law No. 39 (“Act”) titled the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is the cornerstone of existing Egyptian legislation on persons with disabilities, and serves as the foundation for the further clarification and enhancement of all future legislation. The Act is designed to assist persons with disabilities to earn their livelihood through government-sponsored training, employment quotas, and job protection. The Act applies to all public employers and private employers with more than 50 employees. The provisions govern: rehabilitation programs and assistance, mandatory participation or loss of social security payments, special vocational and other training, 5% quota in public and private employment, Government-maintained roster of vacant suitable positions, and enforcement and penalties for violation. The main objective of the Act is to delineate a framework for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and their integration into the workforce. The Act defines “disabled” as a person unable to assume or maintain a job on her/his own ability due to muscular, mental, or sensational weakness, since birth or subsequently obtained. The definition is one of few relying on functional ability. Under the Act, the Ministry of Social Solidarity is responsible for: establishing necessary educational and training institutions; monitoring mandatory enrollment in rehabilitation programs; maintaining rosters of rehabilitated persons in the Employment Office; and maintaining rosters of suitable positions. The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) is also responsible for the preparation of policies for persons with disabilities and issues licenses to NGOs providing social services for PWDs.

This commitment is further strengthened by subsequent documents such as the “Cairo Declaration on Supporting Access to Information and Communication Technology Services for Persons with Disabilities” issued in November of 2007 in a conference attended by representatives of 14 Arab Countries as well as the World Health Organization and the International Telecommunication Union. The GoE has already started the process of reviewing the existing legislation on disability and the first draft of a new law on disability has been formulated and shared with the participating UN organizations.

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Egypt points out that poorly targeted social assistance programmes and poor state capacities to accommodate the necessities of the most vulnerable groups is one of the immediate causes of human poverty across significant parts of Egyptian society and the denial of basic economic social and cultural rights. Egypt has a number of groups, which, because of their circumstances, are at extra risk from the problems associated with low incomes and low levels of human development. Their particular conditions create an environment in which they are even less able to fulfill their potential as human beings and for whom the space of making life choices are even smaller than the average citizens. In essence, these groups face a double vulnerability and a double burden – pertaining first to poverty and second to a specific disadvantage or circumstance in their lives which makes their resistance to poverty more

difficult.³ In response, the UNCT has included UNDAF Outcome 1 in Egypt's UNDAF 2007-2011, which addresses improving state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities. As a vulnerable group, PWDs are particularly exposed to marginalization and discrimination and significant attention must be paid to addressing their needs. Although the GoE has placed a high priority on disability, current facilities cover only about 10% of the total number of PWDs and they experience significant problems in employment, education and access to public services; as a result, society is deprived of access to the talents and skills and contribution of this large segment of population.⁴

The programme has a firm relevance to UNDAF outcome 1, as it addresses the protection of a large vulnerable group of Egypt, namely PWDs, both from the point of view of the legal regime protecting their rights and that of equality of access to public services.

2.2 Lessons Learned

The programme is building on the following cornerstones and lessons learned:

- Social Model. Disability should be seen as the result of the interaction between a person and his/her environment, instead of something that resides in the individual as the result of some impairment.
- Active participation of persons with disabilities and other stakeholders. Inadequate stakeholder involvement and consultation is one of the most common reasons for programmes to fail. Every effort should be therefore made to ensure active stakeholder engagement. Accordingly, persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, should be actively engaged in the formulation and implementation of legislation and policies that will affect their lives. Other stakeholders should also be involved; in the case of employment, employers' organizations and trade unions should be consulted to ensure meaningful implementation planning.
- Involvement of families and communities. Important resources exist in the families of disabled persons and in their communities. In helping disabled persons, every effort should be made to keep their families together, to enable them to live in their own communities and to support family and community groups who are working with this objective.
- Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) is an important vehicle for the actual realization of the rights of PWDs stipulated in the Convention. As defined in the Joint position Paper (2004) by ILO, WHO and UNESCO, CBR is "*a strategy that can address the needs of people with disabilities within their communities (...). The strategy promotes community leadership and the full participation of people with disabilities organizations. It promotes multi-sectoral collaboration to support community needs and activities, and collaboration between all groups that can contribute to meeting its goals*". Among the existing CBR tools, are those developed by WHO, which provide guidance for coherent CBR programming. Furthermore, several experiences in Egypt where CBR has been successfully adopted represent sound models from which to draw on.

