

THE EGYPT NETWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (EL NIDAA)



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FOREWORD

The Egypt Network for Integrated Development (El Nidaa) is a five year program with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under the auspices of Egypt's Ministry of International Cooperation. El Nidaa's name in Arabic is **El Nidaa**, which means 'the calling' and this is the preferred name given the contextual background of the Arabic language.

El Nidaa is now into its third year of operation. It is timely to review our successes and achievements. The purpose of the El Nidaa program in Egypt's post-revolution era has been to develop, design and implement effective integrated strategies that address obstacles to vital social and economic development challenges. Its aim continues to be to apply a viable process for the identification of problem areas and for the dissemination of solutions to selected national problems in an integrated process that consists of several phases. This starts with critical situation analysis that leads to the identification of key elements in each selected problem. Research and best practice options then map out potential courses of action. Appropriate tools of advocacy and dissemination are then applied to inform decision-makers of these best



Learning a skill will help in the search for a job

practice policy choices at the local, national and regional levels. Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the process to provide feedback on the efficacy of interventions and means to improve performance.

The El Nidaa program covers three major domains, each of which has the potential to impact significantly on poverty reduction. Namely, these are (i) upgrading basic services in rural Upper Egypt; (ii) promoting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and (iii) agricultural productivity and off-farm employment. Issues of women and youth are a crosscutting theme. The choice of the villages and towns of Qena Governorate in South Upper Egypt is based on the desire to concentrate development efforts in one of the poorest governorates in the country, according to the national Poverty Map. It is expected that El Nidaa's integrated approach will yield shared benefits and intensify the overall impact of the various intervention areas across this second most poor governorate.

El Nidaa is a non-profit organization. Funding for this development initiative has been provided by DFID (UK), Coca Cola (UNDP New World Fund), Ministry of International Cooperation (Egypt), Rockefeller Brothers (US), Sawiris Foundation

(Egypt), SIDA (Sweden) UN Women (Egypt), UNDP (Egypt). El Nidaa is actively seeking further donor support, with potential contributions now possible from the Italian Cooperation Fund (Italy).

On behalf of El Nidaa I wish to sincerely thank all those who have helped us over the past two and a half years. It is my hope that this brief overview of El Nidaa activities to date will stimulate policy dialogue and encourage all actors in the field of development to play a bigger role in Egypt's growth and progress.



Heba Handoussa

Managing Director

ALL ABOUT EL NIDAA

The Egypt Network for Integrated Development (El Nidaa) five year area-based program has opted for an integrated territorial approach for demonstration purposes showing that interventions in one sector can inform policies and actions in other sectors. The domains of focus of the project are: the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); agricultural productivity and off-farm employment; and, upgrading basic services in rural Upper Egypt. As of mid2014-, the Empowerment of Women and Youth has been mainstreamed into all El Nidaa domains.

El Nidaa has chosen to work in Qena, Egypt's second poorest governorate, where the poverty rate reached %58 in 2013/2012 according to latest official figures. With three million inhabitants, Qena Governorate is fully representative of the socio-economic, demographic, and topographic conditions of Upper Egypt south of Giza Governorate. The needs assessment of 32 villages in Qena has provided a thorough evaluation of problems and priorities of each village community. The project contributes to addressing the medium term (2017) and long-term (2022) challenges identified in the Egypt's 2022 National Economic and Social Development Plan.

Now halfway through the project's five-year life, El Nidaa's work in Qena provides evidence on what impact can be achieved on the ground at a reasonable cost in human, technical and capital resources. Interventions are now under implementation or operational in 35 villages in Qena, and El Nidaa is now planning to expand its interventions in another 10 villages to reach its target of 45 villages by the end of its project life in 2017. A total of 2135 young women and men have benefited through training and 573 of these have been employed in El Nidaa activities.

El Nidaa interventions cover basic services, manufacturing, and agriculture, and are now under implementation or operational. To date, 12 out of 35 of El Nidaa interventions are in the poorest villages and a further five are targeted in the year 2015. All village level interventions are meant to provide best practice models that are feasible, cost effective in generating incomes and employment, and can be scaled up over time.

