Activity Appraisal Document ODA
€ 1.000.000 or more

I   REQUESTED DECISION CONCERNS

Explanation of the policy data can be found in on Rijksportaal. For a more detailed decription you can find additional information in the OS-Gegevenswoordenboek (Dutch).

For the <mark>highlighted</mark> subjects in table below the OS-Gegevenswoordenboek (Dutch) and Rijksportaal (English) give further explanation.

Application number	4000002340
Short name application	KAI/Safe Cities and Public Spaces
Long name application	KAI/Scaling up the Safe City and Safe Public Spaces programme in Egypt
Description application	Building on the "Greater Cairo Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" program and the Global Safe Cities program, UN Women is scaling up efforts to develop comprehensive tools and approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces to Alexandria and Damietta governorates. The expected impact of the interventions is (a) a reduction in sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women (SDG 5.2, SDG 11.7) (b) a reduction of fear and increased feelings of safety of women and girls, (c) increased autonomous mobility of women and girls in accessing and using public spaces, and (d) increased women's economic participation and empowerment.
Budget holder	DSO (KAI)
Number business partner	30015817
Implementing organisation(s)	UN Women Egypt
Legal relationship	Arrangement
Commitment in foreign currency (if applicable)	$1.700.000,00
Corporate rate	0.88
Commitment in euros	1.496.000,00
Funds centre	1703U02010002 KAI EG Vrouwenr. dec
Activity start date	1 December 2018
Activity end date	30 November 2021

Contract start date	1 December 2018
Contract end date	30 November 2020
Has an evaluation been planned?	No
Aid modality	Other aid
Donor role	Single donor
Technical assistance	N.a.　　　　Not applicable
Beneficiary's country/region	Egypt
Countries within the region (if applicable)	NA

Location within the country (be as specific as possible)	Province	**Name location(s)**	Alexandria, Damietta

CRS Code	15170
Policy marker weight is 'principal' (no minimum or maximum amount)	GlkhMV
Policy marker weight is 'significant'. (no minimum or maximum amount)	
Special pledges made by the Minister or State Secretary / and/ or special marks regarding sensitive information	NA

II.   ACTIVITY APPRAISAL

2.1   Contribution made by the activity to BZ policy objectives (policy relevance)

2.1.1   Description policy relevance

The proposed project is in line with the priorities of the policy note "Investing in Global Prospects", which puts women's empowerment at the heart of Dutch international development policy. It also contributes to the DGIS results framework on women's rights and gender equality, with particular relevance to the outcome on improving the enabling environment for the elimination of violence against women (VAW). VAW has been and remains to be a key theme in both Dutch human rights and development aid policies, which recognise that reducing VAW is possible by addressing prevention, law enforcement, advocacy, and care for survivors, and involves all stakeholders concerned, including men. These policies also acknowledge the important role which strong local women's organisations have to play. Accordingly, the proposed project is fully in line with the Netherlands' international human rights and gender policies, as well as the Multi-Annual Country Strategy 2019-2022 and the Annual Plans for the 2018 and 2019. More specifically, the project addresses policy theme 1 on strengthening the international legal order and respect for human rights, and policy theme 7 on promoting social progress, where combating gender-based violence is a key element of the Netherlands' efforts to support women's rights and gender equality in Egypt.

Furthermore, the design of the project concept follows the recommendations of the Ministry's Policy Evaluation on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (Gender Sense and Sensitivity 2007-2014), where it was noted that although Dutch support has contributed to women being better armed with knowledge and having more confidence to claim their rights, there is still a need for 'complex interventions' that operate at different levels, involve different actors, and challenge the prevailing gender norms. The project also contributes to the advancement of Egypt's National Women's Empowerment Strategy 2030 which has Protection as one of its main pillars.

Building on the "Greater Cairo Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" programme and the Global Safe Cities programme, UN Women is scaling up efforts to develop comprehensive tools and approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces to Alexandria and Damietta governorates. The expected impact of the interventions is (a) a reduction in sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women (SDG 5.2, SDG 11.7) (b) a reduction of fear and increased feelings of safety of women and girls, (c) increased autonomous mobility of women and girls in accessing and using public spaces, and (d) increased women's economic participation and empowerment.

2.1.2   Appraisal

Appraise the policy relevance of the project, using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.

No.	Criteria 2.1 Policy relevance	Indicators (score 0, 1, 2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
2.1.1	The proposed intervention ties in with the operational objectives in the Explanatory Memorandum and the related policy memorandum (policy theory and **in-**	▼ The proposed intervention ties in with both the main objective and the secondary objectives .	2	The proposed activity is in line with NL policy priorities and contributes to an improved enabling environment for wom-

	tervention logic).			en's protection and the elimination of VAW.
2.1.2	The proposed intervention ties in with the ODA priorities	⏷ The proposed intervention ties in with more than one of the result areas of the BH&OS priorities.	2	The intervention contributes to improvig the situation of women, the establishment of more democratic local bodies, as well as the promotion of social accountability through the women's safety audits.
2.1.3	The proposed intervention ties in with the annual plan and the result chain of the MIB/MASP	⏷ The intervention is specifically mentioned in the result chain of the MIB/MASP.	2	The internvention is in line with the Cairo annual plan as well as the multi-annual strategy under the policy theme Social Progress.
2.1.4	The relevance of the proposed intervention to the crosscutting themes of women's rights and gender equality / climate / PSD / coherence and strengthening of civil society organisations	⏷ The proposed intervention is relevant to more than one of the crosscutting themes.	2	The intervention is gender-specific and is also relevant to strengthening CSOs.
Total score (maximum 8 out of 8 points)			8	

2.2   Problem analysis and lessons learned

2.2.1   Description

(a) Context Analysis

Egypt has made significant progress in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment over the last two decades. Since 2000, **legislative reforms** were introduced to the Personal Status

