



**United Nations Development Programme**  
**EGYPT NETWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT**  
 Progress Report (July - September 2014)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**Reporting Period:** 1 July 2014 – 30 September 2014

**Development Partners:** **Donors:** UK DFID, Sida, Sawiris Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, UN Women, UNDP  
**Implementing Partner(s):** ENID  
**Modality:** NIM

## 1. Quarterly Summary of Activities

### Outcome 1: Increase Income in Upper Egypt

- Successful participation in the Seventh Annual Festival for Traditional Crafts organised by the Ministry of Culture in the Cairo Opera House for a period of three weeks (23 August - 11 September);
- Successful Open Day and exhibitions for ENID handicrafts (Senary Exhibition: end of September and 3 Open days at north coast in August);
- Progress on achieving key gender empowerment targets for SIDA-funded activities;
- Promoted the OVOP model with continuation of training in traditional brass lanterns and light fixtures, copper work, and Mother of Pearl inlay;
- Negotiated protocols with IMC on new training in OVOP projects, specifically for Basketry and Pottery;
- Completed second round of training with ITC for 23 girls in Ready-Made-Garment (RMG) as part of the TVET project (Date 17 to 28 of June);
- The preparation phase of the 3 new ENID vocational workshops has been finalised;
- Recycling agricultural residues in both Deshna and Farshout districts is progressing and 48 labourers were hired producing 186 tons of silage, 25 tons of non-traditional feed and 47 tons of compost (3 stacks of compost) through 4 Field Days in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture;
- 210 farmers were trained in recycling of agricultural residues during the reporting period. Total number of trained persons in recycling reached 328 persons since the beginning of the activity (exceeding the target of 60 persons);
- Protocol for establishing the integrated fish farm with the Governorate of Qena was signed in mid-September 2014 after being reviewed by national security agencies (submitted to the Governorate in end of February 2014);
- Offers for constructing the 2 integrated fish farms were contracted with the Military Forces to ensure transparency;
- Follow up and monitoring of milk collection and processing at the household level in collaboration with the participating Local Community Development Associations (CDA) in 7 locations is continuing, as planned;
- Follow up and monitoring of the poultry raising activities continued in Qoose and Negada districts. The egg production has started since late August 2014;

- Total number of produced eggs reached 12,680 eggs in the 2 locations with an average of 317 eggs per household during the reporting period (Q3 2014);
- Each local Community Development Associations (CDA) independently procured a Hatchery Unit from their own resources to contribute to hatching eggs (for distribution of chicks to new poor beneficiary households). The first experimental patch of one-day-old-chicks was hatched in Motera in late September 2014. Also, the CDAs started the process of procuring feed ingredients and selling mixed feed to the beneficiaries, which are promising signs of replication by local community actors;
- At least 163 employment opportunities were generated in the sustainable agriculture component by end of Q3 2014 (95 recycling; 10 dairy plants at district level; 14 dairy plants at household level; and 44 poultry raising).

#### **Outcome 2: Improve Food Security in Upper Egypt**

- 41 Farmers were trained in 2 additional sessions for the Farmers Field School (FFS) for hibiscus, and white beans. The total number of sessions under the FFS reached 27 (exceeding the planned number of 20 session), while the total number of trained farmers and NGO staff reached 265 persons (exceeding planned number of 200 persons);
- Sixty Roof Gardens Tables were planted by September 2014 for the winter season and became operational in 4 locations (Qena, Abo Tesht, Qoose and Negada), as planned;
- 251 persons were trained (210 recycling; 41 farmers field schools) during the reporting period.

#### **Outcome 3: Improve Basic/Public Service in Upper Egypt**

- Carried out 21 free eye-tests for women in rural villages for the supply of free spectacles in association with a Baraka optics;
- 79 females graduated from literacy classes by end of September and another 90 females are joining in October.

#### **Outcome 4: Enhanced Knowledge and Strengthened Networks for Local Economic Development**

- 5 Policy Briefs were posted on ENID website;
- 4 Case Studies were posted on ENID website;
- Nile TV conducted an interview with ENID Managing Director (English);
- Huffington Post published a profile of a rural woman's skill formation (English)(see Annex);
- Article was published on ENID products in Al Shorouk Arabic daily mass circulation newspapers (see Annex);
- Article was published on ENID presence in 7th International Handicrafts Exhibition (Arabic) in Al Ahram Daily mass circulation newspaper and on newly published ENID handicrafts book;
- Design and Print production of 5 manuals for ENID component C agriculture (Arabic);
- Design and print production of fold-out leaflet for Component B for distribution at sales points (Arabic).

## **2. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

### **Challenges:**

- Operation for milk collection and processing plants at Nagh Hamadi and Qoose districts faced few problems due to the lengthy and costly process of obtaining permits (Civil Protection, Health, Taxes, Local City Council, Insurance/pension, Ministry of Solidarity/Supply, environment, etc.) from the local government that have took more time and efforts than anticipated. The management of the milk processing units made extra efforts to obtain the permits and overcome all administrative obstacles. The units were

operational again after few weeks of closure due to the lengthy requirements of the local authorities. ENID has provided needed support to expedite the process of obtaining required permits to all units;

- All units of milk processing faced low availability and higher prices for milk sold by poor households due to the several heat waves in the 2014 summer season. The situation in the autumn and winter seasons is expected to improve;
- The CDA Al Shawreia - Nagh Hamadi failed to manage the operation for the household milk collection and processing plant. The unit was transferred to another CDA in Qift;
- The facilitator of the roof gardening activity in 1 location (AlRezqa – Abo Tesht) has faced difficulties resulting from the shortage of potable water. ENID provided needed technical support and provided plastic shades to the 4 locations on time to reduce the impact of severe heat waves. The technical experience gained by the facilitators during the hard summer season was appreciated and provided the needed knowledge to start smoothly with the planting for the winter season;
- Contracts with the Army Forces for the construction of the 2 fish farms were delayed after submitting all necessary documents to the Army by Q2 2014.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- ENID needs to design and provide a capacity building programme for our NGO's partners to manage and sustain the projects;
- ENID needs to raise awareness of our targeted groups to foster ownership sense.

### **3. Way Forward**

- UNDP and ENID will continue to seek additional resources and follow up with partnership proposals submitted: Italian Development Cooperation (OVOP and MSME promotion), UNDP Coca-Cola New World Fund (Basic Services and Community Engagement) and Poland (OVOP);
- Carry out independent Mid-Term Review of ENID Strategy and Programmes by end of December 2014;
- Planning to introduce new crafts and begin trainings in new villages (leather, wood boxes);
- Planned to expand presence in local and international exhibitions to promote ENID supported handicraft interventions with strengthened efforts by ENID's new Marketing Team;
- Planned to adapt ENID crafts interventions to improve product quality and identify market demands by the ENID Marketing Team to improve sales for the interventions;
- Launch of ENID e-shop;
- Monitoring and follow up will be intensified for all implemented activities in Q4-2014, with emphasis on building capacities in the areas of marketing, record keeping, and before and after evaluation;
- Will establish integrated fish farms in 2 locations; training will continue within FSS and other agricultural components as planned; and will also establish small units of milk processing in collaboration with 3 CDAs;
- Will establishing 3 new training workshops;
- Planning to analyse NGOs survey;
- Planning consultation around health reform in Upper Egypt.