El Nidaa operates its projects via protocols with local and reputable NGOs at the village level. The increased cooperation with NGOs and CDOs on the ground has greatly contributed to the sustainability and scalability of these projects

that will be instrumental in the second half of the project's duration.

The selection criteria for a village depends on the needs assessment surveys of poorest villages. The villages are chosen depending on whether they are located on Egypt's Poverty Map, their proximity to raw materials necessary for craft training, their proximity to the Capital, if they had previous knowledge of the intervention and if there was a good, cooperative CDA in the village, especially in the case where basic services programs needed to be implemented.

Two segments of society in each village have been targeted, women and youth. With regards women, the evidence is that this is the most vulnerable group in Upper Egypt society given the extremely low level of participation and the lack of opportunities for non-agricultural activities, especially that the level of illiteracy and minimal education is prevalent. The rate of female participation in the labor market is the lowest at %10 in rural Upper Egypt.

El Nidaa operates its projects through the management of local but reputable NGOs and CDOs on the ground. The NGO activity has to serve one or more of the MDGs, target poor young men and women and deliver based on

needs assessment. Audited accounts and clear governance rules must be available to ensure transparency and accountability. A participatory approach must be adopted and collaboration via Public and Private Partnerships (PPP) encouraged since it implies the potential for scale economies and division of labor in joint ventures, where each partner provides their skills, experience, and network. The willingness of the NGO to allocate the space for the El Nidaa activity is highly desirable and the NGO/CDO's potential for replicating the model and scaling up of activities is a key ingredient of success.

Marketing is also an essential instrument in El Nidaa's approach, notably to MSME development. The marketing strategy for products such as home furnishings, ready-made garments and fashion accessories is based on market research and promotional activities that focuses on creating a competitive product marketed through fairs, bazars and exhibitions, and eventually on the web. Projects in agriculture or services are promoted locally through banner use, the production of explanatory leaflets and manuals, and through mass media coverage.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Cumulatively, and at this halfway point, El Nidaa's three programs (2014-2012) have a total of 2135 beneficiaries, out of which 573 were employed with 394 women and 179 men. The total number of targeted jobs across all domains is 1316 which brings El Nidaa almost half way by end 2014, despite unforeseen delays in implementing three major projects in agriculture, manufacturing and services.

In 2014 alone, El Nidaa has been able to create employment and income generation for a total of 411 beneficiaries across the three programs, with 84 in basic services through the innovative joint literacy and sewing workshops and pre-schools, 105 in the various crafts interventions and trainings in manufacturing and 222 beneficiaries in agriculture. The total number of beneficiaries, incorporating both employment generation and trainings, add up to a total of 1,602 beneficiaries in 2014.

To date (end 2014), El Nidaa has 33 protocols, with 8 new ones being added in 2014 in manufacturing, 11 in agriculture and 4 in basic services. The increased cooperation with NGOs and CDOs on the ground has greatly contributed to the sustainability and scalability of these projects.



A farmer field school to raise skills & income

For the basic services program, El Nidaa has signed during 2014 a total of 4 additional protocols with various NGOs and CDOs for the literacy classes, sewing workshops and kindergarten classes, with 4 others continued from the previous year. These activities have promoted employability and income generation for an additional 133 beneficiaries, raising the total to 431 accounting for previous years. Basic services activities are operational in a total of 8 villages.

For the manufacturing program, El Nidaa has protocols with a total of 8 NGOs in 2014 to

implement 8 new interventions and continue training in 9 others from the previous year. El Nidaa has impacted a total of 237 beneficiaries (200 women and 37 men) across its OVOP and Cluster Development models in the various crafts trainings in 18 villages since the project's inception. In this respect, El Nidaa has finalized preparations for marquetry and wood turning to be introduced in the village of Al Towairat and Al Kalaheen. El Nidaa is progressing with regard to the establishment of clusters, and aims to further scale up and replicate these interventions in other villages in the second half of the project's duration.