³ UN Common Country Assessment 2005

⁴ *Ibidem*

- Education. Current estimates suggest that the school enrolment rates of children with disabilities in developing countries are as low as 1 to 3 per cent; therefore, approximately 98 per cent of children with disabilities do not go to school and are illiterate. However, research shows that children, including those with significant disabilities, who are included in regular education, are more likely to finish school, go onto post-secondary education and training, get jobs, earn good incomes and become active members of their communities.
- Employment. In all regions of the world there is a sizeable gap between the working conditions and employment trends of persons with disabilities and those without a disability. Employers often resist hiring persons with disabilities, in the belief that they will be unable to accomplish their tasks and/or that it would be too expensive to hire them. Empirical evidence, however, indicates that persons with disabilities have high performance ratings and job-retention rates, and better attendance records than their non-disabled colleagues. In addition, the cost of accommodating workers with disabilities is often minimal, with most requiring no special accommodation at all. Studies have shown that other benefits accrue to those who employ persons with disabilities, including improved workforce morale and increased customer goodwill.
- Transportation and accessibility. The issues of education, employment, health, accessibility and transportation are interconnected. When persons with disabilities are not integrated into policies and planning related to transport and accessibility, they are often excluded from education, health and employment.

2.3 The Proposed Joint Programme:

The aim of the proposed joint programme is to help Egypt fully realize the rights of persons with disabilities, in the light of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In this context, the JP will serve as a framework to translate the Convention into practice.

Disability is an issue that affects individuals on every dimension throughout their life; given the complexity and multifaceted nature of the problem, the programme will approach the issue of persons with disabilities through a multi-level intervention.

1. The JP will promote the translation of the Convention into national law. A workshop will be organized with the aim of raising awareness among law-makers, including members of the Parliament and officers from relevant departments as to the specifics of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In particular, specific working sessions will be devoted to discuss the final draft of the proposed amendment to the Egyptian law regarding the rights of persons with disabilities and the consistency of existing laws and regulations with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2. The JP will provide technical assistance to the formulation of a National Action Plan on Disability that will provide a long term roadmap highlighting the pragmatic steps that the Government of Egypt should take to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities into all areas of development. The Action Plan will provide a practical outline for implementation. During the first phase of the formulation process an in depth situation analysis will be conducted; the situation analysis will include:

- epidemiological assessment;

- intervention assessment to obtain a clear view of the range of the existing and potential interventions;
- assessment of the existing policy environment;
- stakeholder analysis.

The final document will set out programmes, overarching actions and activities with related costs and timeframe. The document will be disseminated among stakeholders like government departments, civil society organizations and relevant community stakeholders.

3. As part of the implementation of the National Action Plan, the JP will implement a pilot project at the community level on disabilities through a selected NGO; for this purpose, the Steering Committee will issue a Call for Proposals opened to local and international NGOs based in Egypt, as well as groups of NGOs. The Call for Proposals will be launched via different thematic 'windows' for applications, corresponding to the following priority areas:

- Inclusive education
- Inclusive health
- Inclusive employment
- Community-based rehabilitation
- Transportation
- Accessibility

The thematic windows might be subject to changes according to the priorities emerged during the formulation of the National Action Plan. The aim of the Call is selecting a project that can be replicated or 'scaled-up'. Application guidelines and evaluation criteria will be subject to approval by the Programme Management Committee prior to publication, and will be written to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all project proposals. A national UNV Specialist will be recruited to manage the pilot project and mobilise volunteers from the community during its full duration. His/her main role will be to provide guidance and support to the project staff and ensure that the goals and objectives of the pilot project are met at the end of the year. In addition, he/she will serve as an advocate for volunteerism to support persons living with disabilities.

4. A workshop will be organized to raise awareness among media professionals on the rights of persons with disabilities; the goal of the workshop is to train media professionals on general issues concerning PWDs and make them vehicles of awareness. The event will be aimed at encouraging the media to commit themselves to promoting positive images of persons with disabilities in different capacities.

Particular importance will be placed on the development of a communication strategy through media, fact sheets, public relations materials, press releases, etc., to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices and promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities, as required by the Convention, Art 8.

3 Results Framework

3.1 Summary of Results Framework

Output 1.1 Establishment of an Advisory Board of experts in disability that will provide technical assistance to the programme throughout its implementation and will be directly involved in the development of the new National Law on Disability and in the formulation of the National Action Plan. The Advisory Board will also provide a channel of communication with NGOs/DPO, employers and trade unions, as well as other partners for development.

The Advisory Board Members will be jointly selected by MoSS and participating UN Agencies. The Advisory Board will provide policy advice, lesson learned and make recommendations throughout the implementation of the programme.

Output 1.2 A workshop will be organized for law-makers, including members of the Parliament, and officers from relevant government departments, with the purpose of promoting a dialogue on how to develop, consistently with the Convention, the national legislation. The workshop's focus will be the new law amending the existing legislation on disability already drafted. Stakeholder involvement will be ensured through a Forum of NGOs, DPOs and activists. A web-based platform will be established to bring them together in a 'community of disability actors', providing an open forum to share views and information, and to collate information about existing initiatives for PWDs.

