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A Success Story

GENDER MAINSTREAMING INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)

July 2004

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The duty to propose public policy on the development and empowerment of women, to enable them to fulfill their economic and social role, and integrate their efforts into comprehensive development programs is one of the most important mandates of the National Council for Women stipulated by the Presidential Decree establishing the Council.

In 2002, the Council drafted a plan to mainstream gender into the five-year National Development Plan (2002-2007), subsequently approved by the People's and the Shura Assemblies. As this report shows, projects targeting women were an essential component of this plan.

The plan is an example of how coordinated strategies and partnerships, coupled with scientific thinking and advanced planning methodologies can contribute to the success of an effort of this magnitude.

This success could not have been achieved without the fruitful cooperation between the Council and research and government institutions and non-governmental organizations. This report is also the result of effective, unprecedented collaboration between the Council and four United Nations agencies: the UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, and UNICEF. This report would never have seen the light of day without the collective efforts of these organizations.

Special thanks are also due to ESCWA for their support in drafting this report.

Dr. Farkhonda Hassan

Secretary-General

National Council for Women

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING INTO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)

The National Council for Women (NCW) succeeded in mainstreaming gender into the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (2002-2007) through laying down the rules, criteria, and mechanisms required to achieve one of NCW's main goals; namely, enabling women to participate effectively in development, a matter that has become a public issue and a priority on the national agenda.

NCW has tirelessly worked to achieve this goal out of the belief that it will have a positive return not only for women but for all levels of sustainable economic and social development. Eliminating gender disparities is a pivotal ingredient in, as well as a goal of, development. The NCW efforts focused on :

- **Incorporating gender in the state comprehensive plan for economic and social development.**
- **Rendering the state budget gender-sensitive.**
- **Ensuring gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation.**

In addition, NCW is contributing to the implementation of Egypt's international commitments to one of the Millennium Development Goals; namely, gender equality. This goal assumes a particular significance because of its great impact on achieving the rest of the millennium objectives.

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)**COMPONENTS OF SUCCESS**

Several components were involved in the NCW's quest to mainstream gender into the fabric of the national plan for comprehensive development (2002-2007), including:

I. Political Components

Foremost among the political components is the constitutional clause asserting the full and unconditional equality between the sexes in all rights and responsibilities. This clause has political backing at the highest levels, all the way up to the President of the Republic, who believes in the importance of women's participation in all aspects of development and is keen to remove all forms of discrimination against women. Indeed, at the dawn of the Third Millennium, the President took the historic step of establishing the NCW as an independent constitutional institution answerable to the President and proudly chaired by the country's First Lady. The government is committed to the principle of equality and to its application in all areas.

II. Legislative Components

Laws passed in accordance with the components emphasize the principle of constitutional equality. There are, however, some loopholes in a few laws which the NCW is now subjecting to expert examination and intends to refer to the competent constitutional institutions for review.

III. Organizational and Administrative Components

The NCW succeeded in incorporating gender

into the state national plan, thanks to stipulations in the presidential decree which grant the NCW flexibility and allow it to move freely and coordinate with all state constitutional institutions. The efforts made to mainstream gender into the national plan required a complete change in work methods and the adoption of participatory planning. This, in turn, involved defining women's needs and using them as the starting point in preparing the plan in the planning departments of all relevant 22 ministries. This was accompanied by a comprehensive capacity-building program implemented through intensive training and the distribution of training manuals among officials in the ministries, the NCW, the private sector, and NGOs. Participatory planning is a new and advanced concept of implementation which requires the introduction of specialized training programs that are currently non-existent in various state institutions.

IV. Research and Training Components

The draft plan prepared by the NCW and submitted to the government is based on a scientific approach to planning, involving the incorporation of research, studies, and translated literature on gender-sensitive development planning. The approach involves reliance on local and foreign expertise, and in some cases missions were sent to universities abroad where gender-sensitive planning is part of the curriculum.

V. Collective Action Components

The NCW gave ample opportunity to state agents, universities, research centers, and NGOs to take part in local activities that helped the NCW identify the impact of discrimination on women in real life. Such bodies are providing feedback on the central and local levels.



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SUPPORTING FACTORS

Along with the afore-mentioned components, a number of supporting factors were involved, chief of which are:

1- THE NCW MANDATES

One of NCW's mandates according to Presidential Decree 90/2000 is "to coordinate among constitutional institutions and follow up the efforts made to improve women's conditions." This mandate had a tremendous effect in bringing about a work method that involved complete partnership, cooperation, and commitment among all parties active in drafting the plan for mainstreaming gender. The NCW based this collaboration of cooperation protocols concluded with the relevant institutions that defined methods of coordination and follow-up.

2- EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNITS

The NCW proposed to 30 ministries the creation of **Equal Opportunity Units**. Those units, affiliated directly with the minister's office, are to underline issues of concern to working women, integrate these issues in the ministry's draft plan, stress the participation of women in all stages of decision-making, and ensure that women obtain their constitutional rights in the workplace. The proposal was of considerable value in creating a favorable atmosphere within each ministry.

3- THE MEDIA

Various media organs of all types throughout the country participated in raising public awareness of the importance of women's participation in public life and the need to improve women's conditions as an inseparable part of—indeed, the basis of—revival in Egypt.

4- INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

We heartily acknowledge the support provided by the international community through government and non-government international organizations. This support was instrumental in producing the project to mainstream gender into the state development plan. Credit is due to the UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank. These donor institutions provided technical expertise and financial support, thus greatly contributing to the achievement of NCW's objectives.

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)**MODUS OPERANDI**

The process of preparing the draft plan for the advancement of women lasted for nearly 18 months, starting with discussions and proposals made by members of the NCW standing committees. The outline of the proposed plan was submitted at the NCW National Conference (March 2001), which was presided by First Lady Suzanne Mubarak and attended by the Prime Minister, along with over 700 public figures, experts, and NGO representatives. Efforts continued through consultations with planning officials in 22 ministries, the private sector, legislative bodies (planning and budgetary committees of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council), universities, research centers, and NGOs. Throughout this effort, the NCW engaged in the following activities:

First: The NCW held 58 panel discussions on mainstreaming gender into the five-year plan for economic and social development. The objective was to examine the concept of gender-sensitive planning, the importance of integrating and incorporating gender in five-year plans, and the necessary measures needed to accomplish such a task. These panel discussions were attended by planning officials in the relevant ministries.

Second: An extensive workshop entitled "Strategic Planning" was held to discuss the type, elements, methodology, and stages of strategic planning, as well as the stages involved in gender mainstreaming.

Third: Through an extensive workshop entitled "Towards a Gender-Sensitive Budget and Auditing Process," the first ever study in Egypt of a gender-sensitive budgeting was prepared. Subsequent to the workshop, a set of training manuals on the topic were issued.

Fourth: A program for the training of trainers was implemented in 21 ministries with a focus on gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation, and performance-based budgeting.

Fifth: NCW prepared five manuals to be used in training programs related to the following activities:

- A manual for performance-based, gender-sensitive budgets
- A manual for a budget sensitive to women's needs
- A manual for gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation
- A manual for gender-sensitive auditing
- A manual for the training of trainers

Sixth: A comprehensive program was prepared for capacity-building and skill-development for planning officials in various ministries and the Ministry of Planning. The focus was on informing the planners of gender concepts and issues, creating strong bonds between planning officials in various ministries and the Ministry of Planning, and streamlining the thinking on issues of concern to Egyptian women.

Seventh: Several one-on-one meetings were held with individual planning directors in various ministries, as well as officials of the Ministry of Planning. The aim was to review and discuss the method of mainstreaming gender in the five-year plan of each ministry.

Eighth: Several panel discussions were held to follow-up the work being done in various ministries. The aim of such effort was to ensure the integration of gender in the national development plan of each ministry.



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OUTPUTS:

The most important outputs of these efforts were:

- **Preparing a comprehensive draft plan for gender mainstreaming into the comprehensive National Economic and Social Plan (2002-2007).** The plan was prepared through participatory planning and with gender-sensitive budgeting taken into account.
- **The draft plan was submitted to the Prime Minister and referred to the Ministry of Planning which studied, analyzed, and integrated it in the comprehensive national plan.**
- **The government approved the national plan and referred it to the two houses of the Egyptian parliament, the Shura and the People's Assemblies, where it underwent extensive discussion.** Members of both houses reacted favorably to the concept of gender mainstreaming and approved the state national plan.
- **When presenting the plan to the parliament, the Minister of Planning commended the NCW for its efforts in preparing the plan.**

The following are other positive consequences of the plan that are no less important than those mentioned above:

First: For the first time in Egypt (as in many other countries of the world), women have effectively participated in national planning, thus reinforcing the concept of participatory planning currently adopted by the international community. The national plan is therefore the outcome of unprecedented participation between men and women in Egypt.