## 4. Quarterly Expenditures

**Expenditure by Activities (recorded as of 30 Sept 2014):***(All figures in USD)*

Outcomes	2014 Mobilised Budget	Expenditures				
		Q1-Q2	Q3	Total	Delivery Rate (%)	Balance
Outcome1 <sup>a</sup>	363,085	258,827	88,156	346,983	96%	16,102
Outcome2 <sup>b</sup>	541,312	137,714	30,163	167,877	31%	373,435
Outcome3	441,203	160,315	61,173	221,488	50%	219,715
Outcome4	187,555	59,883	43,021	102,904	55%	84,651
GMS	105,850	42,820		42,820	40%	63,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639,005</b>	<b>659,558</b>	<b>222,514</b>	<b>882,072</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>756,933</b>

*Notes:*

- a. All Outcome 1 (Increase income) activities excluding sustainable agricultural components supported by Sawiris Foundation;*
- b. All sustainable agriculture activities supported by Sawiris Foundation from Outcome 1 (Increase income) and 2 (Food security);*

**Expenditure by Donors (recorded as of 30 Sept 2014):***(All figures in USD)*

Donors	2014 Budget	Expenditure by Q3 2014	Delivery Rate	Balance
UK DFID	368,186	356,763	97%	11,423
Sawiris Foundation	579,204	203,539	35%	375,665
Rockefeller Brothers	100,010	96,813	97%	3,197
UN Women	50,000	50,004	100%	-4
SIDA	528,575	169,560	32%	359,015
UNDP	13,030	5,395	41%	7,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639,005</b>	<b>882,074</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>756,931</b>

**Annex:**

1. *Communication Highlights (Q3)*
2. *Results Framework (Q3)*
3. *Sustainable Agriculture Progress Report (Q3)*

**ANNEX: ENID Communication Highlights (Third Quarter)**

1. **Huffington Post (5 September 2014):** [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/un-women/empowering-young-women-in\\_b\\_5767640.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/un-women/empowering-young-women-in_b_5767640.html)

**Empowering Young Women in Upper Egypt: ENID's Work in Qena**

Posted: 09/05/2014 2:36 pm EDT Updated: 09/05/2014 2:59 pm EDT



*Cross-posted from [UNDP](#)*

Saaeda Atta Ahmed thought her destiny was set in stone as a young woman living in a poor rural village of Upper Egypt. But with education and training provided by UNDP, she now envisions a different future.

Saaeda, like so many others, had to drop out of school, since education is still considered a luxury for girls in the region. In rural Upper Egypt, there remains a significantly high rate of out-of-school students and a large gender gap in education. Recent surveys show that some 22.1 percent of young women aged 10-29 have not had an opportunity of a proper education ([ENID Case Study 9](#)). The village Saaeda lives in only has one primary school and no institute for secondary education or vocational training. Without a proper education, young women like Saaeda become one of the most disadvantaged groups in rural Egypt. They are more likely to continue to work in poorly paid farms, to be married off early and to face greater risks in nutrition, health and overall well-being. It seemed like an impossible task for women like Saaeda to escape a life of poverty.

But, with a turn of events, Saaeda has found another path. Hope came when the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID) partnered with a local NGO to provide literacy and skill training for dropout girls in their village of el Makhzan. She enrolled in the literacy class for nine months with 24 girls. Following the literacy class, they are now enrolled in a vocational training course to teach girls how to sew garments. After their training of some 10 months, Saaeda and her colleagues hope to find jobs in the garment industry or become trainers themselves for girls facing similar conditions.

"The course will enable me to produce and sell. And I think that great things will happen in my life now. I hope to continue working with the local NGO to help increase my experience and train more in marketing. If I cannot work with the NGO, I will buy a machine and start to work by myself at home," Saaeda says.

ENID's innovation in this project was to link literacy education with vocational training to ensure a strong incentive for women to enroll in the course and become literate. Literacy is not only a human right, but it also enhances the potential for success in finding a job and starting a business. There are still many challenges that Saaeda would have to face, but ENID's literacy and skills training for young women have given her a better perspective on how she can shape her life going forward.

As its name suggests, ENID is by essence a network that partners with various actors at the local, national and international levels to boost Egypt's productivity and employment opportunities, to provide basic services to the poor and link local practices with research and policy making at the national level. ENID was first set up in mid-2012 by UNDP with generous support and cooperation from national and international partners to support integrated development in the most vulnerable regions in Egypt, with a special focus on women and youth. Since its inception, ENID has focused its work on supporting integrated development in the governorate of Qena. Located along the upper Nile River, Qena is one of the most disadvantaged governorates in Egypt with more than half of its population (58 percent) living below the national poverty line. Moreover, some 34.5 percent of the population in Qena are illiterate, and around 13.5 percent are struggling to find a job ([CAPMAS 2013](#), [ENID 2012](#)).

To boost development in Qena, ENID has started vocational training and job creation projects in 21 villages. It has also opened up youth centers, pre-schools and a mobile health unit in the most disadvantaged villages of the region. Furthermore, the Network has drawn on these local practices to shape policies at the local and national levels by issuing some nine case studies and 13 policy beliefs on subjects ranging from promotion of Egypt's ready-made garment industry to improving sanitation in rural Egypt. Moving forward, ENID announced that 2014 will be a "year of implementation," which will draw on its past studies and experiences. It has also expanded its operation to the neighboring governorate of Luxor and hopes to go further to reach all the southern governorates of Egypt. Through its extensive networks and innovative approach, ENID is providing much needed support for the women, youth and local communities of the Upper Egypt region.

*The UNDP/ENID Projects is implemented through generous contributions from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Sawiris Foundation for Social Development, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, Italian Development Cooperation and UN Women. This post is part of a HuffPost series in collaboration with UN Women, in recognition of the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#). To see all the other posts in the series, click [here](#). For more information about UN Women's Beijing+20 campaign, click [here](#).*



## 2. ENID Managing Director Interview with Nile TV (6 August 2014):

<http://www.enid.org.eg/News/NewsDetails/149>

### Dr. Heba Handoussa interviewed by Nile TV host Shahira Amin



Dr. Heba Handoussa, Managing Director of ENID, was interviewed on August 6th 2014 by Nile TV Host Shahira Amin for a forthcoming appearance on Ms Amin's Friday TV show. Handoussa discussed ENID's interventions in Upper Egypt aimed at improving people's wellbeing and enhancing income generating activities for the segments of Egyptian society most vulnerable to poverty, namely youth and women. The topics discussed throughout the 30 minute interview include the newly implemented subsidy reform program, the role of women in the Egyptian labor market, the various tools to tackle excessive red tape and corruption in the bureaucracy, the need to further promote small and medium enterprise (SME) development in Upper Egypt, and the opportunity for Egypt to significantly expand the Ready Made Garments sector for domestic and international markets. Handoussa stressed the transformative impact of ENID's SME, agricultural and basic service interventions for the hundreds of beneficiaries taking part in the various activities. The expansion of such interventions will be crucial to promote development where it is needed most, in the South of Egypt.