In order to ensure DPOs/NGOs legitimate participation to the law making process and to the formulation of the National Action Plan, the Forum will elect a coordinator who will be invited to take part to the Working Group on the legislation and on the Task Force working on the National Action Plan. The establishment of a Forum will also serve the purpose of facilitating the formation of a coalition of civil society organizations that might remain active after the end of the programme.

Output 2.1 The UNCT will support the GoE in the formulation of an implementation-oriented National Disability Action Plan. A Task Force will be appointed by the Minister of Social Solidarity with the mandate of developing a draft of the Action Plan including situation analysis and detailing programmes, positive actions and activities, related costs and timeframe. The Taskforce will include representatives of other relevant Ministries and government bodies, as well as members of the Advisory Board. The Forum of NGOs/DPOs and activists formed under Output 1.1 will actively participate to the formulation process through an elected representative. The Task Force will be provided with funding to finance data gathering and gap analyses if necessary.

Output 3.1 Under this output, a call for proposals, opened to both national and international NGOs, will be launched to select a project proposal on inclusive education, employment and/or health to be implemented at the community level. A Call for Proposals will provide approximately 100.000 dollars in funding to support concrete interventions in the indicative priority areas that can be replicated or 'scaled-up'. Application guidelines and evaluation criteria will be subject to approval by the Programme Management Committee prior to publication, and will be written to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all project proposals.

Output 4.1 Under this output, a workshop will be organized for media professionals to improve media knowledge of general disability issues, with emphasis on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The goal of this output is to encourage media to commit themselves to the portrayal of positive images of persons with disabilities, and promote more constructive and analytical coverage of issues which specifically concern disabled people and their carers.

The success of this output will be measured by more frequent and more analytical articles and/or TV/radio programmes concerning PWDs and reflecting the social model of disability, as well as the rights -based approach.

Output 4.2 The JP includes a communication component aimed at raising awareness on the issue of PWDs and instigate a dialogue at community level through the dissemination of informative toolkits among concerned target groups like community and religious leaders, health professionals and schools. As part of the overall communication strategy, two specific components focusing on children with disabilities and employment will be developed.

3.2 The Work Plan and Budget

A detailed work plan and budget will be elaborated during the inception phase and attached as an annex to the JP document.

3.3 Annual reviews

The annual review of the JP, will be done collectively by the national partner and participating UN organizations. The JP Manager will produce one single annual narrative progress report based on the inputs from the different agencies. The focal points in the UN Participating Organizations will provide the JP Manager with all the necessary information to prepare such report. The JP Manager will produce the consolidated narrative and financial report. On receipt of the consolidated report, the RC will convene at least one annual Steering Committee meeting to review progress and conduct annual planning for all activities covered in the results framework, monitoring and evaluation plans covered by this joint programme. Based on the lessons learnt from a review of the risks and assumptions and implementation progress achieved, JP management will prepare a detailed work plan and revised budget with the necessary adjustments made. The SC will approve in writing the new work plan and budget. The findings of the annual reports will be incorporated in the UNDAF.

Table 1 Summary of Results Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1 'By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved'										
Joint Programme Outcome 1: Support the capacities of law-makers to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Egyptian legal framework										
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Responsible UN organization	Reference to Agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame				
						Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Total
<p>1.1 Advisory Board established and meetings held</p> <p>N. of members of the Advisory Board</p> <p>N. of meetings of the Advisory Board held</p> <p>Baseline: No Advisory Board on disability currently active</p>	Advisory Board members identified and appointed and meetings held	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Identify experts</i></p> <p><i>Define structure, mandate, responsibilities and functions of the Advisory Board</i></p> <p><i>Submit list of candidates to MoSS</i></p> <p><i>Appointment of Advisory Board members.</i></p> <p><i>Organize meetings of the Advisory Board</i></p>	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
<p>1.2 Establishment of a Working group on "Translating the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into Egyptian legal framework",</p>	An online forum of NGOs, DPOs and activists is opened and involved, through a coordinator, in the workshop.	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Activate and maintain an online Forum for discussion of NGOs, DPOs and Activists.</i></p> <p><i>Facilitate the identification of a coordinator among the members of the Forum who will be invited to take part to the Working Group</i></p>	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000