For the agriculture program, El Nidaa has signed a total of 11 additional protocols, with a total of 15 when taking into account El Nidaa's cooperation with the same NGOs across programs. These protocols cover a variety of activities including operational roof gardens, milk processing units, dairy processing plants, an operational integrated fish farm, and a pilot project for clean farming and recycling agricultural residues, among many others. The agriculture program has progressed in 10 activities in the year 2014, training a total of 1228 beneficiaries and generating employment for 142 (222 for men and 80 for women) people across 10 new villages. This raises the total of

beneficiaries of the agriculture program by end 2014 to 1467 people since implementation.

Capacity has been developed through the training of a total of 1885 beneficiaries out of which 1042 are men, 663 women and 180 children. The breakdown of trainings is as follows: Basic Services: a total number of 14 trainings have been delivered, benefitting 403 beneficiaries (180 children and 223 women); Agriculture: a total number of 7 trainings have been delivered, benefitting 1245 beneficiaries (1005 men and 240 women); Manufacturing: a total number of 17 trainings have been delivered, benefitting 237 beneficiaries (37 men and 200 women).



OUR IMPACT ON POLICY MAKING

El Nidaa's activities have very positively impacted developmental prospects for Egyptians who are most vulnerable to poverty, and now several NGOs have approached it with their request to implement its crafts interventions in new villages across Qena and Upper Egypt. One example is the Safwa Civil Society Organization in the village of Kalaheen in the district of Qeft, which has requested El Nidaa's assistance in establishing another mother of pearl workshop in the village as reflected by the strong demand of the youth and women there. This can be seen as part of the success of the demonstration effect at ground level.

An equally important part of the El Nidaa mission is to inform the policy dialogue in Egypt, with particular reference to successful projects or program areas. In this respect, the following has been achieved by end of 2014:

- The evidence provided by El Nidaa on the value of building a Container Terminal at Safaga Port on the Red Sea has now appeared as a project in the National Investment Plan.
- The Governor of Qena has requested that El Nidaa replicate the Kom Al Dabaa Best Practice sanitation project in at least one of five poor villages designated by the government. The key factors will be the availability of funding and

the proximity of the village selected to the Zaheer Sahrawy (desert fringe).

- El Nidaa has been instrumental in the creation of an Export Council for Handicrafts in November 2013
- El Nidaa has secured funding for the implementation of the Ready Made Garments Factory which will employ 130 women and produce for the export market under the supervision of a private sector exporter.
- The Directorate of Agriculture has requested the approval which was received from the Ministry of Agriculture to implement 8 Farmers Field Schools in 2015 using the modality introduced by El Nidaa.
- The Governor of Qena has visited the El Nidaa Roof Garden Site in the Agricultural Research Department and has directed the Under Secretary of Agriculture in Qena to submit the project as a priority for the Cabinet.

Monitoring Progress has been key to providing policy makers with solutions to the many problems faced by artisans in workshops, women commuting to the workplace, and farmers in villages. El Nidaa's Workshop on Women's Employment provided the venue to discuss many of these issues

with key stakeholders from a number of academics and experts from governments and NGOs in the fields of development, labor economics, gender economics, and entrepreneurship, representatives from the Social Fund for Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Cairo University, the American University in Cairo and the UNDP. El Nidaa is also providing case

studies on the impact of its interventions based on qualitative and quantitative surveys at the start and end of each stage of intervention e.g. in the case of crafts, this is intended to provide the cost of each intervention and timeframe to reaching capacity as well as the impact on the wellbeing of beneficiaries. As to projects in agriculture.

UPGRADING BASIC SERVICES IN RURAL UPPER EGYPT

Basic services in rural Upper Egypt are suffering from many challenges in terms of access, quality, affordability and sustainability. The rural communities in Upper Egypt according to all livelihood indicators are the most vulnerable and marginalized in this regard. Poor communities are isolated not only in physical terms but also in terms of their access to employment, financial resources, skills and information. Poverty can only be tackled in an integrated way and improvement of basic services needs decentralization on one hand, and, on the other hand, more agency from the citizen/stakeholder/user so that the service provider becomes more accountable and participative.