## 3. Article in Al Ahram on ENID's Handicraft Booklet (October 2014):

<http://www.ahram.org.eg/NewsQ/326570.aspx>

دي ناقاب يل  
ط باعة المقال

أصدرت المبادرة المصرية للتنمية  
الم تكاملة المعروفة باسم «نداء»  
ك تابا جديدا، في إطار مهرجان الحرف  
ال تقليدية، ي عرض لإحدى عشرة  
حرفة تقليدية في مصر ت فخر  
وت قاوم الزوال. بتاريخها  
ي بحث دائما هواة جمع المقتنيات من  
الحرف التقليدية عن ذنوعها في



الإهداء الزجاجي يحمل علامة الصانع الذي نفتح في قطعة العجين لتتحول تحت تأثير الالتهب الشديد إلى قطعة فنية من الزجاج، أو قد يبحر عن هذه التعريفة الطيفية في الخط الذي يزين قطعة من الر، أو عن تلك النسب المتضاربة في الرسومات التي تعلو السجاد والكلية وتم عن الموهبة الفخ الفطرية لرأسها. يبحر العارف في هذه المنتجات عن كل ما يؤكد له أنها قطعة يدوية أصيلة تتميز عن مثيلاتها التي صنعها الماكينات بشكل لا تشوبه شائبة، تماثل فيه القطع فيما هو افتاء لليدوي، لئلا ساني، الرديم بالمادة، الحانني عليها، وابتعاد عن النمطي الجاهز بينها. الصارم المتماثل.

تناول الدكتور جلال أمين في كرة الإصااق الحميم بين العمل الإنساني ومنتجات الحرف المتقلدية، لصار منذ أسابيع «مأهلتسأل او شارتلانيب، رصم يف عيديلقتل فرحلا» في تصديره لكتاب قلية، بل واء تبراس تاذ الاق تصاد الاجتماعي أن غياب التماثل التام بين الوحدات يعد مظهرا من مظاهر حرية الحرفي ومصدر لسروره. وكذلك اعتماده على مادة أولية يجعلها من قلب البيئة يقوي شعوره والمجتمع الذي يعيش به وتكون في تناول يده مما يضاعف من حرية الحرفي وبالاستقلال.

ومثلما يعلي جلال أمين من قيمة الحرفي الفنان الصانع الباحث عن الحرية والتفرد والاستقلال، يغلف الكتاب هذه المسحة الإنشائية في أدق تفاصيله، أو لنقل المفهوم الإنشائي ثروبولوجي الذي لكن في سياقها يتعامل مع الحرفة ليس بوصفها سلعة تخضع لقانون العرض والطلب، والاجتماعي التاريخي.

يكبحن أمهالناكو، أهيقلقتمو أهيعدبم، رشبلأايحب فرحلا كلكت طابترا وه انرطن يف مهألناك» كما كتبت منحة البطراوي في مقدمة الكتاب، وهي حياة الحرفة، بمعنى تماهي الناس في الحرفة» عكف على فصوله نخبة من الكتاب التي أشرفت على مفهوم الكتاب وحررت مادته التي الصدفيين، هم دعاء خليفة، دي نادرويش، عبد الرحمن مصطفى، نرمين خفاجي، أحمد الفخراني والباحث دنانعيم.

نداعملو، ررحلوا، جي سنلاو، جاجزلوا، راخفلاوعانص) اعتمدا كتاب في فصوله الإحدى عشر من بذة عن تاريخ كل حرفة، مع وجودها الزمني على تقدي والحلي، والخشب، والبردي، والجلود) والمكاني باحتياجات مسهلها المفاهم المعمارية والتشكيلية الراجعة في عصره بعينه، كما تشير البطراوي التي تعبر الكتاب في المقام الأول «احتفاء بهؤلاء المناضلين في مجالهم، استمرت الحضارة المصرية في عطائها المتدفق». هؤلاء الفنانون المبدعين الذين لا ولاهم ما

الفائق بالحرفة وتماهي الفنان في حرفته من خلال الصور الفوتوغرافية وتبدي هذا الاحتفاء التي التقطتها عدسات الفنانون عماد عبد الهادي وسام الزغبى وفادي مجدي، تمسكها ناب لحظة تشكيلة الطين الأسواني على الدولاب لعمل الفخار، أو قسوة ظروف العمل في المدابغ في صناعة كحالة الوجد التي تعلو وجه الحرفي أثناء طرق النحاس، أو الإيقاع الموسيقي لحركة أنامل السيدات الجلود، أو تلك القطع هنا على أنوال النسيج والسجاد، أو هذا الجأد في تهذيب أحجار الألباستر بينما شبح الابتسام والرضا لا يفارق الوجه الأقصري. بينما التي ساعدها حسها لتشكيل العلي في ابراز قامت بالاذراج الفني والغلاف الفنانه به حلم مجموعات لونية لفصول المذلة تتباعد عن صخب الأوان وضجيجها وتعاكس التناغم والرقية.



وت زخر في وصول الكتاب بجولات في أماكن الحرفة اليوم وما آلت إليه مع ندرة السياحة وانكماش السوق، أي تمسك بها إلا حرفة من الأبطال. كما تسترجع في وصول حديث تبدو أديانا مرثية لحرفة إلى زوال الكتاب أي ضاحظات ازدهار الحرفة عبر العصور، فتتعرف الأجيال الجديدة، عبر فصل الخط العربي، أن كسوة الكعبة الشريفة كانت منذ خمسين عاما تصنع في مصر، في العصر الذهبي بعد أن يقوم كبار الخطاطين بكتابة آيات (قبصم طوي خب يبرغلا طخلا نوزرطي نيذلا) لاقصابين من القرآن الكريم عليها. وتعرف هذه الأجيال أن مهنة نجارة الخشب التي تبرع فيها مدينة مياط على سبيل المثال، وهي مهنة تعود إلى عصر الفراعنة حيث برع المصري القديم في عمل التوابيت حفر على الأخشاب. أما نفع الزجاج، فقد تم اكتشافه في دون استخدام الغراء أو المسامير، وفي فن الالعهد الأول لمسيحية في مصر وتوفرت فيها لأزمة تطويله ولم يعرف الصانع الأجنبي أسرارها إلا في القرن الثالث الميلادي.

اليوم مع ان تشار المنجات «فقخال يديأل» تلامي منحة ال بطراوي الضوء على ما آل إليه أصحاب نعة أو المسد توردة زهيدة السعر بالمقارنة بالمنجات اليدوي، وعناد الكثيرين منهم وجد لهم المص للإبقاء على الحرفة التقليدية، ولا يتسنى ذلك بطبيعة الحال إلا للميسورين من الحرفيين أو بفضل مساندة منظمات المجتمع المدني.

تاب، في يظهر ذلك في أعمال الفنانين أما عن استلهام التراث، كما يرد في العنوان الفرعي لك المعاصرين الذين نهلوا من الحرفة اليدوية وطوروا فيها لتصبح اداعات فنية تتخذ من التراث مصدرا ثريا للاضافة والتعديل والتجاوز. مثلما هو الحال فيما يخص الفخار والخزف، حيث ظهرت الجندي. وفي مجال الحلبي، لمعت أسماء عزة أعمال النحات المصري الأشهر محمد مندور، والخزاف سمير فهمي التي قامت برحلة بحث في أقلام مصر المخلقة لتستقي منها نماذج من الحلبي تعبر عن الهوية المصرية، واشتهرت أعمالها بشكل خاص بالاستلهام من الثقافة النوبية والاعتماد على سم سوزان المصري التي اعتمدت على ألوان الخط العربي بشكل أساسي في المصاغ. كما لمع أيضا التراث البدوي والحلي الشعبي ولجأت إلى تقنيات تميزها تصدني على القطع المعاصرة روح التقدم كما لو كانت قطعة ضلت طريقها إلى أحد المتاحف.