<p>workshop held and new law reflecting the Convention drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>N. of meetings of the Working Group held</p> <p>A draft law reflecting the Convention is formulated</p> <p>Online forum created and functioning</p> <p>N. of users of the online forum</p> <p>Baseline No Working Group on translating the UN Convention into domestic law established.</p> <p>A first draft of the Law already formulated and shared with the participating Organizations</p>	<p>A Working Group on "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Legislation" is established. The meetings of the Working Group are held and a final draft law is formulated</p>	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Establish a Working Group of relevant actors among law makers (including members of the Parliament) and officers from government departments, define structure, responsibilities and functions of the Working Group</i></p> <p><i>Select and appoint one expert on disability to facilitate the workshop</i></p> <p><i>Recruit one consultant to prepare background documents and the final draft law</i></p> <p><i>Organize the workshop</i></p>	30,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	70,000
	<p>Sessions on achieving equal employment opportunities through legislation are held</p>	ILO	<i>Core mandate</i>		<p><i>Provide technical expertise on inclusive employment (ILO guidelines for policy makers and drafters of legislation 'Achieving Equal Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities through Legislation')</i></p>	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000
	<p>Training on health and rehabilitation for PWDs within a larger framework addressing all aspects of inclusion delivered.</p>	WHO	<i>WHO Corporate Strategy - Strategic directions 1,2,3,4</i>		<p><i>Provide technical expertise on Health and Rehabilitation for PWDs</i></p>	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	<p>Training on children living with disabilities delivered</p>	UNICEF			<p><i>Provide technical expertise on issues related to children living with disabilities.</i></p>	1,875	1,875	1,875	1,875	7,500
	TOTAL						85,625	75,625	65,625	65,625

UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved'										
Joint Programme Outcome 2: National Action Plan on Persons with Disabilities formulated and endorsed.										
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Responsible UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame				
<p>2.1 An implementable National Disability Action Plan is prepared in consultation with all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>N. of PWDs Organizations and other stakeholders consulted</p> <p>Situation analysis conducted</p> <p>A first draft of the National Action Plan is prepared after 8 months from the establishment of the Task Force</p> <p>A multi-sectoral and gender sensitive National Action Plan is finalized and endorsed by the GoE within 1 year from the establishment of the Task Force.</p>	<p>A Task Force is established; PWDs, through their representative organizations are engaged in the formulation process; the National Action Plan, including situation analysis, is formulated</p>	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Identify members of the Taskforce, define structure and responsibilities</i></p> <p><i>Facilitate the identification of a coordinator in the Forum of NGOs/DPOs who will be part of the Task Force</i></p> <p><i>Appointment of a Task Force</i></p> <p><i>Recruit consultant to draft the Action Plan</i></p> <p><i>Conduct in-depth situation analysis</i></p> <p><i>Formulate the Action Plan, detail programmes, activities, costs and timeframe</i></p>	30,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	90,000
	<p>The National Disability Action Plan contains significant provisions concerning PWDs and employment.</p>	ILO	<i>Core mandate</i>		<p><i>Technical assistance for development of National Action Plan provided: vocational assessment (support scheme to skills training); promotion of job-seeking skills (good practice guide on Skills development through CBR); training for economic empowerment, gender and entrepreneurship; strengthen the role of the Public Employment Services and Private Employment Agencies on placement of job-seekers; support employers on managing disability at the workplace</i></p>	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250

<p>The National Action Plan document is disseminated among stakeholders like government departments and civil society organizations.</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>No comprehensive strategy on disability has been formulate in Egypt</p>	<p>The National Disability Action Plan is based on in depth situation analysis and contains significant provisions concerning health and rehabilitation for PWDs</p>	WHO	<i>WHO Corporate Strategy - Strategic directions 1,2,3,4</i>		<i>Technical assistance for development of National Action Plan provided</i>	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	<p>The National Disability Action Plan is based on analysis of situation of children with disabilities, and contains good provision for their improved access to services and inclusion in society.</p>	UNICEF			<p><i>Review of recent data on children with disabilities in Egypt</i></p> <p><i>Technical assistance for development of the National Action Plan provided</i></p>	1,875	1,875	1,875	1,875	7,500
	TOTAL						44,375	44,375	29,375	29,375

UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved'										
Joint Programme Outcome 3: A pilot project targeting persons with disabilities is implemented at the community level through a selected NGO (or a group of NGOs)										
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Responsible UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame				
<p>3.1 Call for proposal launched, Ngo selected and funded, oversight on the implementation provided</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1 Call for Proposals prepared and launched</p> <p>N. of proposals received</p> <p>Meetings with the implementing NGO held</p> <p>Field visits conducted</p> <p>Progress indicators</p> <p>Baselines</p> <p>A number of NGOs are already active in the field of disability in Egypt</p>	<p>Calls launched, reviewed and project contracted</p> <p>Oversight on the implementation of the project provided</p>	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Call for proposals and guidelines prepared</i></p> <p><i>Call for proposals launched, reviewed and project funded</i></p> <p><i>Define and establish monitoring system</i></p> <p><i>Organize periodic meetings with the implementing NGO.</i></p> <p><i>Conduct field visits</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation of the project</i></p>		100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
	TOTAL						100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000

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

Joint Programme Outcome 4: Promote awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities among media and at the community level.

JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Responsible UN organization ⁵	Responsible UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*				Total
<p>4.1 Awareness raising workshop for media professionals held</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>N. of attendees</p> <p>Evaluation of workshops by participants reflecting quality of the workshop and participants' perception of information provided. (80% participants give positive feedback)</p> <p>Statements of commitment by the media to the portrayal of positive images of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Increased coverage of issues which specifically concern disabled people and their carers.</p>	Media professionals trained on Persons with Disabilities	UNDP	<i>UNDP CPAP Outcome 01</i>	MoSS	<p><i>Assess training needs, prepare the training program and selection of participants among media professionals.</i></p> <p><i>Training of selected participants through a 2 days workshop</i></p>	<p>20,000</p>				20,000

<p>4.2 A communication strategy raising awareness on PWDs is designed and implemented</p> <p>A package of communication and training material that can be used by NGOs/DPOs at the community level is developed</p> <p>N. of communication kits distributed .</p>	Design an integrated communication kit in Arabic	UNDP			<p><i>Research communication tools employed by previous experiences addressing PWDs</i></p> <p><i>A social communication kit on PWDs including printed material as well as additional products that would promote awareness on PWDs in a culturally appropriate manner is prepared and disseminated</i></p> <p><i>Develop and implement a distribution strategy</i></p>	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000
	Development of Social communication strategy section on children	UNICEF			<p><i>Technical assistance to the development of the child section of the communication strategy and materials</i></p>	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000

	A communication campaign targeting human resource development, labour standards, labour law, gender, child labour, social finance, human rights, campaign & communications and ethics & diversity		ILO		<p><i>An ILO package of communication and training material is used</i></p> <p><i>The ILO disability equality training programme (DET), is adapted and utilized to facilitate an understanding of disability issues</i></p> <p><i>Organize 2 workshops to raise awareness and provide guidance on how to include disability issues into diverse areas of training including a network of DET facilitators</i></p>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	TOTAL					67,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	210,000
JOINT PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT						20,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	200,000
	UNDP Cost recovery (General Management Support 3% + Implementation Support Services 2%)									39,300.97
Grand Total										1,150,000

4 Management and Coordination Arrangements

4.1 Coordination

The coordination of the joint programme will be a shared responsibility between the following coordination bodies:

- A National Steering Committee (NSC), and
- A Programme Management Committee (PMC)

The NSC's role is to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the programme. The NSC members will include the Minister of Social Solidarity, the UN Resident Coordinator, a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of International Cooperation and the Heads of participating UN Organizations. The RC and the Minister of Social Solidarity will co-chair the NSC. Other representatives and observers can be invited by the co-chairs. The NSC should meet twice a year and whenever required and will make decisions by consensus.

The PMC's role is to provide operational coordination to the Joint Programme. The membership will consist of implementing Participating UN Organizations of the Joint Programme and relevant Government Counterparts. The designated representative of MoSS and UNDP (lead Agency) will co-chair the PMC. Experts and observers can be invited to the PMC meetings. The PMC will normally meet quarterly, but may have to meet more often depending on the need to address issues related directly to management and implementation of the programme.

The two committees may wish to organize occasional joint meetings to enhance communication between the oversight and operational coordination functions.

The responsibilities of the NSC will be:

- a. Reviewing and adopting the Terms Of Reference and Rules of Procedures of the NSC and modify them, as necessary
- b. Approving the strategic direction for the implementation of the Joint Programme
- c. Approving the documented arrangements for management and coordination
- d. Approving the annual work plan and budgets as well as making necessary adjustments to attain the anticipated outcomes
- e. Reviewing and endorsing the Annual Consolidated Joint Programme Report, as well as the Final Evaluation Report prepared by the Programme Manager, and providing strategic comments and decisions and communicating this to the Participating UN Organizations.
- f. Suggesting corrective actions to emerging strategic and implementation problems.

The responsibilities of the PMC will include:

- a. Ensuring operational coordination
- b. Managing the programme resources to achieve the outcomes and outputs defined in the programme
- c. Establishing adequate reporting mechanisms in the programme

- d. Integrating work plans, budgets, reports and other programme related documents. Providing technical and substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plans
- e. Agreeing on re-allocations and budget revisions and make recommendations to the NSC as appropriate
- f. Addressing management and implementation problems
- g. Identifying emerging lessons learnt
- h. Establishing communication and public information plans

NSC and PMC shall integrate their work under the UNDAF thematic structure already in place in Egypt. The two committees may organize occasional joint meetings to enhance communication between the oversight and operational coordination functions. The RC Office will support the NSC by providing technical support to the lead Agency when requested during the joint programme life span and also organizing and facilitating NSC meetings.

UN Country Team

UNDP

UNDP will be the lead Agency for the proposed joint programme.

UNDP will contribute to Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4

WHO

WHO's approach to disability is public health approach incorporating three pillars:

1. Secondary prevention, through legislation and victim services
2. Data collection for the sake of better planning, monitoring and evaluation, through the wealth of tools accredited within the UN system including WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and ICF for children and youth (ICF-CY).
3. Evidence-based intervention as per WHO normative standards and guidelines.