As a best practice, El Nidaa has adopted a new vision in dealing with females' illiteracy, depending on integrated interventions. The idea is simply to link education and work to achieve actual empowerment of women. The Basic Services Program has so far implemented six combined units in six villages. Each unit includes a literacy class and a sewing workshop. After passing the literacy exam, the graduated girls join the sewing workshops. The vocational training

workshops is not confined to training but its role extends to production. The final goal is to create jobs for women in a safe environment and according to decent criteria. This intervention also helps in changing the conservative social norms regarding women and creates a cadre of trainers and promoters from the local community, representing an important human asset, able to become a change catalyst.

This program has also designed and implemented a model that focuses on combining children education and healthcare. Actually, four preschool classes have been established in three villages. The classes have been equipped with the best educational tools and furniture according to the UNICEF model and the healthcare for children is provided by outsourcing a pediatrician. The pediatrician has examined preschool children and diagnosed their health problems based on scheduled checkup visits. The diagnosis showed that most children are suffering from tonsillitis and parasitic worms; El Nidaa has subsequently provided medication for these children. To complete the intervention, a bundle of health and nutrition awareness sessions have been organized



El Nidaa Project Map for Qena Governorate

to provide the mothers with proper information on sound nutrition and disease prevention.

El Nidaa's basic services program places a special focus on sanitation, given the deterioration of such services in Qena (and Upper Egypt generally). Statistics suggest that only %5 of the households in Qena have access to the sanitation network, which leaves the remaining %95 to unhealthy non-environmental sewage methods. There have been previous grassroots initiatives to establish nontraditional low-cost sanitation projects based on community participation, with one that has been exceptionally successful at Al Dabaa. El Nidaa has worked on identifying such local best practices, and is planning for the implementation of a similar project in cooperation with the governorate of Qena, the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, and the local community, all of whom have given it the green light.



MSMES AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The One Village One Product (OVOP) Model via Apprenticeship

The One Village One Product (OVOP) is a movement based on the Japanese regional development program that started in 1979. It is based on the idea that one village produces one competitive staple product as a business to gain sales revenue and improve the standard of living of its residents.

The economic logic behind the movement is based on the idea of product differentiation. The more unique a product becomes the more influence a firm has on the price. Rural firms in particular are disadvantaged in a perfectly competitive market, due to their distance from major markets and the condition of poor infrastructure. In commodity production, they are forced to maintain low wages and are trapped in poverty to sustain profitability. Successful OVOP activities in rural areas, if able to produce sufficiently differentiated products, can then compensate their higher transportation and other costs.

Another core element of the model is an

interactive learning process in production and marketing activities for continuous improvement. Success stories across those developing countries that have developed the model tend to emphasize the qualitative aspects of the communities and have not conceptualised the model in an applicable manner. This raises the vital need to document and study El Nidaa's initiative to apply the model throughout Upper Egypt.

El Nidaa's OVOP Project for the promotion of the handicrafts sector rests on three pillars:

1. Selection of Innovative and Market-Driven Products.
2. Establishment of and Technical Support to OVOP Workshops via Handicraft skills trainings that are taught mostly to poor and disenfranchised women, thereby creating an income-generating activity and a sense of empowerment. Investment in product-specific training raises productivity and encourages young people to go for self-employment and entrepreneurial activities. Ultimately asset transfer is provided for

successful trainees in the form of tools, equipment and raw materials for start-ups. This is combined with access to microcredit.

3. Improving market access via policy recommendations at the central and local level for transport and distribution support. El Nidaa aims to provide an integrated package of interventions on a product basis for village-level to promote cluster development. It also works on raising the image of craftsmanship and valorising blue-collar skills, and raising quality of handicrafts and hence export potential.

In this respect:

- Market research studies for handmade fashion accessories and home accessories produced or to be produced by the OVOP workshops have been conducted by El Nidaa to identify the product categories that can successfully maintain high sales revenues. El Nidaa has recruited on a half-time basis since October/November 2014 a fully-fledged team of marketing experts that cover market research, design, branding and exports.