#### 4. Article in El Sherouk on ENID's participation in the National Traditional Handicraft Festival (26 August 2014):

جريدة الشروق ٢٦ / ٨ / ٢٠١٤

## التراث يبحث عن متنفس للبقاء

### ■ أعمال فنية في مهرجان الحرف التراثية والتسويق والدعاية أكبر التحديات

**ككتبت: منى أبو النصر:**

تذكر الفنانة التشكيلية والنحاتة حورية السيد تلك الرحلة، التي اصططحت فيها ثلاث من فتيات قنا، من تطلق عليهن «فنانات فطريات»، تعرفت عليهن من خلال المبادرة المصرية للتعمية المتكاملة «البناء»، وهي المبادرة التي تسعى لأروحية تحديات التنمية الاقتصادية، والحد من معدلات الفقر، وخلق فرص عمل جديدة في عدد من محافظات الصعيد ومنها محافظة قنا.

«الفن ليس احتكاراً لأحد، الفن يجب أن يكون غايته التنمية، هذا هو الدور الذي أتصوره»، تقول حورية السيد لـ«الشروق» أثناء تفقدها جناح مبادرة «البناء»، الذي يشارك حالياً في المهرجان القومي السابع للحرف التراثية الذي يستضيفه قصر الفنون بالأوبرا.

المهرجان افتتحه المهندس إبراهيم محلب رئيس مجلس الوزراء، والدكتور جابر صفور وزير الثقافة، والدكتور أحمد عبدالغنى رئيس قطاع الفنون التشكيلية، والنقاد الفنان من الدين نجيب فومسيير، عام المهرجان ورئيس جمعية «أصالة» لرعاية الفنون التراثية والمعاصرة، واختير له شعار «بما لحماية الهوية».

تشير حورية إلى معروضات فريقها، الذي يتكون من مجموعتين الأولى ٣ فتيات والأخرى ٤ أولاد، تشير إلى قطعة زجاج على شكل مكعب منحوت على كل وجه منها وجه الفرمونية «توتوت»، و قطعة أخرى من الزجاج المنحوت على شكل طائر، وأخرى على شكل سمكة، تأخذ كل قطعة نماهه لوني مغاير حسب نوع الزجاج ودرجة حرفه، وبدأت تروى قصة تدريبها

في الصعيد، تخصصت كل منها في تعلم حرفه مختلفة ما بين الخيامية، والسيرما والأرابيسك والصدف والنحاس والحلى والنسيج وغيرها وكذلك الفوانيس اليدوية التي تحدثت عنها معنا المدرب محمد هانى، الذي أشار إلى التركن الذي يعرض فيه الفوانيس التقليدية، التي لن تجدوها بطبيعة الحال لدى المورد العيني، يتحدث هانى عن الفانوس الملوكى الذي يميزه نقش الطاوير الحفور في منتصفه مجليا إسماء فانتة وكذلك الفانوس القبطى، الذي تجد به علاما الشمس، التي ترمز للسيد المسيح ومن حولها ١٢ نجمة يرمزون لثلاثيته، أضف لذلك الفانوس الفاطمى والأندلسى، وغيرها من فصص وأسرار الفوانيس، التي يتحدث عنها محمد هانى بشغف لاسيما كذلك التدريب الذي أضفى لإنتاج تلك الفوانيس على يد فنانين فطريين من الأقباط وهو ما يجعله، ومن معه فلقون من عدم الدعاب الكافية لذلك المهرجان رغم رعاية الدولة له «لقد تم تأجيل هذا المهرجان أكثر من ٣ مرات، ورغم أننا مستمرون في العرض منذ أسبوع فإن الإقبال لا يزال ضعيفا».

٢٠٠ عمل فنى من ٢٠ محافظة تمثل أغلب الحرف التراثية والمهدد بعضها بالاندثار، يشمل أيش عدة معارض موازية، منها معرض «إلهام التراث» في أعمال الفنون الحديثة بمشاركة أكثر من ٤٠ فنانا مصرية في مجالات، التصوير، النحت، الحفر، والسجاد اليدوى، كما تشارك مجموعا من الفنانين التلقائيين، مثل حسن الشرق من المنيا ومحمود عيد من الواحات البحرية.

تفتت من قنا، وتميز فكرة النحت لديهن من خلال زيارة معابد فرعونية يتجلى بها هذا الفن القديم، ورموز وفلسفة هذا الفن لدى المصريين القدماء، ثم تطور ذلك إلى الجانب المعلى من خلال رسم استكشاش على شبكات، مستعنتين بفن الهندسة المقدسة عند المصريين القدماء، ثم تحويل هذه الاستكشاشات إلى منحوتات على الطين، مستخدمين أدوات الطين والصب، ثم صقل هذه المنحوتات على الزجاج، أو تحويل المنحوتات الطينية إلى زجاجية».

تتابع حورية: «تحتاج هذه العملية إلى وقت، لأن اكتساب مهارة النحت يكون تدريجيا، ويرتبط

بالأساس بتعمية مهارات الرسم، وقد استغرق إنتاج هذه القطع المروضة نحو ٦ أشهر وحقق إنجازا هذه القطع ليس فقط سعادة للمتدربين، ولكن أيضا مهارة جديدة، لابد أن يدعمها تسويق جيد لمنتجاتهم الحرفية، حتى تضمن استمرارية الحرفة».

عنصر التسويق الجيد الذي تتحدث عنه حورية هو ذات الهاجس، الذي لفت إليه عدد كبير من المشاركين في المهرجان، لافتين إلى أن التسويق إلى جانب الدعاية المناسبة يمثلان النسبة الأكبر من نجاح الحدث وتسويق الحرف التراثية، لاسيما أن عمل الجمعية يعتمد عليه أكثر من ١٨ قرية

تصوير: إبراهيم عزت

جانب من أعمال مهرجان الحرف التراثية

Results	Performance	Baseline	Target	Q3 Progress	Notes
	Indicator		By End of Project (2017)		
<b>Outcome1: Increase Income in Upper Egypt</b>					
<b>Output1.1: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Upgraded</b>	<b># of TVET schools physically upgraded</b>	0	5		
	<b># of TOT trainings conducted (by field of specialization)</b>	0	12 fields of specialization		
	(1) Field 1 (Electronics and IT)	0	2		
	(2) Field 2 (Electrical Work)	0	2		
	(3) Field 3 (Cooling and Conditioning)	0	2		
	(4) Field 4 (Automotive Maintenance)	0	2		
	(5) Field 5 (Metal Welding)	0	2		
	(6) Field 6 (Metal Processing)	0	2		
	(7) Field 7 (Readymade Garment)	0	3	1 new training started for 23 girls from TVET school teachers who took the first training	
	(8) Field 8 (Repair & Maintenance of electrical equipment)	0	2		
	(9) Field 9 (Tractors and Agricultural Machinery)	0	2		
	(10) Field 10 (Heavy Equipment)	0	2		
	(11) Field 11 (Building and Finishing)	0	2		
	(12) Field 12 (Offset)	0	2		
	<b>Total # of trainers trained in each field of specialization (disaggregated by gender)</b>	0	198 women, 300 men		
	(1) Field 1 (Electronics and IT)	0	28 women		
	(2) Field 2 (Electrical Work)	0	30 men		
	(3) Field 3 (Cooling and Conditioning)	0	30 men		
	(4) Field 4 (Automotive Maintenance)	0	30 men		
	(5) Field 5 (Welding)	0	30 men		
	(6) Field 6 (Metal Processing)	0	30 men		
	(7) Field 7 (Readymade Garment)	0	170 women	23 girls from the first batch	
	(8) Field 8 (Repair & Maintenance of electrical equipment)	0	30 men	not yet Started	
(9) Field 9 (Tractors and Agricultural Machinery)	0	30 men	not yet Started		
(10) Field 10 (Heavy Equipment)	0	30 men	not yet Started		
(11) Field 11 (Building and Finishing)	0	30 men	not yet Started		
(12) Field 12 (Offset)	0	30 men	not yet Started		
<b>TVET curriculum upgraded</b>	N	Y			
<b>Average trainee test score for each TOT</b>	average of 20%	average of 80%			
<b>Output1.2: Improved Employability Skills of Youth at the Post-Secondary level in Qena</b>	<b># of university students' skills trained</b>	0	60	NA	• ENID will be deleted due to lack of demand from university students in the region. There was no response to ENID's advertisements for the project at South Valley University in Upper Egypt.
	<b># of targeted trainees employed</b>	0	0.3	NA	