Laws (Family Law) that have positively impacted the legal rights of women in the domain of marriage and family. For example, family courts were established with mediation offices staffed with trained social workers; a no-fault divorce, known as *Khul'a* divorce, was introduced; a government fund to support alimony payments was established; and the Nationality Law was amended to enable Egyptian mothers to confer their nationality to their children. More recently, the Penal Code was amended (2014) to introduce an article that explicitly criminalizes sexual harassment in addition to amendment of the law criminalizing FGM/C (2016) to become a felony with harsher penalties and amendment of the Inheritance law (2018) to impose stricter penalties for those that deny a family member their lawful inheritance rights. Furthermore, in 2018, the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was passed that introduced wide-reaching reforms to the legal rights of persons with disabilities in Egypt. It should be noted that the crime of sexual harassment was not explicitly mentioned in any of the provisions of the Egyptian law prior to the amendment of the Penal Code in 2014, which required the prosecution and courts, prior to the issuance of the law, to be creative in applying articles of other applicable laws to prosecute cases of sexual harassment in public spaces. However, there are challenges with regards to the enforcement of the law such as the lack of a comprehensive definition or a unified understanding of the concept of sexual harassment by the actors in the justice chain i.e. police, prosecutors, and judges. Furthermore, sexual harassment is understood as occurring in public spaces and does not cover sexual harassment occurring in the private domain or in the work place. The law also neglects to increase the punishment for crimes of violence against women who are physically or mentally disabled.

These legislative reforms were catalysed by the issuance of a progressive constitution (2014) recognizing gender equality and non-discrimination guarantees. Furthermore, cognizant of women's empowerment being a precondition for inclusive growth and social justice, the government launched the **2030 National Strategy for Women's Empowerment (NSWE).** With its four pillars - namely: (a) women's leadership and political participation; (b) women's economic empowerment; (c) women's social empowerment; and (d) protection of women, with 'changing prevailing cultural norms' and 'legislative change' as enablers of this four-pronged approach — the NSWE, in conjunction with the country's Sustainable Development Strategy/Vision 2030, provides a roadmap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Significant gains were also made in terms of increasing women's representation and participation in political and public life; for example, women make up 25% of the Cabinet of Ministers, and during the 2015 parliamentary elections, the number of women parliamentarians increased to 90 (15% of total seats). The first ever woman governor in Egyptian modern history was appointed in February 2017, and in local councils, Article 180 of the Constitution allocates a quarter of seats for women in each elected local unit at all levels of local government (governate, district, town and even village). Progress has also been made with regards to women's voter participation, reaching around 44% of the total voter turnout in the 2014 presidential elections. However, women's representation is notably low in the judiciary where the total number of female Judges is less than 1% of Egypt's 12,000 judges. Women are also underrepresented as governors (4%), and in civil society; the non-governmental sector (30% of members, 18% of board members), and trade unions as well as in senior positions in government (24.6%) and as managers of private sector firms (4.9%). In addition, an estimated five million women are without a national identification card which prevents them from accessing public services, credit, formal employment and electoral processes.

Significant efforts were also made to increase **women's access to financial products and services**. In September 2017, Egypt hosted the Alliance for Financial Inclusion's (AFI) Global Policy Forum (GPF) in Sharm El Sheikh, during which the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) committed under the Maya Declaration to (a) collect, analyse and use gender-disaggregated data by 2020 and (b) halve the gender gap by 2021, among others. According to the Global Findex Database, in

Egypt, formal account ownership among women has more than tripled between 2011 and 2017 (from 7% to 27%) however, it is still below the rate among men (39% in 2017). Egypt has also achieved gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education however, women's literacy rate stands at 69.2%, while men's literacy rate is 78.8%.

Although Egypt has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1981), albeit with reservations, and despite constitutional equality guarantees, persistent **gaps remain between formal equality rights and women's lived realities**. Egypt ranks 134/144 on the Global Gender Gap Index, reflecting especially high levels of gender inequality in the sub-indicators of economic participation and opportunity and political empowerment. Progress in closing the gender gaps in economic participation remains very slow. International studies indicate that the gap between the participation of men and women results in a potential loss to Egypt's GDP of 29%. Women's labour force participation in Egypt has been low and stagnant over the years, at around 22-23 per cent of the total labour force, and the gap between female and male unemployment remains wide at 21.2% and 6.7% with the highest unemployment among women in the age range of 20-24, at around 42.8 per cent, for whom the transition to work is more difficult (CAPMAS, 2015/16). This can be explained by the presence of a gender wage gap in favour of men, occupational segregation, both vertical and horizontal, discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes, lack of necessary training and skills, and scarcity of decent jobs for women that afford them an adequate income, social protection and labour rights. Additionally, women bear the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work.

There are also persistent challenges related to **discriminatory social norms and violence against women and girls** (VAWG) that pose a significant obstacle to the sustainable development of Egypt and the fulfilment of women's human rights. Women and girls are subjected to different forms of violence: physical, sexual, psychological and economic; and harmful traditional practices in both the public and private spheres. These include intimate partner violence, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting. Within the community setting, women and girls also face violence against women, sexual harassment and trafficking. In certain areas, Egyptian women and girls are forced to enter into "temporary" or "summer" marriages for the purposes of commercial sex, including sex trafficking and forced labour. Furthermore, some groups of women and girls are disproportionately affected by VAW because they experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. These groups include women with disabilities, women in frontier governorates, women living with HIV, women living in low income neighbourhoods, and others.