- El Nidaa works on connecting craftspeople in Upper Egypt to the potential retail stores in the Capital and big cities. It also helps them participate in national exhibitions in different governorates to test their products and benefit from consumer feedback.
- To implement the India best-practice example for a permanent handicrafts open market in the city, El Nidaa hopes to establish a market in the Egyptian Agricultural Museum in conformity with the regulatory framework of the Dilli Haat in New Delhi. The proposed agreement has been approved by the current Minister of Agriculture.
- Microsoft partnered with El Nidaa through ASPIRE women - an initiative aimed at supporting and empowering young women across the Arab World and Africa - and an agreement was made to provide El Nidaa with an e-shop portal. Starting in early 2015, the Online Store will display handicrafts from all villages El Nidaa supports with briefs on personal stories

of the beneficiaries. On a related front, El Nidaa attempts to encourage the export of handicrafts and in particular the penetration of the museums business as it targets the souvenir stores of museums from around the world with Egyptian treasures.

- Innovation in El Nidaa's approach rests on introducing best practice interventions. The local context and experiences with development projects in Egypt over the past 40 years provides evidence of the inability to scale up good practices. The absence of sustainability has in the first place been a problem of organization and ownership at the grassroots level. Top down development projects have also meant that once a project is completed there is either no finance or no proper documentation of process in order to continue. El Nidaa therefore hopes to introduce the most important elements of sustainability: skill formation, product quality, profitability, local ownership, and market access, as well as process documentation.

Vocational Education and Training

Upgrading Vocational Education and Training



(TVET) has been one of the key instruments utilized by El Nidaa to provide employability for TVET graduates and supply the necessary skills needed by enterprises of all sizes. TVET secondary schools are merit-based and unfortunately attract the weakest candidates who are not accepted in the General Secondary School System. However, TVET is becoming more of a priority to the government with a TVET strategy developed for the period -2012 2017. Out of a total of 974 TVET industrial schools affiliated to the Ministry of Education, only 31 are part of the Mubarak Kohl Initiative

which applies the dual system whereby students enjoy access to practical skills on the shop floor in factories. However, such factories are hardly available in Upper Egypt and El Nidaa has therefore resorted to Training of Trainers (TOT) in five TVET Industrial Secondary Schools in Qena as well as supporting the refurbishment of

many classrooms. The critical variable has been the selection of top quality trainers with relevant manuals so as to access the TVET schoolteachers with the most up-to-date technical tools that should provide their students with the necessary skills and capabilities to excel in the labor market.



Certificates for those who have finished training

AGRICULTURE AND NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

Nearly %70 of Egypt's poor or food-insecure live in rural areas and a large share of these people depends very much on agriculture for their food supplies and for generating incomes. The contribution of the agriculture sector in Egypt exceeds %13 of GDP and over %30 of employment opportunities. Meanwhile, about %57 of the total population in Egypt lives in rural areas, where poverty prevails. As such, enhancing sustainable agricultural and rural development as a means to reduce poverty and food insecurity is a prerequisite for sustainable social and economic development.

From day one El Nidaa's agriculture team has sought to implement innovative interventions in Upper Egypt, based on rigorous research. In this respect, the team has achieved many successful pilots that can be added to the best practices record of agricultural development in Egypt.

Prior to implementation, the team spent about one year studying agricultural conditions and comparative advantage in Qena. Such extensive research was successful due to close partnership with academic entities, the Agricultural Research Center and its various institutes. The team has also invested in building the capacity of the

Agriculture Directorate staff in Qena. The team assessed the dominant crops in the rural districts of Qena, produced reports on the Optimum Cropping pattern in Qena, the use of the Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) and a Farm Data Handbook.

Among its innovative interventions, the agricultural team is introducing three integrated fish farm models that save water and enable the utilization of desert lands. One model will include a unit of solar power to extract underground water from wells. All models include cultivation of food and feed crops to be irrigated from the drainage water of the fish ponds as well as livestock/sheep raising activity, units for recycling farm residues



Recycling of agricultural residue

(to produce compost and/or silage), and a unit to produce bio-gas. These models are prime examples of integrated development.