Second: A constructive and ongoing dialogue has been established between the NCW and the departments in charge of planning in ministries, and in particular between NCW and the Ministry of Planning. A new working modality has evolved, enabling the NCW to follow up continually the implementation of annual plans and programs in various ministries.

Third: A core group of experts from NCW members and staff, university professors, and research centers has been formed. The experts specialize in planning and gender-sensitive budgets have received training at home as well as abroad. This move involves the utilization of immense capabilities and previously untapped potential is now available to help many institutions improve their gender-related programs. Such expertise has been called upon to assist many governmental bodies, including the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Local Development, and the Ministry of Youth.

Fourth: The NCW has improved its institutional capabilities through the use of various modern methods. It is still improving its institutional capabilities in a step-by-step process involving the modernization of management.

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)

SOME ASPECTS OF CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL PLAN

Following is a brief overview of the changes introduced into the national plan based on NCW proposals:

- 1- Gender issues have been mainstreamed into the fabric of the plan in a comprehensive manner.
- 2- Planning programs have become largely gender-sensitive.
- 3- The concept of gender-sensitive budget programs has been implemented.
- 4- The concept of gender-sensitive, performance-based budgets has been introduced.
- 5- Some of the methods of monitoring and evaluation have been adapted to gender needs.
- 6- Modern and atypical criteria have been formulated with a view to raising planning capabilities and improving the gender-sensitivity of sector plans.

KEY RESULTS

As a result of the modern approach to gender-sensitive planning adopted by the NCW, for the first time in Egypt investment allocated to programs for the advancement of women in the 2002-2007 plan have doubled to LE3.257 billion, compared with the 1997-2002 plan.

This is clear evidence of the efficacy of NCW efforts to introduce gender-sensitive planning and achieve one of the most basic objectives of development: eliminating gender disparities.

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CONCLUSION

The preparation of the plan for the advancement of women, conducted in close cooperation with all concerned constitutional institutions, was a model of participatory planning, which enjoys state support. The state is reinforcing the mechanisms, channels, and steps of participatory planning in an effort to consolidate cooperation among all partners in development.

Having finished drafting a plan to improve the advancement of Egyptian women, and having succeeded in integrating this plan in the 2002-2007 National Social and Economic Development Plan, the NCW is forging ahead on more than one front:

First: The NCW is monitoring and evaluating programs already implemented and providing assistance to the concerned agencies in implementing programs still unimplemented by examining the impediments and problems obstructing such programs and offering help in resolving them. To do that, the NCW is submitting reports to the government and helping redraft laws and ministerial decrees aimed at incorporating women's issues. Such activities are an integral part of the NCW mandates as outlined in the presidential decree establishing it.

Second: The NCW is improving its method and preparation of the plan through the project of Gender-Mainstreaming into the National Plan (2007-2012). The project started in July 2003 with the assistance of the UNFPA and involves several stages

- Data is to be collected through village surveys about the needs of rural women, in conjunction with the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center.
- Officials in charge of planning in low-level governorate administrative units (villages and counties) undergo training programs to help them identify women's needs and draft preliminary plans for every unit.
- Proposed village plans are to be incorporated at the level of the higher administrative unit (the county). In urban centers, district plans are to be integrated at the city level. The above plans are to be combined in one comprehensive plan at the level of the governorate.
- Governorate plans (27) are to be combined in one comprehensive plan. This plan is to be discussed and drafted in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and planning officials in all concerned ministries, using the successful model of the previous plan (2002-2007).

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ملحق رقم (أ)

بيان

بعض الجمعيات الأهلية التي وصل لنا منها الردود الخاصة بتقرير السيد

١. جمعية ملتقى تنمية المرأة.
٢. جمعية هوض وتنمية المرأة.
٣. المركز المصري لحقوق المرأة.
٤. رابطة المرأة العربية.
٥. مؤسسة مركز قضايا المرأة المصرية.

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ملحق رقم (ب)

Success Story

SUPPORTING FACTORS:

In addition to the previously mentioned components of success, there were several other factors that contributed to the success of gender mainstreaming in the Sixth National Development Plan.

1. The NCW Mandates:

One of NCW's mandates according to Presidential Decree 90/2000 is "to coordinate among constitutional institutions and follow up the efforts made to improve women's conditions". This mandate had a tremendous effect in bringing about a work method that involved complete partnership, cooperation, and commitment among all parties active in drafting the plan for mainstreaming gender. The NCW based this collaboration of cooperation protocols concluded with the relevant institutions that defined methods of coordination and follow-up.