The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)[1] Egypt results indicate that almost 60 per cent of female respondents have at some time been exposed to sexual harassment, mainly ogling and sexual comments, a third in the past three months alone. Men's accounts are similar: almost two-thirds of men admit to having sexually harassed a woman or girl at some time (and 30 per cent in the past three months), although men tend to admit to less intrusive acts. Almost 90 per cent of those having at some time sexually harassed a woman or girl say they did it for fun or excitement. Furthermore, a UNFPA-CAPMAS study on the Economic Cost of Gender Based Violence[2] revealed that 5.6 million women a year are reported to have been subjected to domestic violence, particularly intimate partner violence. The impact of domestic violence on society is widespread and multi-layered; 1 million women are estimated to leave their marital homes yearly due to domestic violence, and the total cost emerging from violence for survivor women and their families alone is estimated to be at least 2.17 billion EGP. And yet access to quality essential services for survivors

[1] https://imagesmena.org/en/egypt/
[2] https://egypt.unfpa.org/en/publications/economic-cost-gender-based-violence-survey-egypt-2015

of violence varies greatly, with social stigmas stopping women from reporting VAWG - the number of women who report incidents to police yearly does not exceed 75 thousand women. Moreover, early marriage, which predisposes girls to early sexual initiation and early pregnancies and forces them to drop out of education, leaving them with no options to acquire the skills required to become economically empowered, is a problem compounding Egypt's population boom. Egyptian law sets the minimum age of marriage as 18 however, the law does not prohibit early marriage although Presidential decree (No. 75 of 2015) was issued that prohibits the marriage and betrothal of boys and girls and imposes the age 18 as the minimum age of marriage. This problem is further complicated by the fact that early marriages occur outside the realm of the law combined with the obstacles in birth (especially for girls) and marriage registration. According to the national census (2017), 10.8 per cent of girls between the ages of 15-19 were married. Other survey data (CAPMAS, 2015) show that the proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 is 20.6 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively. And, despite its criminalization in 2008, 92.3 per cent of girls and women aged 15–49 years have undergone female genital mutilation (Ministry of Health, 2014). In the public sphere, despite the increased discourse on the subject, sexual harassment continues to curtail freedom of mobility for women and girls; more than 1.7 million women are reported to suffer from various forms of sexual harassment in public transport a year, impeding women's access to employment, education, leisure and essential services.

Such acts of violence are enabled and perpetuated by structural roots of gender inequality, including negative social norms and women's subordinate status in society. Violence against women serves as a mechanism for maintaining male authority, particularly in the family domain, where the father, husband and/or brother exercise dominance and control over various facets of women's lives. Social norms impact heavily women's economic, social and political empowerment and associated pathways to empowerment including their ability to access justice, sexual and reproductive health and finance and productive employment.

(b) Rationale

Although violence in the private domain is now widely recognized as a human rights violation, violence against women and girls, especially the issue of sexual harassment in public spaces remains a largely neglected issue, often tolerated because it's perceived as a 'normal' part of social life, with few laws, policies or programmes in place to effectively prevent and address it. The defining characteristic of violence against women in public spaces is its ordinary and continuous nature. While there are more violent crimes that occur, it is the everyday nature of violence and its normalization that mark it.

The implementation of the Global Programme in Cairo was successful in tackling those issues and contributed to putting the problem of sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in public spaces at the forefront of the local public policy agenda. Nevertheless, the programme has been implemented in mainly two neighbourhoods in Giza and one in Cairo governorate. To enhance women and girls access to their rights to a life free from violence in public spaces and gain increased autonomous mobility, there is a need to scale up the programme in other intervention areas. The governorate of Alexandria, second largest in Egypt by its population size, is considered as a potential strategic new intervention area based on data generated from national surveys and studies on this issue. The governorate of Damietta that has recently seen the appointment of a woman Governor will also provide a good opportunity to work on safe public spaces in a mostly rural setting.

Scaling up the programme to these new areas is critical to ensure wider progress of Egypt towards the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities. In addition, enlarging the implementation of the programme to a different area will be useful to support evidence-based policy support to address violence against women. The proposed programme will capitalize on UN Women's previous efforts, including the end-line evaluation of the programme, lessons learnt and identified good practices collected while implementing the programme in Cairo and Giza. It will also leverage UN Women's convening power and network.

(c) Framework for Action

In November 2010, UN Women launched the "Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" Global Programme in partnership with AECID, UN-Habitat, leading women's organisations, and over 50 global and local partners in five pilot cities Quito (Ecuador), New Delhi (India), Kigali (Rwanda), Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) and Cairo (Egypt). It is the first-ever global effort to develop, implement, and evaluate tools, policies, and comprehensive approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces across different settings.

The Global Safe Cities Programme is centred around four key outcomes:

1) **Gender-responsive locally relevant and owned interventions identified:** Local ownership is the cornerstone for this flagship. This outcome focuses on building this ownership by creating multi-stakeholder partnerships and providing the evidence-base for stakeholders to identify solutions. The scoping study is an essential component. It is designed to provide valid and specific data to ensure a deep understanding of local forms of SVAWG in public spaces and the context in which it occurs. Programme design workshops are used to engage key stakeholders in active reflections on the findings of the scoping study, and to enable them to develop programmes with a specific set of results, based on the local context, vision, and joint stakeholders' accountability.

2) **Comprehensive legislation and policies to prevent and respond to SVAWG in public spaces:** The capacity of local stakeholders will be assessed and enhanced to ensure that comprehensive legislation and policies to prevent and respond to SVAWG in public spaces are developed, and effectively implemented including strengthening the capacity of services providers and institutions.

3) **Investments in the safety and economic viability of public spaces:** including public infrastructure and economic development and with special concern for creating economic opportunities for women in the renewed public spaces. This includes building capacity of local governments to invest in engendering urban planning, including public infrastructure, such as markets, public transport, street lighting, social services, sanitation, that provide safety, and economic empowerment for women and girls and benefits for the communities.

4) **Social and cultural transformation — to ensure that attitudes and behaviors** related to women's and girls' rights to enjoy public spaces free from SV improved, including through activities at community, institutional and individual level, engaging girls and boys and other influential champions in transformative activities in schools, and other venues that promote respectful gender relationships,
gender equality and safety in public spaces, etc.

A **women rights approach** is at the centre of all phases of the programming process that is guided by CEDAW, Beijing Platform, UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime in addition to international norms and standards (CSW Outcome document 57th Session, SDG 5.2, SDG 11.7, and update on general recommendation No. 19, CEDAW, 2017).