Output1.3: One Village One Product Model implemented in Targeted Villages implemented in Upper Egypt	# of villages implementing the OVOP model	0	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful participation in the Seventh Annual Festival for Traditional Crafts in the Cairo Opera House for a period of three weeks (23 Aug-11 Sept).</li> <li>• Successful open day and exhibition for ENID handicrafts (Aug/Sept)</li> </ul>	
	# of new products introduced (per village)	0	40		
	percent change in profit	0	average 10% increase in profit related to sales from start of OVOP		
	(1) Village A (El Gamaleia, <b>arabesque/children toys</b> )	0	20%		
	(2) Village B (El Shawreya, <b>Brass lightning fixture</b> )	0	20%		continuation of the training
	(3) Village C (El Koseir Bakhanes, <b>ElSerma embroidery work</b> )	0	25%		
	(4) Village D ( El Keriateya, <b>Sculpting with camel bone</b> )	0	25%		
	(5) Village E (El Ossairat, <b>Khayameia (Patch work)</b> )	0	20%		
	(6) Village F (El Khatara, <b>copper work</b> )	0	20%		continuation of the training
	(7) Village G (Hegaza Qebly, Nagaa EL Awary, <b>Glass casting</b> )	0	25%		
	(8) Village H (Dandara, <b>Glass Casting</b> )	0	25%		
	(9) Village I (El Towairat, <b>Oyma wood work</b> )	0	20%		not yet Started
	(10) Village J (El Rahmaneya, <b>packing Boxes</b> )	0	20%		Training ended. Starting to produce boxes.
	(11) Village K ( El Taramsa, <b>Beginner painting and mosaic</b> )	0	20%		
	(12) Village L (Qena city, <b>Professional painting</b> )	0	20%		
	(13) Village M (Dandara, <b>Jewelry</b> )	0	20%		
	(14) Village N (El shaarany, <b>papier mâché</b> )	0	15%		
	(15) Village O (El Kalahin, <b>mother of pearl inlayed work</b> )	0	15%		
	(16) Village P (El Qaramta (Souhag), <b>Embroidery</b> )	0	15%		
	(17) Village Q (Beit el Noubi(Luxor), <b>Embroidery</b> )	0	15%		
	(18) Village R ( <b>leather bags</b> )	0	20%		not yet Started
	<b>Total # of youth employed in the OVOP Villages (disaggregated by village and gender)</b>	0	87 men		
		0	159 women		
	(1) Village A (El Gamaleia, <b>arabesque/children toys</b> )	0	16 women		
	(2) Village B (El Shawreya, <b>Brass lightning fixture</b> )	0	15 men		continuation of the training
	(3) Village C (El Koseir Bakhanes, <b>ElSerma embroidery work</b> )	0	16 women		
	(4) Village D ( El Keriateya, <b>Sculpting with camel bone</b> )	0	12 women		workshop preparation is underway for a second round of training for Q4
	(5) Village E (El Ossairat, <b>Khayameia (Patch work)</b> )	0	15women		
(6) Village F (El Khatara, <b>copper work</b> )	0	10-15 men	workshop preparation underway		
(7) Village G (Hegaza Qebly, Nagaa EL Awary, <b>Glass casting</b> )	0	4 women			
(8) Village H (Dandara, <b>Glass Casting</b> )	0	3 men			
(9) Village I (El Towairat, <b>Oyma wood work</b> )	0	10 men	not yet Started		
(10) Village J (El Rahmaneya, <b>packing Boxes</b> )	0	4 men			
(11) Village K ( El Taramsa, <b>Beginner painting and mosaic</b> )	0	25 women			
(12) Village L (Qena city, <b>Professional painting</b> )	0	19 women & 4men			
(13) Village M (Dandara, <b>Jewelry</b> )	0	22 women			
(14) Village N (El shaarany, <b>papier mâché</b> )	0	8 women			
(15) Village O (El Kalahin, <b>mother of pearl inlayed work</b> )	0	10-15 men	workshop preparation is underway for a second round of training for Q4		
(16) Village P (El Qaramta (Souhag), <b>Embroidery</b> )	0	20 women			
(17) Village Q (Beit el Noubi(Luxor), <b>Embroidery</b> )	0	10 women			
(18) Village R ( <b>leather bags</b> )	0	10 men	not yet Started		
Output1.4: Ready Made Garment (RMG) Factory Established and Operational	<b>Ready Made Garment factory built and equipped</b>	N	Y	seeking resources for implementation	
	<b># of young women employed in the RMG factory</b>	0	130-140		
	<b>Average annual wage of young women employed</b>	0	L.E. 5000-6000		
	<b>Factory products accepted by RMG exporters</b>	N	Y		

<b>Output1.5: Ecolodge established and operational in Dandara, Qena</b>	<b>Ecolodge constructed</b>	N	Y	Proposal ready and seeking resources for implementation		
	<b>Average occupancy rate (per year)</b>		0			50%
	<b># of stars acquired by Ministry of Tourism</b>	N	Y (3 stars)			
	<b># of jobs created in Ecolodge</b>		0			60 (30% for women)
	<b>Average daily wage of Ecolodge employees</b>		0			L.E. 45 per day
<b>Output1.6: Existing furniture and handicraft clusters upgraded in South of Upper Egypt</b>	<b># of existing handicraft clusters upgraded through training of new techniques and/or new products</b>		0	5		
	<b>percent change in profit</b>		2%	average 11% profit related to total cost of production per year per village workshops		
	(1) Arabic Carpentry (furniture)		3%	10%	Preparing an agreement with IMC to give training for craftsmen to improve their products	Preparing to operate a carpentry workshop in the Salheia district of Qena to support woodwork MSMEs in the area
	(2) Ferka (hand-weaving)		3%	10%		
	(3) Pottery		5%	15%	Preparing an agreement with IMC to give training for craftsmen to improve their products	
	(4) Palm work		1%	5%	Preparing an agreement with IMC to give training for craftsmen to improve their products	
	(5) Alabaster, Luxor		0	15%		
	<b>Total # of new products introduced in the furniture/handicraft clusters</b>		0	10		
	<b># of new markets penetrated</b>		0	10		
<b>Output1.7: Successful enterprises for ENID products and services developed</b>	<b># new independent workshops owned and operated by ENID trainees</b>		0	5		
	<b># of ENID products and services franchised</b>		0	10		