2- Advocacy

Advocacy meetings were held with Senior officials from all 27 governorates at the start of the project to elicit support for NCWs work in the field. The Senior Officials who are the

general secretaries of the governorates are the Chairs of the Executive Committees in the governorates and have final approval over all plans submitted. Their commitment to gender equality and efforts on behalf of NCW were pivotal to the success of local gender planning efforts. Advocacy meetings were also held with governorate planning managers from all 27 governorates.

3- Protocols of Cooperation

The Working Protocol of Cooperation in effect between NCW and the Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC) helped to a great extent in reaching a vast majority of rural women through surveying. Over 60,000 families were surveyed, and the questionnaires used included sections developed by NCW staff to ensure that data reflected specific gender needs, and that it was sex-disaggregated in nature.

4- The International Support

The support provided through UNFPA helped greatly to achieve the targets set forth by NCW.

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COMPONENTS OF SUCCESS

NCW's efforts to mainstream gender in the Sixth National Development Plan (2007-2012) met with huge success due to a variety of factors including:

First: Precedent

The success of gender mainstreaming in the fifth National Five Year Plan (2002-2007) gave great momentum to the activities involved in development of the Sixth Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The previous plan had focused mainly on gender mainstreaming at the ministerial or central level of planning. The sixth plan took gender planning down to the de-central planning with the aim of enhancing the gender planning capacities of local personnel, and to initiate an unprecedented effort in Egypt at participatory de-central planning.

Second: Political component

Foremost among the political components is the constitutional clause asserting the full and unconditional equality between men and women in all rights and responsibilities.

The political will at the highest level for the principles of gender equality has undoubtedly contributed to the success of gender mainstreaming in the national plan. What was new in the development of the Sixth national plan was strong political support for decentralization and de-central planning.

Third: Legislative Components:

Laws passed in accordance with the components emphasize the principle of constitutional equality. There are, however, some loopholes in a few laws which the NCW is now subjecting to expert examination and intends to refer to the competent constitutional institutions for review.

Forth: Institutional and Organizational Component

For the first time in Egypt, gender planning was initiated at the de-central level, and covered the entire country. Efforts to mainstream gender involved a very ambitious training program targeting all 179 markaz (district) and 54 hay (neighborhood) in the twenty seven governorates. A total of 732 persons were trained, and received training manuals, from

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local administrative and executive levels including Secretary Generals, planning managers, members of local popular councils, gender representatives from NGOs and Planning Managers from bureaus of Health, Education and Social Solidarity, as well as the Chairs from NCW branches.

Fifth: Research and Training

The research resulting in the development of the national plan was very extensive and required a survey of gender needs at the local level, studying de-central planning, and national and international goals and targets for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Training involved developing specific gender projects using the MDGs, particularly health, education and poverty reduction, to narrow the gender gap in the municipalities, as well as information from the Egypt Human Development Report, and Human Development Reports for the governorates.

MODUS OPERANDI

The process of gender mainstreaming in the Sixth National Development Plan spanned over two and a half years. It all began with a vision

on behalf of NCW to have the voices of all women, particularly those in rural areas, heard and their needs integrated in the national plan. The final result was 27 governorate gender plans, each with specific projects under various programs including health, education, poverty reduction and environment. NCW provided all the technical support necessary to ensure that governorates had all the necessary tools to incorporate their gender plans into the unified governorate plans so that they could be submitted and included in the Sixth National Plan. The steps taken include the following:

First: NCW held a meeting with IDSC to discuss questions that would be integrated into the survey of the resources of Egyptian households to better determine gender needs. NCW worked closely with IDSC to ensure that all incoming data was sex-disaggregated. The information from the survey was used to provide a baseline for needs in the various governorates.

Second: NCW developed an extensive Reference Gender Training Manual, covering all relevant topics including; concepts, gender sensitization, gender planning, de-central

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planning, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation. A second manual entitled "Mainstreaming Gender in the National Plan: Participatory Planning" was developed specifically for the three day workshops that would be conducted at the de-central level, to aid participants in developing local gender plans.

Third: NCW conducted 28 training workshops in all 179 markaz, as well as 54 hay. The workshops included members of local administrative and executive community as well as NGOs, and community leaders to ensure that the priorities set for each markaz did indeed reflect the actual gender needs of that locale. Each markaz was assisted in setting its gender priorities according to the MDGs, drafting actual action plans to meet those priorities and developing M&E plans for those projects.