Expected Impact Level Results in the Safe City Sites of Intervention include:
- A reduction in sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women (SDG 5.2, SDG 11.7)
- A reduction of fear and increased feelings of safety of women and girls
- Increased autonomous mobility of women and girls in accessing and using public spaces

In **Cairo**, the programme was launched in 2011 and is implemented in partnership with the National Council for Women, Giza governorate, Cairo governorate (municipality), Care International in Egypt, Cairo university, Future Eve NGO, Al Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development, Egyptian Association for Family and Community Development and Takween Integrated Community Development. Actions focus on the development of locally-owned human rights and evidence-based initiatives to end violence against women and girls and to support women's political participation and economic empowerment in three of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Cairo and Giza governorates, namely; *Ezbet-Elhaganah*, *Mansheyat-nasser and Imbaba*.

Findings from a baseline study conducted among women living in the three low-income neighbourhoods showed that a wide majority of never-married women reported having experienced some form of sexual harassment in public spaces (a rate varying between 62% in El Haganah, 68% in Imbaba, and 82% in Mansheyat Nasser). Between 70% (in *El Haganah*) and 91% (Mansheyat Nasser) women reported that sexual harassment in public space was a frequent problem that they experienced once or more per week. In Mansheyat Nasser, 74% of never married women respondents said they felt unsafe walking on main and side streets, and in public transportation stations because of fear of being sexually harassed. The Cairo Safe City and Safe Public Spaces programme contributed to the increased feelings of safety of women and girls and a reduction in sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in the intervention areas.

2.2.2 Appraisal

*Appraise the **contextual analysis** of the project proposal using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why and how this is dealt with. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.*

No.	Criteria 2.2 Contextual analysis	Indicators (score 0,1,2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
2.2.1	The proposal is based on a careful and thorough contextual analysis, from which a logical problem definition and objective are generat-	The proposal is based on a careful and thorough analysis and results in a logical problem definition and objective.	2	The proporal clearly outlines the local context and identifies the specific problem to be addressed, as well as the

	ed.			target groups.
2.2.2	Based on the problem formulated, the pro-posal explains in a logi-cal manner why the intervention is aimed at the specified geograph-ical location.	▾ The proposal gives a realistic explanation of why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location and substantiates this with examples.	2	The selection of geographical locations is based on UN Women's previ-ous experience, network, and achievements fo far which this project will build on.
2.2.3	The proposal justifies the choice of **target group**.	▾ The proposal clearly justifies the choice of target group.	2	The project strategy is de-signed to operate on dofferent levels and the target groups for each component are mentioned.
2.2.4	The proposal sets out which relevant actors were involved in formu-lating the proposal and what influence they had on the content of the proposal.	▾ The proposal only sets out the involvement of actors in formulating the proposal OR only sets out the involvement of actors in the proposed intervention (including its management).	1	The proposal mentions the involvement of different stake-holders in the implementation of the project.
2.2.5	A **stakeholder analy-sis** (incl. women and youth) has been carried out and the results incorporated in the proposal.	▾ The proposal sets out who has a stake in the programme/project and details their relative interests.	2	The proposal outlines the con-cerned stake-holders and their potential role in achieving the intended results.
2.2.6	The proposal describes how the results of eval-uations and/or studies feed into formulation of the proposal.	▾ The proposal clearly sets out how results from evaluations and/or studies contributed to formulation of the proposal.	2	The design of the intervention is informed by pre-vious projects as well as primary and secondary research. Further assessments will be conducted at

				the onset of the project.
Total score (maximum 12 out of 12 points)			11		

2.3   Objectives (outcomes), results (outputs), activities and resources, based on the SMART principle

2.3.1   Description

Goal: Prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces across different settings.

Building on the results achieved through the "Greater Cairo Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces that are Free of Violence against Women and Girls", UN Women seeks to successfully scale up the programme to extend the impact of the interventions to two additional governorates in Egypt namely Alexandria and Damietta to develop comprehensive approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces.

Outcome 1: Gender responsive locally owned interventions identified:

This objective is fundamental to the Safe Cities model, and focuses on building local ownership by creating multi-stakeholder partnerships and providing the evidence-base for stakeholders to efficiently identify local solutions. In contrast to a 'one size fits all' method, it is designed to provide valid and specific data to ensure a deep understanding of local forms of SVAWG in public spaces and the context in which it occurs. Building multi-stakeholder partnerships is also key to ensuring programme design is formulated in a participatory approach encouraging local ownership, and that programmes are developed with a specific set of results, based on the local context, vision and joint stakeholder's accountability.

> **Output 1.1: Capacity of local authorities, women's and community groups to develop comprehensive interventions for prevention and response to SVAWG in public spaces in coordination with other stakeholders enhanced.**

After the intervention areas have been identified through the Scoping Study (Activity 1.3.), this output will focus on capacitating the local authorities and community stakeholders to become involved in the Alexandria Safe Cities programme so that they can engage in evidence-based programming ensuring that the interventions are designed in a participatory manner and locally owned.

Activity 1.1.1 Capacity development of local authorities on the conceptual approaches of the Safe City programme

The activity will focus on providing technical support to municipal and national authorities on the conceptual approaches and key steps in integrated evidence-based policy and programme action on Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces. This includes the women's safety audits tool that will be administered in the intervention areas to identify the factors that make women feel safe and unsafe in the public domain and based on the results, identify interventions to increase women's sense of safety and use of public space. The intervention areas will be identified in close coordination with the offices of the governors. In addition, training and capacity development will be provided to relevant national and local authorities on gender-responsive local planning and budgeting to support a gender perspective in the national and local planning and budgeting processes and promote accountability for women's rights. Local authorities will be capacitated to understand the concept of safe spaces for women and girls and be encouraged to take ownership of the project.

Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen capacity of women's and community groups and provide them with the necessary tools and skills to participate in developing comprehensive interventions to prevent and respond to SVAWG.

The engagement of local women's and community groups through participatory processes is key to developing interventions that are locally owned and sustainable. To facilitate this, women's rights, community groups and other key agents of change will be capacitated, through skills development and training, to participate in activities to develop comprehensive interventions to prevent and respond to SVAWG. Skills training will include topics on how to identify and communicate issues raised by the community on VAWG, community mobilization and advocacy, communication and leadership in addition to mapping of support services to women survivors of violence against women and other forms of violence.