Output 1.8: Pilot Project for Clean Farming and Recycling of Agricultural Residues Adopted in Qena	# of farmers and NGO local staff trained by project in clean farming and recycling techniques (disaggregated by farmer/NGOs and Ministry of Agriculture –MoA - local staff)	0	60	210 farmers and NGO staff are trained (Achieved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 210 Trained during reporting period. Exceeded target (60 till 2016) due to the great demand among farmers and NGO to attend and benefit from these practical training opportunities (A total of 328 trained since the initiation of the activity in 2013).</li> <li>• 4 Field Days were implemented in collaboration with ENID, Local Community Development Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture in Deshna and El Waqf districts where 180 farmers were trained during the period 17-22 September 2014, in addition to 30 trained in August 2014</li> <li>• Total number of laborers used during Q3 2014 reached 48 laborers produced 186 tons of silage and 25 tons of non-traditional feed in addition to 47 tons of compost (3 stacks of compost).</li> <li>• About 230 tons of agricultural residues were recycled during the period May-September 2014.</li> <li>• Several records and forms were prepared and distributed and will be used to record the production of fertilizers and feed with beneficiaries.</li> <li>• More training on record keeping and marketing will be carried out in Q4 2014.</li> <li>• The records will be used to identify the targeted 50 beneficiaries.</li> <li>• 55 Employment opportunities reached (7 farmers and 48 laborers) during reporting period with a total of 100 since April 2014 (35 in May; 10 in June; 7 in August; and 48 in September 2014). From that number, 2 farmers earned income during Q2 2014 from Location B (Farshout).</li> </ul>
	(1) Farmers	0	50	210	
	(2) NGO local staff	0	10		
	# of recycling units established	0	2	2 recycling units established and operational (Q2 2014)	
	# of farmers generating income (employment?) through the use of the recycling units (by location)	0	50	55 (7 farmers + 48 laborers)	
	(1) Location A (Deshna)	0	25	55	
	(2) Location B (Farshout)	0	25	2 (from Q2 2014)	
	# of staff employed by NGOs to run the recycling units	0	4	1 staff members is employed as local coordinator for the recycling activity (in addition to 2 in Q2)	
Output 1.9: Established and operated Integrated Fish - Agriculture - Livestock Pilot Farms in Qena	# of established and operating integrated fish farms;	0	3		.Protocol with the Governorate signed September 2014. Construction work delayed due to delay in contracting the Civil Services of the Military Forces and will start in Q4 2014.
	# of farmers and labourers trained in the integrated fish farms;	0	100	(30 were trained in 2013)	
	# of farmers and labourers directly employed in integrated fish farms		50		

<b>Output 1.10: Dairy Processing Plants Developed and Operational in two Districts in Qena</b>	# of Dairy Plants established and operational	0	2	2 (Achieved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2 Units are operational but faced difficulties during Q3 2014 in dealing with local authorities and the lengthy process for obtaining licenses and permits. The Units closed for few weeks to obtain needed legal permits and resumed work towards the end of Q3 2014.</li> <li>The 2 Units showed positive signs of sustainability. Shabab El Khier (Nag Hamadi) hired a new manager with private sector experience in marketing dairy products and AlOlayat (Quos) bought a tri-cycle from own budget for milk collection and distributing/marketing the dairy products.</li> <li>More training on record keeping and marketing will be carried out in Q4 2014 to identify more accurately the number of beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
	# of people trained in milk processing (disaggregated by gender)	0	40	Achieved in Q2 2015 (78 trained , 55 females and 23 males)	
	# of people directly employed in dairy processing plants (disaggregated by gender)	0	30	(10 Achieved)	
	# of households with higher income (employment?) by supplying milk to the dairy processing plant	0	50		
<b>Output 1.11: Milk processing unit for the Household Level Developed and Operational in Qena</b>	# of milk processing units established in NGOs	0	10	7 (Achieved from Q2 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 7 units are operational</li> <li>One unit was moved from Shaureia (Nag Hamadi) to Beer Amber (Qift) due to difficulties in managing the unit during the heat spills in summer.</li> <li>The remaining 3 will be established and operated in Q4 2014</li> <li>The number of people benefiting will be identified more accurately through the records and forms prepared and distributed to NGO (Q4 2014).</li> </ul>
	# of people trained on using the milk processing units	0	40	Achieved (Already 46 were trained, 41 females and 5 males)	
	# of people benefiting from NGO milk processing units (through selling of milk or through processing of dairy products)	0	20 households per unit		
	# of sampled households who reported increased incomes as a result of dealing with the milk processing units	N/A	10		
	# of direct employment by NGOs for the milk processing units	0	40	(7 girls were employed by the NGOs to operate the units Q2 2014).	
<b>Output 1.12: Poultry Backyard Production System Established and Operational in Qena</b>	# of households supplied by hen houses of around 30 chickens and 6 month of feed	0	100	0 (44 Achieved Q2 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egg production started in August 2014 in the 2 locations.</li> <li>Total number of produced eggs reached 12680 eggs in the 2 locations (6800 eggs Awsat Qamola + 5880 eggs Jazerat Motera) with an average of 317 eggs per household during the reporting period (Q3 2014).</li> <li>Positive signs of sustainability by the NGOs through: (1) purchasing Hatcheries to distribute more chickens to poor households; and (2) mixing feed and selling to poor households.</li> <li>First experimental patch of one-day-old-chicks was hatched in Jazerat Motera by the end of September 2014. Egg hatching will be monitored during Q4 2014.</li> <li>Close monitoring is practiced by the facilitators, the NGOs, and ENID.</li> <li>Adequate veterinary services were provided through the NGOs.</li> </ul>
	Average # of eggs produced per household by the project	0	3000 for 1 year and a half	317	
	# of sampled household who reported increased egg consumption	N/A	80		
	# of sampled household who reported increased income as a result of eggs sales	N/A	100		
	A system in place to ensure sustainability of the project (% of egg donations, hatchery, redistribution of chicks, production and sales of chicken feed)	N	Y	The System is progressing satisfactorily	

Outcome2: Improved Food Security in Upper Egypt							
Output2.1: Farmers Field Schools (FFS) Practiced	# of sessions for FFS		0	20	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 27 sessions held so far (2 in 2013; 6 in Q1 2014; 17 in Q2; and 2 in Q3 2014). 25 sessions implemented on Wheat - Shaikheia-Qift (2 s), Wheat - Karm Omran (2 s), Fennel - Flaheen-Abnod (2 s), Maize (7 s), Hibiscus (2 s), Sesame (7), Hibiscus (1 s), and White Beans (1 s). In addition 1 session was held for all facilitators of ENID Agriculture Component plus 2 sessions on FFS- and Extension Services for staff of the Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>41 farmers were trained and participated in the FFS sessions (30 persons Hibiscus 24/8/14; and 21 farmers for white beans 18/9/14).</li> <li>A total of 265 persons (farmers/NGOs and Ministry Extension Staff) attended FFS so far (212 farmers and NGO staff and 53 Ministry staff ; 245 males and 20 females).</li> <li>Livestock Development Caravans and 2 Specialized Workshops will be implemented in Q4 2014.</li> </ul>	
	# of farmers attending the FFS sessions		0	200	41		
	# of extension specialists trained on medicinal and aromatic crops and post-harvest activities		0		40		
	# of beneficiaries of veterinary caravans		0		40		
Output2.2: Pilot Project for High Productivity Agricultural Techniques to Desert using Solar Energy established and implemented.	Case study produced on best practices in desert related technologies	N	Y		Y		
	# of solar energy units established and operated by project		0		3	Related to the integrated fish farms (output 1.8)	
	# of farmers trained and level of villagers aware of the use of solar energy in agriculture		0		100		
Output2.3: Roof Gardens Established and Operational to Support Food and Nutrition Security	# of Roof Gardens established and operational		0	80	60 (Achieved in Q2 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 units were planted with winter crops during September 2014 in 4 locations: 12 in Kom Belal Youth Center (Negada); 20 in Experimental and Research Units throughout Qena; 15 in the NGO of Jazerat Motera (Koose); 13 in Youth Center in Al Rezqa (Abo Tesht)</li> <li>Efforts will be devoted to adoption and dissemination of the model in Q4 2014 through workshops and open days modalities.</li> <li>Employment opportunities related to manufacturing of tables, marketing, etc. as well as direct employment will be calculated as the model adoption is increased.</li> </ul>	
	Manuals on roof gardens produced and distributed	N	Y		Yes (Manual preparation is completed and disseminated)		
	# of people and NGOs local staff trained on roof gardening		0		100		40 persons trained on roof gardening (24 males and 16 females; 12 farmers/NGOs staff and 28 Ministry local staff)
	# of people employed in relation to roof gardening		0		100		4 facilitators (1 in each location). Total employment hours in all related activities is being calculated.