Fourth: A series of strategic planning workshops was conducted with gender consultants and regional planners from the Ministry of Economic Development (formerly, Planning) to discuss the components and elements of de-central planning, gender project planning and gender monitoring and evaluation. The

steps to developing the governorate gender plans were discussed in detail to ensure that they were in line with the activities under taken by the Ministry of Economic Development to facilitate their integration in the final national plan. As well, amendments to the M&E format developed by NCW after discussions to bring it more in line with the one used by Ministry of Economic Development.

Fifth: NCW workshops for 27 governorates at the executive planning level. Material was tailored separately for each governorate to provide the clearest possible gender situation analysis. Participants in these workshops reviewed the marakez plans for their respective governorates, and based on information from the Egypt Human Development Report, information provided by NCW Branch chairs, and their personal knowledge of their governorates, were able to assess the feasibility of the proposed marakez plans. The result was a series of projects under various programs for each governorate that reflected actual gender needs, and could actually be implemented based on the governorates' resources.

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Sixth: A series of roundtable discussions were held with the governorate planning managers and NCW gender consultants to finalize the final requirements of each gender plan. These plans were then incorporated into the unified plan for each governorate, and approved by the Secretary General of the respective governorate.

Seventh: The governorate plans were all published, with one booklet detailing the plans of each governorate, and one introductory booklet detailing the planning process involved, and the resources allocated by each governorate to each of its gender projects and overall programs.

SOME ASPECTS OF CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL PLAN

Following gender mainstreaming in the last national plan, there were several aspects of change that included the introduction of gender sensitive planning and budgeting. During this plan, these concepts have been further cemented. As well, several other aspects have emerged:

- An effective role was established for de-central planning and implementation

of gender plans at the local level. Regional planners are no longer simply administrators of top-down plans, but are part of a solid bottom-up executive system.

- A process of coordination has been established between the Governorate Planning Managers, and the Heads of Ministry Bureaus in the governorates. For the first time, the process of developing the unified plan for each governorate has brought together representatives from the governorates as well as from various ministries. This coordination extends to the planning and M&E process.
- A unified format for M&E of all gender plans has been established in the governorates for follow-up.

KEY RESULTS

Gender planning and mainstreaming was introduced in the National Plan 2002-2007 at the central level. In the current Plan 2007-2012, this process was extended to the de-central level. For the first time, planning was initiated in a participatory bottom-up approach and continued to reach the ministerial level. As a

planning strategy, the Sixth National Plan has ensured that the gender needs of the nation have been successfully incorporated into the national five year plan, and has set a positive precedent to local planning that will undoubtedly be used in future planning processes.

OUTPUTS

The mainstreaming process produced several outputs, including capacity building, partnership building, and gender development plans. The main outputs can be listed as follows:

- 233 plans were based, for marakez and districts, based on the MDGs and built on actual local gender needs
- 27 gender plans were developed, one for each governorate, reflecting the actual local gender needs. The plans were published.
- The proposed plans were distributed to the office of the Prime Minister, and all other ministries under which the gender projects fall. They were also distributed to all the Governors and Planning Managers.
- The gender projects were mainstreamed into the Sixth National Five Year Plan.
- A method of participatory planning, that included all stakeholders was used during all the steps of developing the plans.
- The concept of de-central planning was effectuated in Egypt.
- The concept and tools of gender planning reached the de-central planners for the first time.
- An ongoing dialogue between NCW, the Ministries of Economic Development and Local Development, the governorates was established.
- A core group of experts and trainers was developed, specialized in concepts of de-central planning, gender plan development and M&E. This group is available for any further work that may continue with the marakez.
- NCW extended its expertise to the Equal Opportunities Unit, at the Ministry of Finance, to begin the practical steps of implementing the Egyptian Initiative of Gender Responsive Budgets.

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CONCLUSION

While NCW has broken unprecedented ground in its efforts to mainstream gender in the Sixth National Plan, much still has to be done to ensure that this mainstreaming is a success, and that these efforts will be sustained in the future. Some steps that are being taken to ensure this are:

- Continued bi-annual M&E meetings with governorate planning managers to follow-up on integration of the gender projects into each of their proposed plans for each year of the five year plan. These meetings coincide with the time when local planners submit their proposals for the upcoming annual plans, and when they report on the past year's activities. This is an opportunity for NCW to continue providing technical support when it is needed most at the de-central level, and to ensure that planning managers have requested the necessary resources to complete their gender plans.
- Continued training for planning managers and capacity building in the areas of M&E. Monitoring and evaluation is a very important

tracking tool, and new methods are constantly evolving. It is essential to provide planning managers with tools that they can adapt to meet their needs, while facilitating the M&E process overall.