Activity 1.1.3 Establish a network of local volunteers as change agents in their respective communities.

An integral part of the Safe Cities programme is to galvanise agents of change to communicate enlightened messages and implement community mobilisation activities to promote women's rights and gender equality. To formalise this process, this activity will establish a network of volunteers, including men and boys, as agents of change in their respective communities. This will entail establishing a volunteer mechanism at the local levels to promote civic awareness and values of human rights and gender equality, raise their awareness on the related issues that they will be working on and capacitating them to become agents of change and working within their communities.

Outcome 1.2: Multi-stakeholder partnerships established

Activity 1.2.1 Identifying and engaging Alexandria and Damietta Safe City partners

Critical to the Safe Cities model is the notion of engaging the wider community and creating partnerships to ensure the effective integration and sustainability of the programme. Therefore, this activity will establish multi-stakeholder partnerships through identifying and engaging the support of Alexandria and Damietta Safe City partners in the intervention area including women's and other civil society organizations, service providers (e.g. police, prosecution, lawyers, national council for women, women's shelters, legal aid offices, etc.) local municipal authorities, private sector partners and members of the media.

Activity 1.2.2 Develop platform for vertical partnerships through holding public consultations

With the key partners identified and engaged, the activity will develop a platform for vertical partnerships and dialogue for Alexandria and Damietta Safe City Partners by holding regular committee meetings and convenings. These consultations will help cultivate consensus building and a joint vision.

Activity 1.2.3 Establish and capacitate a coalition of local NGOs and women's and community groups Partnerships are not only key between stakeholders, but also amongst similar stakeholders. Therefore, a coalition of local NGOs and women's and community groups will be established for horizontal partnerships. These partnerships and platforms for dialogues between stakeholders will help deliver measures that protect women and girls from violence and/or reduce the risk of its occurrence in an effective and coordinated manner.

> **Output 1.3: Local data collected, analysed and informed participatory programme design shared with multi-stakeholder partners**

Activity 1.3.1. Conduct a Scoping Study

In consultation with the Alexandria and Damietta governorate, local authorities and women's and community organisations, intervention areas will be selected, and a scoping study carried out to map available data on gender equality and forms of violence against women in the localities and hold consultations to discuss and validate findings. In addition to data on the nature of SVAWG in public spaces, the scoping study will identify and assess relevant interventions from the perspective of the intended beneficiaries/agents of change.

Activity 1.3.2. Conduct a baseline and end-line survey

With specific intervention areas identified, a methodology for a baseline study will be developed and baseline data will be collected using quantitative and qualitative methods. The purpose of the baseline study is to provide a baseline against which to monitor and assess the projects progress. An end-line study at the end of the project will be conducted.

Activity 1.3.3. Finalize programme document with programme interventions outlined

Having held public consultations and galvanised partners, and in relation to the scoping and baseline study, the programme document with outlined interventions will be finalized and shared with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as well as Alexandria and Damietta Safe City partners. The above-mentioned activities will ensure that programming is formulated in a participatory approach, based on local data.

Outcome 2: Investments in the safety and economic viability of public spaces, including public infrastructures, are effective

This objective focuses on developing public spaces through a gender-responsive and an inclusive approach that promotes women's economic empowerment and participation in public life. It also encompasses improving public spaces deemed unsafe for women and girls, based on the results of the scoping study. These could include engaging local municipal and planning authorities to improve street lighting; develop community hubs that improve the provision of services; and investing in the development of tools that support safer public transportation. The programme will also raise women's awareness of their rights and support collective action through strengthening capacities of women's associations. Skills development training to support women's economic participation and empowerment will also be conducted.

The expected result for this outcome is: investments in the safety and economic viability of public spaces, including public infrastructure and economic development are effective and are informed by designs that are gender sensitive and supported by the required human and financial resources.

> **Output 2.1: Capacity and engagement of women's and community groups in gender inclusive site-planning and income generation enhanced**

Activity 2.1.1 Map and assess capacities of women's and community groups to engage in gender inclusive site planning

This activity will enhance the effectiveness of gender inclusive investments in safe public spaces for women and girls by ensuring that women and community' groups are engaged in the planning process. It will engage women's and community groups in the process of safety improvement and

inclusive site planning through creating local platforms for dialogue. A mapping and assessment of the capacities of women's and community groups to engage in gender inclusive site planning and income generation in chosen intervention areas will be carried out. In response to the gaps identified, the capacity of women's and community groups to engage in the gender inclusive plans to improve safety and gender inclusive site planning will be enhanced.

Activity 2.1.2 Support women's economic participation through capacity building and skills training Supporting women's economic empowerment, income generating opportunities and the economic viability of public spaces within safe public spaces is a key component to the Safe cities programme. Therefore, this activity will support women's economic empowerment through building capacities of local women's and community groups through training and skills development and strengthening of women's collective agency and action. It will also provide training on developing business plans as well as on other skills and areas as identified by women and community groups. This will ensure that gender inclusive public spaces and the economic potential they hold are accessible to women who would like to create income generating opportunities.

Activity 2.1.3 Raise awareness of women's and community groups' right to be part of income generating activities in public spaces. In tandem to developing economic opportunities, the Safe Cities programme will also raise the awareness of women's and community groups of their right to be part of income generating activities in public spaces. Attitudes towards women in public spaces and perceptions of safety influence social norms can impede women's access to public spaces. This activity will raise awareness of the right of women to access public spaces and have a say on urban upgrading and safety.