Outcome3: Improved Basic/Public Services in Upper Egypt					
Output3.1: Education and health services provided to preschool children and women in targeted villages of Qena	#of preschool classes	0	14	4	ENID now has 4 peschool classes: Abbassa KG 1, Abassa KG2, El-Ramla, and El-Awsat
	# of children 4-6 attended preschool classes (disaggregated by village/gender)	0	300	100	
	(1) Village A (Abbassa)	0	75	50	Based on the feedback of Abbassa class teachers and the ENID preschool consultant, the children's learning process is progressing very favorably and they will move to KG 2 class by the first of October. The Abassa KG2 class is currently in the preparation process, equipment has been purchased, 2 preschool teachers were selected and they attended training on the best educational practices by ENID preschool training in the period from September 21 to September 29.
	(2) Village B (Al Awsat Kamola)	0	50	25	In the preparation process of El- Ramla and Al Awsat Kamola classes, the locations have been finalized and the equipment has been purchased. The teachers have been selected and they attended ENID's training for preschools. The classes will start by first of October.
	(3) Village C (EL-Ramla)	0	50	25	
	(4) Village D	0	50		not yet Started
	(5) Village E	0	25		not yet Started
	(6) Village F	0	25		not yet Started
	(7) Village G		25		not yet Started
	# of children 4-6 completed preschool stage and registered in primary school (disaggregated by village/gender)	0	90%		
	# of preschool teachers who completed TOT workshops	0	25		8 preschool teachers attended a TOT training from 21-29 September 8 2014. Training took place in the Qena office by ENID's preschool trainer and consultant.
	# of awareness workshops conducted in health and nutrition	0	24		
	# of workshops' attendees	0	1200 (24*50)	400	
	# of monthly health check-up visists conducted by project physican per preschool class	0	1 monthly visit for every class	1	
	# of monthly mobile health clinic visit by village	0	4 monthly visits per village in 4 villages	0	
	# of beneficiaries of project mobile health clinics (disaggregated by village/gender)	0	200 per village every month	0	

<b>Output3.2: Literacy and vocational training model implemented and documented in targeted villages in Qena</b>	# of literacy classes	0	9	6	
	# of women registered in literacy classes disaggregated by village	0	540	180	ENID's first 3 literacy classes (Al-Rezka , Al Makhazen, Gezeret Mattera), will be completed. The 79 females are expected to enter the next exam of the General Authority for Literacy and Adult Education and those who pass will be given the chance to join ENID's vocational workshops. Another 90 girls will start their literacy education in October.
	(1) Village A (Al-Rezka, Abo Tesht)	0	90	30	
	(2) Village B (Al Makhazen, Qous)	0	90	30	
	(3) Village C (Gezeret Mattera, Qous)	0	90	30	
	(4) Village D ( El- marashda, El wakf),	0	60	30	
	(5) Village E ( El-Ramla (Abo tesht)	0	60	30	
	(6) Village F (Gezert El-Hamoud, el wakf).	0	60	30	
	(7) Village G	0	30		
	(8) Village H	0	30		
	(9) Village I	0	30		
	# of girls/women who regularly attend literacy classes provided by project	0	(75% attendance) (disaggregated by village)		
	% of girls/women who completed the vocational training course (disaggregated by village)	0	70%		
	# of vocational training classes	0	10	4	
	# of women registered in vocational training classes disaggregated by village	0	420		
	(1) Village A (Al-Rezka, Abo Tesht )	0	60		The 86 female trainees in vocational training classes in the four villages were expected to graduate by the end of September. However, they asked for a one month extension to be trained on readymade garments. ENID has recruited 3 new trainers for one month to train them; Training will take place in October in the villages of Al-Rezka , Al Makhazen, Gezeret Mattera. They will graduate by the end of October, and will be set for an exam if they are willing to work in ENID new workshops
	(2) Village B (Al Makhazen, Qous)	0	60		
	(3) Village C (Gezeret Mattera, Qous)	0	60		
	(4) Village D (Abbasa, Qous)	0	60		
	(5) Village E	0	40	not yet Started	
	(6) Village F	0	40	not yet Started	
	(7) Village G	0	40	not yet Started	
	(8) Village H	0	20	not yet Started	
	(9) Village I	0	20	not yet Started	
	(10) Village J	0	20	not yet Started	
	# of girls/women who regularly attend vocational training workshops	0	75% attended		
	% of girls/women who completed the vocational training course (disaggregated by village)	0	70%		
# of trainers completed TOT course in literacy/vocational training	0	50			
(1) Literacy TOT		30	6	6 literacy teachers completed TOT for literacy classes given by CARITS from 23 to 25 September.	
(2) Vocation TOT		20		3 new trainers have been recruited	



<b>Output3.3: Mapping and Capacity Development for NGOs/CBOs in targeted villages of Qena</b>	Database of NGOs/CBOs in Qena created and populated	NO	YES	yes	The field work has been completed, field research mapped all registered and unregistered NGOs and CBOs in Qena and carried out the assessment surveys designed by ENID's team. Program Development
	# of capacity building workshops conducted for NGOs/CBOs (disaggregated by district)	0	6 ( 2 workshops each year)		
	# participants in capacity building workshops conducted	0	150 ( 6×25)		
	# of NGOs/CBOs attending capacity building workshops	0	50		
<b>Output3.4: A Sanitary services project implemented in one village guided by the community participatory framework</b>	<b>Kom El Dabaa' participatory project completed in 2004 assesment report completed</b>	N	Y		ENID is in communication with the Ministry of Housing to help in the implementation of new sanitation project in one of 5 priority villages in Qena.
	<b>Institutional framework prepared for the utilization of participatory approach in rural sanitation projects produced</b>	N	Y		
	<b>Workshops conducted to mobilize resources and support at governorate and village level</b>	0	3		
	<b>Villages identified as candidates for a new project and assesment of social capacity completed</b>		3		
	<b>Assessment of alternative sanitation model implemented in Beni Suef completed and produced in a case study</b>	N	Y		
	<b>Funding Sought for implementation of ENID's pilot projected in selected village</b>	N	Y		
	<b>Training conducted for selected village NGO to manage project and be responsible for post-construction operation</b>	N	Y		
	<b>Pilot project construction started and operation started</b>	N	Y		
<b># of inhabitants having access to improved sanitary services</b>	0	9200- 12,000			
<b>Output3.5: Institutional Capacity of Youth Centers (YC) Developed in Targeted Villages in Qena</b>	# of Youth centers benefited by program activities	0	7	1	El-Marashada's youth center
	# courses provided	0	14 (2×7) 2 courses for each youth center	1	Computer literacy training was held during the period from August 30 to September 5 at El-Marashada's youth center in El- Wafk district, Qena. It was in collaboration with S3GEEKS foundation targeting 15 males and females each (age between 15-19 years). The aim of training was to provide them with opportunity to learn basic computer and internet skills.
	# of beneficiaries' disaggregated by age	0	350 (25×14) (secondary school students)	30	15 males and 15 females in the age group between 15-19 years.