- Upcoming training will also include topics of gender budgeting, Results Based Management, and performance based budgeting. This will provide a more holistic approach to gender planning, and will ensure that all efforts to mainstream gender at both the central and de-central levels can be supported and sustained.
- Collaboration between NCW, and the Ministries of Economic Development and Local Development continues to ensure that there is a link between the central and de-central planning personnel. Issues arising at the local level are discussed to facilitate the approval of requested plans and resources by the central ministries.

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ملحق رقم (ج)

بيان بالاضحايا وحالات ممارسة العنف ضد المرأة

منذ عام ٢٠٠٢ وحتى ٢٠٠٩/٩/٣٠

جمهورية مصر العربية
الإدارة العامة للمتابعة والتقييم



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المصدر... مكتب وزارة الداخلية رقم ٢٨٩٤٧ المؤرخ ٢٠٠٩/٩/٣١

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ملحق رقم (د)

قرار رئيس مجلس الوزراء
رقم ١٥٨٤ لسنة ٢٠٠٢
بشأن تشكيل اللجنة الوطنية التنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الاتجار في الأفراد

رئيس مجلس الوزراء

بعد الاطلاع على الدستور،

وعلى قرار رئيس الجمهورية رقم ٢٩٤ لسنة ٢٠٠٣ بشأن الموافقة على
اتضمام مصر لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية ،
وعلى قرار رئيس الجمهورية رقم ٢٩٥ لسنة ٢٠٠٣ بشأن الموافقة على
الاتضمام للبروتوكول الإضافي المكمّل للاتفاقية والخاص بمنع وقوع ومعاقبة الاتجار
بالأشخاص ، وبخاصة النساء والأطفال ،
وعلى قرار رئيس الجمهورية رقم ٢٩٧ لسنة ٢٠٠٤ بشأن الموافقة على
الاتضمام للبروتوكول الإضافي المكمّل لاتفاقية والخاص بمكافحة تهريب المهاجرين
عن طريق البر والبحر والجو ،
وعلى توصية الجهات الوطنية للمشاركة في الاجتماعات التحضيرية التي دعت
نھا وزارة الخارجية بشأن إنشاء آلية وطنية تنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الاتجار في
الأفراد ،
وبناء على عرض وزارة الخارجية .

قرر

(المادة الأولى)

تشكيل اللجنة

١- تشكل بوزارة الخارجية لجنة وطنية تنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الاتجار في الأفراد برئاسة
مساعد وزير الخارجية لشؤون الهيئات والمنظمات الدولية ، وعضوية الجهات
الآتية :-

- وزارة الخارجية
- وزارة العدل
- وزارة الداخلية
- وزارة الدفاع
- وزارة الصحة والسكان
- وزارة الإعلام
- وزارة التضامن الإجتماعي
- وزارة السياحة
- وزارة القوى العاملة والهجرة

المختب القاني العام
المراد/ ولد رقم
للتاريخ ١٨/٧/٢٠٠٩

ولد رقم: ١٢٦١١

١٨ يوليو ٢٠٠٩

المجلس القومي للمرأة



2

- وزارة التعليم العالي
- وزارة التربية والتعليم
- المخابرات العامة
- النيابة العامة
- المجلس القومي لحقوق الإنسان
- المجلس القومي للطفولة والأمومة
- المجلس القومي للمرأة

والجنة أن تستعين بمن ترى الاستعانة بهم من المتخصصين أو الخبراء أو العاملين في الوزارات والهيئات والمركز البحثية والمجتمع المدني ، وأن تطلب من هذه الجهات المعلومات والوثائق والدراسات التي تساعد على القيام بأعمالها .
(المادة الثانية)

اختصاصات اللجنة

تعمل اللجنة كمرجعية استشارية للسلطات والجهات والهيئات الوطنية وتختص بما يلي :