> **Output 2.2: Capacity of authorities and other stakeholders to develop and implement gender inclusive public infrastructure/economic development plans is enhanced**

Activity 2.2.1 Provide training to local authorities and other stakeholders on adopting gender responsive, inclusive and sustainable policies and practices in public infrastructure and gender responsive economic development plans
Developing gender inclusive public infrastructure in the chosen intervention areas will be based on the findings of the scoping study, women's safety audit and baseline study conducted at the onset of the project. In response to the gaps identified, this activity will provide support to local authorities and other stakeholders to develop and adopt gender responsive, inclusive and sustainable policies and practices in public infrastructure. This support will be facilitated through capacity development and training on gender responsive policies and practices in transport and public infrastructure. In line with promoting women's economic access to public spaces, the trainings will also enhance the local authorities' capacities on how to develop economic development plans in the intervention areas that are gender responsive and inclusive.

> **Output 2.3: Gender inclusive plans that include infrastructure/economic development, inclusive of women's economic empowerment in public spaces, and other measures in place with accompanying financing, and oversight mechanisms**

Activity 2.3.1. Develop gender inclusive plans that include improvement of public spaces and support women's economic empowerment in public spaces.
Following the capacity enhancement of local authorities to design and implement gender inclusive infrastructure and economic development, Alexandria and Damietta Safe City partners will subse-

quently be supported to develop gender inclusive plans that include improvement of public spaces and support women's economic empowerment in public spaces.

Activity 2.3.2. Support small-medium scale physical interventions/infrastructure upgrade

Following the gender inclusive plans, the programme will support small to medium scale physical interventions, enhancing urban spaces for women and girls' increased accessibility in the neighbourhood and safer urban environments.

Activity 2.3.3. Ensure infrastructure has appropriate financing

Support will be given to ensure budgets and appropriate financing is allocated, maintaining incentives and leveraging of partnerships with the private sector.

Activity 2.3.4. Build local authorities capacities to establish an M&E mechanism

The capacities of local authorities and community groups will be built to establish an M&E mechanism to ensure the sustainability of the upgrade works.

Outcome 3: Attitudes and behaviours related to women's and girls' rights to enjoy public spaces free from SVAWG have improved.

This objective aims to change attitudes and behaviours related to women's and girls' rights to enjoy public spaces free from sexual and gender-based violence, through identifying and capacitating change agents, from youth volunteers, including men and boys, and community leaders, to raise awareness of community members on the different forms of violence against women and girls. Alongside community mobilization, it will also ensure that messages on preventing SVAWG are amplified by education and the media at the community level. Additionally, tailored outreach activities will be conducted to raise women's awareness of their legal rights and enable them to get protection and support services with regards to claiming SVAW&G. The expected result of this is that transformative social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SVAWG are promoted at community and individual level.

> ### Output 3.1: Capacity of duty bearers and rights holders to recognize SVAWG in public spaces and other forms of violence against women as violation of women's rights, to respond and prevent it, is enhanced

Activity 3.1.1. Strengthen capacities of partners to understand SVAWG as a violation of women's rights

In this activity, the Alexandria and Damietta Safe City programme will strengthen the capacity of women's and community groups, civil society, and local authorities to understand the costs of violence against women; the financial, human and social costs, and to recognize that SVAWG in public spaces is a violation of women's rights which needs to be prevented and responded to. This will be implemented through trainings, covering a variety of related topics including the definition of sexual harassment, facts and myths about sexual harassment informed by national statistics, recognizing risk and abusive behavior, consent and communication and boundary setting, gender socialization and gender stereotypes, cyberviolence.

Activity 3.1.2 Strengthen capacity of local duty bearer organizations on effective response and prevention mechanisms

Violence against women and girls is not one dimensional, but multi-faceted. Therefore, a coordinated multi-sectoral approach that brings together the multiple services addressing the multi-faceted nature of violence against women and girls is needed. For there to be a comprehensive, strategic and coherent approach to the issue requires the joint efforts of health, police and justice, and social services sectors to respond to the many needs of women and girls subject to violence. Hence, this activity will focus on strengthening the capacities of duty bearer organizations such as the public prosecution, lawyers, women's shelters affiliated to the ministry of social solidarity, etc. on effective prevention and response mechanisms, ensuring that women and survivors of violence have access to quality essential services. Assessments will be conducted on the quality and coverage of essential services in the two governorates, with support given to the gaps and areas in need of improvement. Particular attention will be paid to leaving no one behind, including groups facing multiple discriminations. In line with improving the quality and accessibility of services, the programme will also raise awareness of the services regarding VAWG provided by relevant duty bearer organizations.

Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen capacity of women, girls, men and boys to respond to SVAWG in public spaces and other forms of violence by enhancing access to legal services

Particular emphasis will be given to strengthening the capacity of women, girls, men and boys to respond to SVAWG in public spaces by enhancing access to legal services. These will be implemented through the following activities;
- Evaluate, map and assess gaps of legal services for women in intervention areas.
- Expand legal services for women in intervention areas in line with mapping to respond and prevent VAWG in public spaces.
- Capacitate the local Ombudsperson office of the NCW and local women's rights NGOs to better provide legal assistance to local women's community groups.
- Conduct legal awareness sessions for community members, informing women of their legal rights, and informing them where to get support services regarding VAWG
- Conduct awareness raising campaign on the Ombudsperson Hotline that receives complaints and extends legal services to women.

Output 3.2: Women, girls, men and boys at community level are mobilized in favour of respectful relationships, gender equality and safety in public spaces

---

Activity 3.2.1 Implement a coordinated community response to prevent sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in public spaces

Under this activity, the programme will support a coordinated community response in the intervention areas, engaging law enforcement and other service providers engaged in addressing violence against women; the local National Council for Women Branches, civil society, community leaders, etc. It will utilize innovative context sensitive approaches such as interactive community theatre, shadow theatre, graffiti art and door-to-door campaigns to develop a common understanding of sexual harassment and violence against women in public spaces to change negative attitudes and beliefs about gender roles and stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination and violence against women and girls. The coordinated community response will also engage faith leaders and formal and informal key influencers in workshops.