WHO will contribute to Outcome 1, 2, 3, 4.

ILO

Decent work is the ILO's primary goal for everyone, including persons with disabilities. The ILO has worked for over 50 years to promote skills development and employment opportunities for people with disabilities based on the principles of equal opportunity, equal treatment, mainstreaming into vocational rehabilitation and employment services programmes and community involvement.

The principle of non-discrimination is increasingly emphasized as disability issues have come to be seen as human rights issues. The ILO works to achieve this goal through promoting labour standards, advocacy, knowledge-building on the training and employment of people with disabilities and technical cooperation services and partnerships, both within the ILO and externally.

The ILO has undertaken in a number of countries a comprehensive disability audit of general and disability-specific legislation, in line with the provisions of the ILO Convention No. 159 and the CRPD, as well as all the principal international legal instruments and policy initiatives (UN, ILO). In particular, the ILO can contribute to a disability audit of legislation relating to vocational training and employment, as well as social security through:

- the ILO guidelines for policy makers and drafters of legislation ‘Achieving Equal Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities through Legislation’.
- the ILO disability equality training programme (DET), to raise awareness and provide guidance on how to include disability issues into diverse areas of work.

The DET programme has been tested with a group consisted of participants from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ILO coming from various fields of expertise: human resource development, labour standards, labour law, gender, child labour, social finance, human rights, campaign & communications and ethics & diversity, and will be available for replication in the coming months.

On establishing and supporting the National Steering Committee, the ILO approach to drafting or revising legislation and policy in this field entails consultation of social partners and disabled persons’ organizations (DPOs). The ILO could lead on providing support and assistance to the GOE and the Egyptian CSOs on drafting new legislation in line with the provisions of the UN Convention, provisions on training and employment, as well as social security.

Article 8 of the CRPD, concerning awareness-raising, comes into immediate effect, requiring States Parties to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures to raise awareness of persons with disabilities, combat stereotypes and prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, and promote awareness of their capabilities and contribution. The ILO can support the GOE in implementing the provisions of this article, to create awareness not only in the target population but also in employers and all the stakeholders under the law also by utilizing the Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network (GLADNET), in the phase of communication strategy building as a means to access worldwide best practices as well as a tool for promotion and advocacy.

On strengthening employment opportunities for PWD in the public and private sector, the ILO position, recalled in the CRPD, is that disability is a condition of occupational disadvantage which can be overcome through a variety of policy measures, regulations, programmes and services.

The ILO calls on countries to base their national policies on the principles of: equal opportunity, equality of treatment, mainstreaming of training and employment opportunities, community participation, and tripartite-plus consultations including representatives for and of disabled persons (Convention 159, Recommendations 168 and 99).

The assessment of PWD employment statistics in the private and public sector and the undertaking of a gap analysis to facilitate enhanced targeting for the placement of disabled persons in available positions are priorities the ILO can address through technical advice and tools on improving statistical information on the employment situation of PWD including a guide to gathering information (The employment situation of people with disabilities: Towards improved statistical information.) and a compilation of national methodologies (Statistics on the employment situation of people with disabilities: A compendium of national methodologies).

The gap analysis concerns the creation of a Management Information System on job vacancies and on job seekers and the provision of data for M&E. It should be performed by the placement service. In building the system particular emphasis is to be placed on the active involvement employers and their networks, employers associations and individual employers.

Gap analysis entails work and job analysis. To this purpose training of job placement officers is essential, so they can carry out job and work analysis, along with technical advice, job matching, job coaching and follow up.

On the strengthening of the role of the Public Employment Services and Private Employment Agencies the ILO can provide guidance on steps that should be taken to open the general employment service disabled job-seekers, or to provide a targeted service, if that is considered appropriate.

- Placement of job-seekers with disabilities - Elements of an effective service.
- Practical guide on assisting persons with disabilities in finding employment.
- Resource book for trainers of employment service personnel: Assisting people with disabilities in finding employment.
- Guidelines on job and work analysis,
- Code of practice on managing disability at the workplace
- Resource guide on disability for employers

On the support to self-employment as an important element of an effective placement service, the ILO relevant tools are:

- Know about business
- Start your business
- Improve your business
- Enlarge Your Business,
- Establishing of Cooperatives

On increasing access to public services, including education, healthcare and transportation for persons with disabilities, the CRPD in articles 24 and 27 underlines the importance of the access of PWD to general, tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning, as well as access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes. On vocational assessment, support to skills training, promotion of job-seeking skills the ILO tools of relevance in this respect include:

- Good practice guide on Skills development through Community based rehabilitation,
- TREE-training for economic empowerment,
- GET-gender and entrepreneurship together

ILO will contribute to Outcome 1, 2 and 4

UNICEF

UNICEF will contribute to Outcome 1, 2 and 4

Ministry of Social Solidarity

The Ministry of Social Solidarity will be the national partner for the proposed joint programme. It will contribute to Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4

JP Management Unit

Upon signing the JP document the PMC will appoint a full time Programme Manager who will be hosted at the Ministry of Social Solidarity. His/her main tasks are:

- a. Follow up to the day- to- day implementation of the programme
- b. Reporting (narrative and financial)
- c. Monitoring and evaluation

The JP Manger will be responsible for daily programme management and will coordinated with designated task managers in the relevant agencies (PMC) who will be collaborating with the Ministry for each programme component. The programme manager will report to the PMC and the Ministry.