- صياغة خطة عمل قومية للتصدي لقضية الاتجار في الأفراد ، وتقديم المقترحات والتوصيات بهذا الخصوص لمجلس الوزراء من خلال وزير الخارجية .
- صياغة رؤية مصرية موحدة يتم التعبير عنها في المحافل الدولية تعكس كافة الأبعاد القانونية والأمنية والسياسية المتصلة بالموضوع .
- إعداد تقرير سنوي حول الجهود الوطنية للتصدي لقضية الاتجار في الأفراد ، يتم رفعه للعرض على مجلس الوزراء .
- متابعة تنفيذ مصر لالتزاماتها الدولية الناشئة عن أحكام بروتوكول منع وقوع ومعالجة الاتجار في الأشخاص وبخاصة النساء والأطفال المكمل لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية والاتفاقيات الدولية ذات الصلة بمكافحة استغلال الأشخاص لتحديد أوجه القصور في تنفيذ هذه الالتزامات الدولية على المستوى الوطني .
- مخاطبة الجهات المعنية لاقتراح التدابير والإجراءات التشريعية والتنفيذية اللازمة ومتابعة مايتخذ من إجراءات لتنفيذها واستيفاء الاستبيانات الدورية التي ترد إلى مصر بخصوص التدابير والإجراءات التشريعية والتنفيذية التي اتخذتها مصر لتنفيذ التزاماتها الدولية الناشئة عن تصديقها على المستوى الدولي والتي يعكسها مستوى تنفيذ لالتزاماتها الدولية .



3

مراجعة التشريعات الوطنية ذات الصلة واقتراح كيفية تحقيق التوافق بينهما وبين الاتفاقات الدولية التي صدقت عليها مصر بهدف وضع الأخيرة موضع التنفيذ الفعلي بالتنسيق مع وزارة العدل .

دراسة اقتراح صياغة تشريع موحد لمعالجة قضية الاتجار في الأفراد يتناول بشكل متكامل مكافحة الاتجار في الأفراد سواء من حيث التجريم أو الحماية أو الوقاية على أن يراعى هذا التشريع الالتزامات الدولية المقررة على قضاة مصر للاتفاقيات الدولية والإقليمية ذات الصلة وعلى رأسها بروتوكول منع وقوع ومعالجة الاتجار في الأفراد وبخاصة النساء والأطفال المكمّل لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية وذلك مع مراعاة الطبيعة الخاصة لقانون الطفل .

اقتراح الإجراءات اللازمة لمساعدة ضحايا تلك الجريمة وحمايتهم والسياسات والبرامج اللازمة بالإضافة إلى أعداد البحوث وحملات التوعية الإعلامية وتطوير المناهج التعليمية ، فضلا عن التعاون مع المنظمات غير الحكومية وغيرها من منظمات المجتمع المدني المعنية بهذا الموضوع .

تشجيع الجهود الرامية إلى تكوين والارتقاء بمستوى الكوادر الوطنية القادرة على إنفاذ أحكام بروتوكول منع وقوع ومعالجة الاتجار في الأفراد وبخاصة النساء والأطفال والاتفاقيات الدولية ذات الصلة وكفالة احترامها وتعزيز القدرات الوطنية بالتغلب على المعوقات التي تعترض تفعيل أحكامها .

الأسهام في إعداد برامج للتدريب ودعم قدرات للقائمين على إدارة العدالة الجنائية والجهات المعنية بإنفاذ القانون وموظفي الجوازات وحرس الحدود ومأموري الضبط القضائي المختصين بمكافحة الاتجار في الأفراد مع شرح ومراعاة حقوق الإنسان والترتيبات اللازمة التي قد تتعلق بالأطفال أو النوع في ضوء الاحتياطات المحلية الوطنية مع مراعاة أن يشمل التدريب والتطوير المجال الصحي والإعلامي للتوعية بمخاطر هذا النشاط غير المشروع .

إعداد قاعدة بيانات مركزية بالتنسيق مع مركز البحوث الاجتماعية والجنائية وغيره من المراكز البحثية للجدولة لجمع وتحليل المعلومات والبيانات والخبرات عن ظاهرة الاتجار في الأفراد وتبادلها مع الهيئات والجمعيات والمنظمات الإنسانية العاملة في هذا المجال وتوثيق الروابط مع اللجان أو الهيئات القومية الإقليمية والدولية بغرض تبادل المعلومات والخبرات فيما بينها .

تفعيل التعاون مع مكتب الأمم المتحدة المعنى بالمخدرات والجريمة UNODC والبرنامج العالمي لمكافحة الاتجار في البشر GPAT وغيرها من الجهات والمنظمات المعنية بمكافحة الاتجار في الأفراد ، وذلك بغرض المساعدة على إنفاذ نصوص البروتوكول الخاص بمنع وقوع ومعالجة الاتجار في الأفراد وبخاصة النساء

4

والأطفال المكمل لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة ، ولتوفير الدعم الفني لمساعدة الحكومة المصرية في مكافحة جرائم الاتجار في الأفراد وتهريب المهاجرين وتدريب القائمين على إدارة العدالة الجنائية والجهات المعنية بالأفراد المفقود والحصول على خدمات استشارية وكذا تبادل المعلومات والبيانات والاحصاءات مع البرنامج بهدف التعرف على الأبعاد الحقيقية لظاهرة الاتجار في الأفراد وطبيعتها وزيادة الوعي لمكافحةها والقضاء عليها .