Activity 3.2.2. Identify and strengthen capacities of agents of change in the identified community to combat SVAWG

As part of this coordinated community response, the programme will identify and strengthen the capacities of agents of change to combat SVAWG, and capacitate groups of youth volunteers who lead community level awareness raising activities in the intervention areas, providing them with the skills and tools to carry out community outreach activities on challenging perceptions and promoting positive attitudes. It will also capacitate women's and community organisation to lead community mobilization activities, particularly with at risk and marginalized communities.

Activity 3.2.3. Support universities to conduct awareness raising campaigns and initiatives.

Universities will also be supported to conduct awareness raising campaigns and initiatives on its campus. University faculty, staff and students will be trained on issues related to violence against women, and on the methods and required policies needed to end sexual harassment on campus. Technical assistance will be given to the anti-harassment unit of Alexandria university, alongside other transformative youth initiatives to eliminate SVAWG.

Activity 3.2.4 Conduct awareness raising workshops and other innovative techniques targeting men and boys and children

As part of the coordinated community response, the programme will conduct awareness raising workshops and other innovative techniques targeting men and boys and children, to create a collective awareness on the forms of violence against women and girls. The programme will also conduct innovative interventions such as engaging with tuk-tuk drivers (auto-rikshaw drivers) and public bus drivers to foster a public debate about the issue of sexual harassment in public spaces while improving the safety of women and girls utilizing this popular mode of public transport in low-income areas.

Output 3.3: Transformative initiatives developed and integrated into formal and non-formal education and media messaging

---

Activity 3.3.1 Develop communications campaign on GEWE and EVAWG

Based on the baseline and the insights gathered in the initial scoping research, the programme will develop a communications campaign with content and information on gender equality and women's empowerment and EVAWG developed into formal and/or non-formal education and media messages. The communications campaign will implement a media campaign against GBV and Sexual harassment with the aim to change the social perceptions that drive sexual harassment and violence against women in the public spaces to disconcerting levels, and to harness communal spirit in favour of behaviour change in the public sphere so that women are protected from perpetrators of GBV. It will also develop Public Service Announcements on television and radio that addressed various forms of violence against women by encouraging the public to adopt a zero-tolerance attitude towards violence against women and tackling victim-blaming culture and the stigma of reporting.

Activity 3.3.2 Establish educational programmes on gender equality in schools and universities

Following the success of the establishment of the Gender and Development MA at Cairo University, the programme will provide technical assistance to schools and universities in Alexandria to develop educational programmes on gender equality and women's rights. Strengthening gender in Higher education supports the advancement of new knowledge on challenges to gender equality and women's empowerment, and helps capacitate future agents of change.

Activity 3.3.3 Develop curricula and arts-based programmes that promote gender equality

This activity will focus on developing transformative initiatives by developing curricula and arts-based programmes that promote gender equality and human rights, respectful relationships and non-violent communication skills that can be used in community mobilization initiatives.

Activity 3.3.4 Conduct evidence-based research to inform policy on violence against women in public spaces

Topics covered include safe and sustainable transportation, public markets, and safe online spaces.

2.3.2 Appraisal

Appraise the logical framework using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why and how this is dealt with. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.

No.	Criteria 2.3 **Outcomes, outputs, activities and resources based on the SMART principle**	Explanation of score (1 point per indicator)	Score
2.3.1	The objectives at outcome level are clearly formulated, fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic. The outcomes follow logically from the problem formulated.	☑ The outcomes are specifically formulated. ☑ The objectives follow logically from the problem formulated. ☑ The objectives fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic (taking account of its duration and local circumstances). ☑ The objectives are acceptable to the target group and other stakeholders. ☑ The objectives formulated are realistic bearing in mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s).	5

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
The results framework follows a logical results chain and all contribute to solving the identified problem.

Additional appreciation
gender indicator 3:

The objectives include a explicit reference to women/ men, girls/ boys and gender equality. Please explain.

The project is gender-specific.

2.3.2	Progress in achieving the outcomes can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.	☑ Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each outcome. ☐ A baseline measurement and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator. ☑ The verification method (the means by which data is collected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible.	2

EXPLANATION/
REFERENCES
Performance indicators and means of verification are outlined in the results framework. However, baseline values will be determined based on the needs assessment to be conducted at the inception phase. Targets are included in the results framework.

Additional appreciation

gender indicator 1:

For each outcome are relevant, gender   specific performance indicators formulated. Please explain.

Project is gender-specific.

2.3.3	The outputs formulated are concrete and fall within the proposal's span of control. The outputs follow logically from the outcomes formulated.	☑ The project proposal is divided into clear phases, each having concretely formulated outputs. ☑ The outputs are specific. ☑ There is a clear link between the outputs and the out-comes, i.e. the outputs can be expected to contribute to achievement of the outcomes. ☑ The outputs are acceptable to the target group and other	5

		☑ The outputs formulated are realistic bearing in mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s) .	

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
Outputs are specific and measurable, and directly linked to outcomes as well as activities. Indicators and means of verification are forumlated for each output.

2.3.4	Progress in achieving the outputs can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.	☑ Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each output. ☐ A baseline and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator. ☑ The verification method (the means by which data is col-lected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible.	2

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
Baseline to be determined based on the needs assessment to be conducted during the inception phase.

Additional appreciation
gender indicator 1 and 2:

For each output are relevant, gender specific performance indicators formulated;

Baseline, targets and verification methods are put on to collect gender specific information. Please explain.

Project is gender-specific.

2.3.5	There is a logical link between the proposed activities and the outputs formulated.	☑ The proposal sets out the nature of the activities and explains how the activities formulated will contribute to achieving the outputs.	1

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
Activities are clearly linked to outputs.

2.3.6	There is a logical link between the activities and the project budget (efficiency).	☐ The budget is supported by figures on price and quantity (p x q). ☑ The budget is broken down by output and/or outcome.	1

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES

Budget lines are activity-based and linked to outputs and outcomes. Only personnel-related costs are broken down into unit costs/ no. or units.