The Programme Management Unit will be placed in the Ministry of Social Solidarity. The PMU will be composed of the following full time personnel:

- A JP Manager

- A Deputy JP Manager

The PMU will be supported by a pool of short-term experts in the field of disability.

Advisory Board

An Advisory Board will be established. This will consist of experts, members of academia or other actors who are knowledgeable on the subject of disability. They will provide policy advise, lesson learned and make recommendations to the Working Group and Task Force, as well as the PMC.

Inception Phase

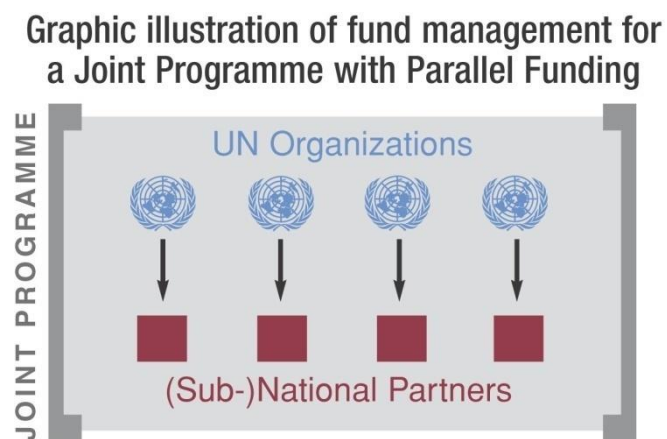
Within the first quarter of the first year, all participating UN Agency and the Ministry will engage in an exercise to elaborate an inception phase report detailing activities, outputs indicators and means of verification within the overall results and resource framework.

External Communications

As for external communications that fall outside the working process of the JP given to the press or the beneficiaries of a programme will only be coordinated by the PMU in close consultation with the PMC, as a shared statement and always acknowledge the Egyptian Government and/or any other donor, and each UN agency involved in the JP in an equal manner. Beyond message and brand harmonization, joint external communication will focus on the benefits of the JP including, but not limited to: lower transaction costs, effective programme delivery and efficient operation. All communications regarding the joint programme should reflect participation of the (sub)-national partners and all other organizations involved. In cases where an individual organization would publicize the joint programme, any reference to activities carried out by the individual organizations should mention the activities in the context of the joint programme

5 Fund Management Arrangements

Parallel funding management arrangement will be used. Under this option, each Organization manages its own funds. Some of the UN Agencies will be providing income contributions. In the first phase, financial contribution will come from two sources: UNDP and the Ministry of Social Solidarity; ILO, WHO and UNICEF will provide in kind contribution, by providing technical expertise which will be reflected in the budget. UNDP is entitled to deduct the indirect cost of contributions received according to its own rules and regulations taking into account the size and complexity of the particular joint programme.



UNDP Cash transfer modality: funds will be applied to the project activities and transferred to the relevant partners according to UNDP National Execution Modality rules and regulations.

6 Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Participating UN Organizations and their partners are responsible for the following statements and reports:

A baseline study will be part of the National Action Plan. The Task Force will be responsible for the baseline study.

Based on the National Action Plan a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed, the Programme Manager will be responsible for the development of a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system. In addition, the programme will conduct a series of studies and policy briefs that will enhance the Monitoring and Evaluation system. In addition to the annual report, a final evaluation will be also conducted by the Programme Manager.

Progress report: this report is produced through an integrated joint programme reporting arrangement. The report is prepared by the Programme manager and endorsed by PMC and NSC.

Financial report: each participating organization will provide financial report.

The financial and progress reports will be consolidated by the programme manager.

Work plan: the Programme Manager shall prepare the annual work plan, the work plan shall describe in detail the delivery of inputs, the activities to be conducted and the expected results. They should clearly indicate schedules and the institutions responsible for providing the inputs and producing results. The WP should be used as the basis to monitoring the progress and programme implementation.

Field visits: the Programme manager and PMC will conduct field visits. The specific terms of reference will be indicated by the guidelines for the Call of Proposals who will be attached on a later stage as an annex to this document.