تعزيز آليات التعاون القضائي الدولي في المسائل الجنائية على كافة المستويات عن طريق تشجيع اتفاقيات ثنائية وإقليمية وتفعيل أحكام الاتفاقيات الدولية متعددة الأطراف ذات الصلة بهدف تحقيق الاستفادة القصوى من آليات التعاون الدولي المنصوص عليها بتلك الاتفاقيات وتبسيط وتسهيل إجراءات تسليم المجرمين بين الدول الأعضاء في تلك الاتفاقيات وتحديد القدر المثيق من المعايير المشتركة التي قد تتعلق بالخصائص التي تشكل النماذج القانونية الخاصة بنشاط الاتجار في الأفراد .

(المادة الثالثة)

الأمم المتحدة الفنية للجنة

يتولى مكتب نائب مساعد وزير الخارجية لشؤون حقوق الإنسان والمسائل الاجتماعية والإنسانية الدولية الأممية الفنية للجنة ، ويضطلع بالمهام التالية : -

إعداد الدراسات والبحوث اللازمة لأعمال اللجنة والاستعانة في ذلك بمن يرى ضرورة الاستعانة بهم من الخبراء .

إعداد مشروع جدول أعمال للجنة وتحضير الموضوعات التي تطرح عليها .

مباشرة الإجراءات اللازمة لتنفيذ قرارات وتوصيات اللجنة ومتابعتها .

ماتكلف بها من مهام .

(المادة الرابعة)

وحدة التوثيق والمعلومات

تتبع الأمم المتحدة الفنية وحدة للتوثيق والمعلومات ، وتختص بالآتي : -

تجميع التشريعات والقوانين واللوائح المصرية والأجنبية والدولية والمبادئ والمراجع القانونية والاتفاقيات والصكوك والمواثيق الدولية والبروتوكولات ذات الصلة وتصنيفها وتبويبها طبقاً للأصول العلمية المقررة في هذا الشأن .

جمع البيانات والمعلومات المتعلقة بمكافحة ومنع الاتجار في الأفراد وصولاً لإنشاء قاعدة بيانات مركزية على المستوى الوطني لجمع وتحليل وتبادل المعلومات الدقيقة عن ظاهرة الاتجار في الأفراد .



5

(المادة الخامسة)

اجتماعات اللجنة

تجتمع اللجنة المذكورة شهريا ، وكلما دعت الحاجة ، وتتولى الأمانة الفنية للجنة تنظيم أعمال اللجنة والدعوة إلى إجتماعاتها .

(المادة السادسة)

توصيات اللجنة

ترفع اللجنة المشار إليها توصياتها ومقترحاتها من خلال وزارة الخارجية إلى مجلس الوزراء لاتخاذ ما يراه بشأنها .

(المادة السابعة)

على الجهات المختصة تنفيذ هذا القرار

رئيس مجلس الوزراء

(دكتور / أحمد نظيف)

صدر برئاسة مجلس الوزراء في فترة وجيزة سنة ١٤٢٨ هـ
الموافق ١٥ يوليوس سنة ٢٠٠٧ م

صورة مرسلة إلى السيد/ أمير عام أمانت النوي للرأفة

أمين عام مجلس الوزراء

(دكتور / منامى سعد زخلول)



ملحق رقم (هـ)

- المادة ١٠ من القانون رقم ٣٩ لسنة ١٩٧٥ بشأن تأهيل المعوقين بعد استبدالها

بالقانون رقم ٤٩ لسنة ١٩٨٢ التي تنص علي أن :

" تخصص للمعوقين الحاصلين علي شهادات التأهيل نسبة خمسة في المائة من

مجموع عدد العاملين بكل وحدة من وحدات الجهاز الإداري للدولة والهيئات

العامة والقطاع العام، كما تلتزم هذه الوحدات باستيفاء النسبة المشار إليها

باستخدام المعوقين المقيمين بدائرة عمل كل وحدة والمسجلين بمكاتب القوى

العاملة المختصة علي أن يتم استكمال النسبة المقررة بالقانون خلال سنتين من

تاريخ صدور هذا التعديل ."