Outcome4: Enhanced Knowledge and Strengthened Networks for Local Economic Development					
Output4.1: Qena Investment Map and National MSME	Qena investment Map	N	Y		
	National MSME strategy and policy finalized	N	Y	not yet Started	
Output4.2: Dynamic Knowledge Platform created and used for civil society and business community	Knowledge platforms available:				
	(i) ENID website	N	Y		
	(ii) ENID page on Facebook	N	Y		
	(iii) ENID page on Twitter	N	Y		
	(iv) ENID page on YouTube	N	Y		
	# of users of knowledge platforms:				
	(i) # of website visitors		0	1500	
	(ii) # of Facebook Likes/Followers		0	700	
(iii) # of Twitter Followers		0	50		
(iv) # of views on YouTube		0	300		
Output4.3: Knowledge products and Advocacy Tools Produced and Disseminated	# of educational manuals produced		0	40	Design and Print production of 5 manuals for ENID component C agriculture (Arabic).
	# of Best Practice manuals identified and used		0	33	
	# of media products released		0	50	5 See Annex 1
	# of promotional materials produced		0	100	1 Design and print production of fold-out leaflet for Component B for distribution at sales points (Arabic).
	# of policy briefs produced		0	40	5 5 Policy Briefs now posted on ENID website.
	# of case studies documented		0	45	4 4 Case Studies now posted on ENID website.
	# of events held to disseminate knowledge and knowledge products		0	13	1 Signing ceremony for the Handicraft book
	Book on Egyptian handicrafts published		0	3 books	
	Produced Farm data handbook for Qena based on Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) Model	N	Y		
	Produced Comparative Advantage Report on Crops and Livestock in Qena based on Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) Model	N	Y		
	Produced Optimum Cropping Pattern Report in Qena based on Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) Model	N	Y		
	# of Manuals produced and distributed for Farmers Field Schools		0	2	
	Report on the overall value chain analysis produced		N	Y	
	# of project profiles and chain analysis on priority crops, livestock and fisheries products in Qena		0	15	
Output 4.4: Networks and Partnerships for Local Development created and strengthened	# of partnership agreements signed with CBOs/NGOs		0	45	
	# of partnership agreements signed with central/local governments		0	10	
	# of partnership arrangements with private sector		0	5	1 Partnership with Baraka Optics to support rural women with eyeglasses
	# of agreements with donor agencies and international organizations		0	10	
	# of partnerships with communities of practice		0	8	

**Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID)**

**Sustainable Agricultural Development Program**

**Progress Report**

**(Equipment Delivery, Training, and Initiation of Activities by Farmers and Beneficiaries)**

**July/September 2014**

**Output 1.8: Recycling Agricultural Residues: (Better Environment – Higher Income)**

**The project was implemented in two sites as planned and the project progressed , as planned.**

- Recycling agricultural residues in both Deshna and Farshout districts is progressing. 48 laborers were hired and produced 186 tons of silage, 21 tons of non-traditional feed and 3 stacks of compost through 4 Field Days in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 210 farmers were trained in recycling of agricultural residues during the reporting period. Total number of trained persons in recycling reached 328 persons since the beginning of the activity (exceeding the targeted number of 60 persons)



**Output 1.10: Milk Collection and Processing Project:**

**Two Milk Collection and Processing Units are operational in Shabab El Kheir Association – Helfaya Bahary – Nag Hammadi District; and Milk Collection and Processing Plant in Olaiqat – Qoos.**

The 2 Units were closed for few weeks due to lengthy process and rigidity of local/city council requirements (civil Security/Fire Police, Ministry of Health, Insurance/Pensions, Income Taxes, Real State Taxes, Ministry of Solidarity/Supply, Local/City Council, Environment, etc.) that have been taking more time than anticipated.

Positive signs of sustainability included the procurement of Tri-Cycle for milk collection and distribution from own resources in Oliqat-Qoos (photo below), and the hiring of new manager with local private business experience in dairy processing to lead the management of the unit in Helfaya Bahary-Nag Hammadi.





**Output 1.11: Milk Processing Project – Small – Household/ NGOs Units:**

**Milk collection and processing at the household level in collaboration with the participating Local Community Development Associations (CDA) in 7 locations is progressing, as planned. Training, equipment delivery and operations in 3 additional NGOs (for a total of 10 NGOs) will be completed during Q4 2014**

The CDA Al Shawreia - Nagh Hamadi failed to manage the operation for the household milk collection and processing plant. Actions are initiated to transfer the unit to another CDA (introductory meeting in one potential CDA photo below). Efforts will continue to provide technical and managerial support to enhance the performance and to solve the challenges met. The 10 units will be operational by end of December 2014.





**Output 1:12: Poultry Raising Project**

**The poultry raising activities continued in Qoose and Negada districts and a system is being implemented progressively, as planned.**

The egg production has started since late August 2014 in the 2 locations . Total number of produced eggs reached 12680 eggs in the 2 locations with an average of 317 eggs per household during the reporting period (Q3 2014). Average egg production per chicken still low and averaging 8-10 eggs/month/chicken in Al Awsat Qamola and 6-8 eggs/month/chicken in Gazerat Motera.

Positive signs of sustainability include the procurement of Hatchery Unit in each location by the local Community Development Associations (CDA) from their own resources to contribute to hatching eggs (for distribution of chicks to new poor beneficiary households). First experimental patch of one-day-old-chicks was hatched in Motera by the end of September (photos bellows). Also, the CDAs started the process of procuring feed ingredients and selling mixed feed to the beneficiaries. The features of the planned collaborative system started to be clear on ground.



**Output 2.2: Farmers Field Schools (FFS)**

41 Farmers were trained through additional 2 sessions for the FFS for hibiscus, and white beans. The total number of sessions under the FFS reached 27 (exceeding the planned number of 20 sessions), while the total trained farmers and NGO staff since beginning of the project under FFS reached 265 persons (exceeding targeted number of 200 persons).





**Output 2:5: Roof Gardens Project (Safe food – Higher Income – Cleaner Environment)**

**60 units were planted with winter crops in 4 locations. Additional 20 units will be added in 2015 as planned.**

The winter crops were planted in the following sites: (1) Roof Gardens Project – Kom Belal Youth Center – Naqada ; (2) Roof Gardens Project – Rezqa Youth Center – Abo Tesht ; (3) Roof Gardens Project – Association of Social Services – Gazerat Motera – Qoos; and (4) Roof Gardens Project – Experiments and Researches Department – Agricultural Research Center – Qena. Efforts will be devoted to adoption and dissemination of the model in Q4 2014 through workshops and "open days" modalities.

**Jazerat Motera**



**Kom Belal**