Table 2 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 1 Support the capacities of law makers to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Egyptian legal framework.</p> <p>Output 1.1 <i>Advisory Board established and meetings held</i></p> <p>Output 1.2 <i>Establishment of a Working Group on "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Legislation", workshop held and new law reflecting the Convention drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders</i></p>	<p>N. of members of the Advisory Board</p> <p>N. of meetings of the Advisory Board held</p> <p>N. of meetings of the Working Group on "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Legislation" held</p> <p>N. of Attendees</p> <p>A draft Law reflecting the Convention is formulated</p> <p>Online forum created and functioning</p> <p>N. of users of the online forum</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>No Advisory Board on disability currently active</p> <p>A first draft of the Law already formulated and shared with the participating Organizations</p> <p>Indicative time frame: 2009-2013</p>	<p>Reports of the Advisory Board meetings</p> <p>Reports of the meetings of the Working Group on "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Legislation"</p> <p>Draft of the new Disability Law</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p>	<p>Official reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, WHO, MOSS</p>	<p>Disability remains a National priority</p> <p>Avoid any conflict with other laws under development.</p>

<p>Outcome 2 An implementable National Disability Action Plan is formulated and endorsed by the GoE</p> <p>Output 2.1 <i>An implementation-oriented National Disability Action Plan is formulated in consultation with all relevant stakeholders</i></p>	<p>N. of PWDs organizations and other stakeholders consulted</p> <p>A first draft of the National Action Plan is prepared within 6 months from the establishment of the Task Force</p> <p>An in depth situation analysis is conducted</p> <p>A multi-sectoral and gender sensitive National Action Plan is finalized and endorsed by the GoE within 1 year from the establishment of the Task Force</p> <p>The National Action Plan document is disseminated among stakeholders like government departments and civil society organizations</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>No comprehensive strategy on disability has been formulated in Egypt</p> <p>Indicative time frame: 2009-2013</p>	<p>Reports of the Task Force meetings</p> <p>Communication received by DPOs and NGOs through the online forum</p> <p>National Action Plan document</p>	<p>Official reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, WHO, MOSS</p>	<p>Disability remains a national policy priority</p> <p>Avoid any conflict with other national strategies under development</p> <p>Availability and reliability of data on disability</p>
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<p>Outcome 3 A pilot project targeting persons with disabilities is implemented at the community level through a selected NGO (or group of NGOs)</p> <p>Output 3.1 <i>Call for Proposals launched, NGO (or group of NGOs) selected and funded, oversight on the implementation provided.</i></p>	<p>1 Call for proposals prepared and launched</p> <p>N. of proposals received</p> <p>Meetings with the implementing NGO (or group of NGOs) held</p> <p>Field visits conducted</p> <p>Progress indicators</p> <p>Indicative time frame: 2009-2011</p>	<p>Proposals submitted</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Field visits reports</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p>	<p>Progress reports prepared by the selected NGO</p> <p>M&E reports prepared by the selected NGO</p>	<p>UNDP, WHO, MOSS</p>	
<p>Outcome 4 Promote awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities among media and at the community level</p> <p>Output 4.1 <i>Awareness raising session for media professionals and other stakeholders held</i></p> <p>Output 4.2 <i>A communication strategy raising awareness on PWDs is designed and implemented</i></p>	<p>N. of attendees to the workshops</p> <p>Evaluation of workshops by participants reflecting quality of the workshop and participants' perception of information provided (80% participants give positive feedback)</p> <p>Increased coverage of issues which specifically concern disabled people and their carers</p> <p>A package of communication and training material is developed</p> <p>N. of communication kits distributed</p> <p>Indicative time frame: 2009-2013</p>	<p>Press articles/TV/ Radio programmes addressing the issue of PWDs</p> <p>Evaluation forms</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Communication kits</p>	<p>Press review</p> <p>Evaluation forms submitted during the workshop</p> <p>Official reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p>	<p>UNDP,ILO, UNICEF, WHO,MOSS</p>	<p>Media are interested in adopting disability as a national issue.</p>

7 Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

UNDP: the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 19 January 1987 provides the basis of relationship between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme.

ILO: the Office of the International Labour Organization based in Cairo and covering Egypt was established in 1958. Its operations were strengthened by the 1995 Agreement between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the International Labour Organization.

WHO: the office of WHO Representative to Egypt has been established in 1987. The World Health Organization (signed on 3 August 1960) and the Government of Egypt (signed on 26 November 1960) has concluded a basic agreement for the provision of Technical Advisory Assistance.

UNICEF: the Basic Cooperation Agreement signed on 15 March 1999 provides the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Annex - List of Abbreviations

CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPOs	Disabled People Organizations
GOE	Government of Egypt
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICF-CY	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health for Children and Youth
ILO	International Labour Organization
JP	Joint Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MOIC	Ministry of International Cooperation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PMC	Programme Management Committee
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WHO	World Health Organization