2.3.7	When the activity ends, its envisaged outputs will have a lasting effect for the ultimate target group.	☑ The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the activities will be continued when the intervention comes to an end. ☑ To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activities to ensure that the target group will help continue the activities. ☑ The proposal contains suitable criteria against which progress in continuing the activities can be measured. ☑ The proposal includes a tran-sition plan or exit strategy, identifying the various actors.	4

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES

Partnerships and sustainability are outlined in the project proposal.

2.3.8	At the end of the activity, the envisaged outputs will have a lasting effect on the local partners.		3

☑	The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the quality of the activi-ties and/or financial inde-pendence of the local partner will be enhanced.
☑	To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activity.
☐	The proposal devotes attention to the capacity of the local partner to generate income from various sources.
☑	The proposal sets out suitable criteria against which progress in regard to institutional sustainability can be measured.

EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
Programmatic and policy-level sustainability are addressed, however, economic empow-erment opportunities referred to in the proposal are not elaborated on.

Total score (maximum score 27 points)	2

2.4 Cooperation, harmonisation and added value

Although NL is a single donor for this intervention, it capitalises on previous work and achieve-ments made by UN Women Egypt with the support of other donors. Other programme partners include:

Government ministries and departments: Ministry of Social Solidarity, National Council for Women, Public Prosecutor Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Planning.

CSOs and women organizations: Care International in Egypt, Plan International, three grass-roots women's rights organizations will be contracted to be selected based on a competitive pro-cess.

Development partners will be involved through coordination via the Gender and Development donor subgroup. It is expected that Spain will fund activities related to the implementation of Safe City in Alexandria.

Moreover, 27 cities from developed and developing countries are currently participating in the Global Programme. UN Women partnered with the city of Rotterdam, UNDP and the city of Dublin in 2013 in the World Alliance of Cities against Poverty meeting on Safe and Sustainable Cities, as part of global advocacy events promoting safety for all women. The Netherlands is also a part of the newly established Group of Friends on sexual Harassment alongside Kenya, Sweden and other member states, which calls attention to the importance of building a coalition to end this scourge. Furthermore, the city of Amsterdam has put in place measures to prevent sexual harassment against women and girls and some cities in the Netherlands have also put in place safety indexes in the city to monitor crime and violence. These present good opportunities to encourage north south exchanges with Egypt on the issue. In a parallel track UN Women HQ will continue to reach out to the city of Amsterdam to participate in the safe cities[3].

2.5   Channel and aid modality (including alignment)

Funds will be channelled directly to UN Women, which has the project and financial management capacity to manage the funds, as well as to assess and select local organisations that would contribute to the project delivery.

V.   IMPLEMENTATION
5.1   Budget

Attached.

5.1.1   Breakdown of costs

State the overall cost of the activity and overheads. Indicate the various cost centres (activities and outputs) in the rows and cost types (e.g. personnel, equipment, etc.) in the columns.

Output/direct costs	Costs A	Costs B	
Outcome 1	$192.500,00		
Outcome 2	$602.000,00		
Outcome 3	$ $388.679,32		
Personnel	$298.644,75		
Direct Project Management Costs	$92.250,00		
Overheads	$125.925,93		
Total			$ 1.700.000,00

$ 807.500

5.3   Monitoring

---

[3] Earlier discussions with the city had advanced prior to the passing of Mayor Eberhard van der Laan.

5.3.1 Narrative and financial reports
- Annual Narrative reports
- Annual certified financial statements
- Final narrative report

Use the performance assessment decision tree. Give a short explanation with the result of the decision tree.

The USK lays down separate rules for narrative reports: if the value of the activity is under €125,000, a work completion statement (P statement) is required instead of narrative reports.

In the case of additional requirements: specify what conditions must be set *(e.g. greater frequency, criteria relating to content, etc.).* Also indicate if there is some other means of oversight of activity implementation (e.g. via Board of Donors).

5.3.2 Audit opinion

NA

Additional reports by the auditor:

If it is desirable for the audit opinion to be accompanied by an additional report on certain aspects, explain why (e.g. high-risk activity, poor management capacity on the part of the implementing organisation).

If the organisation itself also makes prepayments and reports on an accrual basis, the audit protocol (annexe to decision) should require the external auditor to report on the effectiveness of the control exercised by the organisation on the making of prepayments.

5.3.3 IATI - International Aid transparency Initiative

The organisation will report on results in accordance with the IATI standard, as set out in the BZ publication guidelines.

5.3.4 Annual plans and other reports

5.3.5 Monitoring calendar
Set out the reporting requirements in the table below, to ensure they are accurately incorporated in the decision/agreement.

Report type	Any specific requirements*	Period	Submission by
Annual plan	As we pay in USD, reporting must be in USD. This includes the 2nd tranche needed	1 Dec 2019 – 30 Nov 2020	1 Nov 2018
Narrative IATI*	As we pay in USD, reporting must be in USD	1 Dec 2018 – 30 Nov 2019	28 Feb 2020
Account of field visit	To be scheduled.		
Final narrative**	Including 2nd year in separate section.	1 Dec 2018 – 30 Nov 2020	31 January 2021

Audit	NA	[mm-mm]	[dd-mm-yy]
Certified statement	Certified financial statements in USD	1 Dec 2018 – 31 December 2018	30 June 2019
		1 Jan- 31 Dec 2019	30 June 2020
		1 Jan – 30 November 2020	30 June 2021
Evaluation	NA	[mm-mm]	[dd-mm-yy]
Others to be included			

* Narrative / narrative IATI: reports on the contributions by third parties (inputs), outputs, out-come, sustainability and the spending of the Dutch contribution in accordance with the latest ap-proved budget. If a financial report (other than the A statement) is submitted separately, please insert a line.

In the case of IATI-compliant reporting, also refer to the additional reporting requirements speci-fied under 5.3.3.

In this case, include the following text in the BEMO:
The organisation will report in accordance with the BZ publication guidelines on the IATI standard.

For more information about the narrative reports, please see 5.3.3.

** See also the results given in section 5.3.1; if any additional criteria are desirable, insert them here.

5.3.6   Evaluations

Internal Evaluation at the end of project period. No external evaluation is needed.