In poultry activity, the team has followed safe poultry raising guidelines to protect poultry from catching Avian Flu and using local breeds adapted to weather in Egypt based on select participants receiving 30 immunized chicks. The team also introduced a unique system, which ensures solidarity and collaboration between poor families and enforcement of a “paying back to society” culture-based on a shared %10 of fertilized eggs hatched to be distributed to other poor villages.

A valuable intervention of the agriculture team was its two milk processing projects: one at the household level with 10 small milk units in 10 different villages across the governorate, and the other larger unit at the district level in two different districts. Such projects have the potential to affect people’s lives directly and significantly given the special importance of livestock and milk production for small farmers who have limited or no land areas, as it’s a profitable activity with positive impact on income, food and nutritional security for the poorest households. Livestock in



Poultry raising for protein & eggs

Egypt is generally concentrated in the hands of those who have no land or have very small plots, less than 5 feddans on average.

Farmers’ field schools were the team’s means to support farmers technically and raise awareness of best practices in farming and agriculture. Numerous field sessions were held in the different districts of Qena for the priority crops with high comparative advantage. Along the way, and given the aforementioned importance of livestock for poor farmers, El Nidaa’s agriculture team has implemented livestock development caravan where emphasis was not only on providing veterinary services but also on advising and training farmers on breeding and nutritional

practices. The project has also provided capacity building to extension specialists in the agriculture directorate to ensure its continuity and sustainability.

The Agriculture team has also supported Community Development Associations to establish and operate two units for the recycling of agricultural residuals in two different sites. Recycling agricultural residues has several positive environmental, economic and health impacts. This project is of specific importance to Qena due to the large amount of agricultural

residuals resulting from the major crops planted in the Governorate (for example, one feddan of sugar cane results in 6 tons of dry leaves and husk and around 32 tons of other residuals, 1 feddan of bananas results in about 30 tons of residues). These large quantities of residuals are used to produce compost and non-traditional feed, in addition to producing silage from maize and sorghum residuals. Compost resulting from recycling has a positive impact on the soil properties and contributes towards increasing incomes.



A roof garden uses small spaces

Another way to achieve higher income and improved food and nutritional security is the roof gardens intervention. The main advantage of roof gardening is its simplicity and the possibility to implement it in most places, on rooftops for landless plots, or elsewhere over small spaces. In addition to the 80 roof garden units that El Nidaa is implementing in different semi-urban places, the agriculture team is focusing on promoting the concept and culture of roof gardening, given that any individual produce these independently to improve income and nutritional status.

NOTES ON COMMUNICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

El Nidaa's Communication and Dissemination activities have increased since 2012. The website is very rich in terms of content, providing a comprehensive contextual and visual overview of project activities and events, as well as Outputs. The El Nidaa Film, a 17 minute documentary on craft skills introduced to Qena village women, and a number of project related videos have been uploaded on YouTube and are being shown in various events. An Arabic Facebook page is being developed mitigating the fact that the content of El Nidaa's website is largely in English. In addition, the issue of operating simultaneously in two languages (English and Arabic) has been partially resolved by using a mix of both on El Nidaa website. A twitter account was set in August 2013, called "Connect2El Nidaa". The link to the twitter account is shown on the project website. So far 62 tweets some with hashtags have been posted, informing about El Nidaa's participation in events and exhibitions and the different activities being implemented in Qena. Most technical material (manuals, reports and some Policy Briefs and Case Studies) is produced in Arabic to address beneficiaries.

To date, 25 policy briefs and 15 case studies have

been posted on El Nidaa website, along with three research reports. Five manuals on agriculture and eight leaflets have been published describing the goals and activities of El Nidaa, as well as instructions on the implementation of specific projects. An illustrated Handicraft coffee table book has received attention from the press and is distributed and sold by a recognized publishing house in Egypt. Numerous promotional materials support El Nidaa's marketing activities.

In an attempt to address traditional media outlets, a seven minute Ramadan radio quiz was developed and broadcast on Cairo Radio. El Nidaa Managing Director took part in three TV interviews with high viewership, and press coverage has covered select El Nidaa events, particularly exhibitions.



El Nidaa volume on Egyptian handikrafts

POLICY BRIEFS, CASE STUDIES & RESEARCH PAPERS

POLICY BRIEFS

Towards More Efficient Use of Agricultural Resources
Optimum Cropping Pattern in Qena
[Policy Brief 001](#)

Comparative Advantage and Economic Return
to Water: The Case of Vegetables and Fruits in Qena
[Policy Brief 002](#)

Entrepreneurship in Egypt:
Opportunities, Challenges & Recommendations
[Policy Brief 003](#)

Recommendations for Technical and Vocational
Education and
Training in Egypt
[Policy Brief 004](#)

Community Schools: Filling the Education Void
in Rural Upper Egypt
[Policy Brief 005](#)

Reformulating Labor Market Policies:
Job Creation for Youth in Egypt
[Policy Brief 006](#)

Conditional Cash Transfers: Conditioning for
Empowerment
[Policy Brief 007](#)

Labour for the Market

[Policy Brief 008](#)

For Better Health Services in Egypt
[Policy Brief 009](#)

Rural Sanitation in Egypt
[Policy Brief 010](#)

Ready Made Garments (RMG) Industry: Is There a Way
to Save It?
[Policy Brief 011](#)

Subsidies and the Social Safety Net in Egypt
[Policy Brief 012](#)

Pro-Poor Tourism: The Ecolodge, A Niche Entry Point
[Policy Brief 014](#)

A Profile of Poverty Across Egypt & Recommendations
[Policy Brief 015](#)

Promoting Manufacturing in Upper Egypt
[Policy Brief 016](#)

Basic Services in the Poorest Villages of QENA
[Policy Brief 018](#)

Women Entrepreneurs in Egypt: Realities and Hopes
[Policy Brief 019](#)

Egypt Beyond the Millennium Development Goals
[Policy Brief 020](#)

Effective School to Work Transition
[Policy Brief 021](#)

Women's Participation in Paid Employment in Egypt
is a Matter of Policy not Simply Ideology
[Policy Brief 022](#)

Enhancing Accountability in Provision of Public Services
Through Direct Citizen Participation
[Policy Brief 023](#)

Policy Lessons for Integrated Development in Upper
Egypt
[Policy Brief 024](#)

Youth Economic Empowerment Initiative
[Policy Brief 025](#)

خدمات الصرف الصحي في الريف المصري
مشكلة مستعصية أم فرصة لاستحداث أنماط جديدة
لتقديم الخدمة
[Policy Brief 026](#)

التعليم والعمل كمدخل أساسية لتمكين النساء في
صعيد مصر
[Policy Brief 027](#)



CASE STUDIES

Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Poor Urban Households:
The Case of Roof Gardens in Qena
Case Study 001

Improving Milk Collection and Processing in Qena Governorate
Case Study 002

Solar Water Pumps: The Case of Egypt's Desert
Case Study 003

Empowering Women in Rural Qena Through Linkage Between Education and Work
Case Study 009

Case Study 'One Village, One Product' (OVOP)
Case Study 010

Kom El Dabaa' Village Sewerage Project Assessment Report
Case Study 011

A Case Study of El Nidaa's Activities at Mid Term
Case Study 012

Solar Water Pumps: The Case of Egypt's Desert
Case Study 013

India Handicrafts: Best Practice Lessons for Policy and Programs in Egypt
Case Study 014

حالة دراسية: تحليل سلاسل القيمة - محصول اليانسون
Case Study 004

حالة دراسية: تحليل سلاسل القيمة - محصول الكمون
Case Study 005

حالة دراسية: تحليل سلاسل القيمة - محصول الشمر
Case Study 006

حالة دراسية: تحليل سلاسل القيمة - محصول الحليه
Case Study 007

حالة دراسية: تحليل سلاسل القيمة - محصول الكركديه
Case Study 008



El Nidaa publishes policy briefs & case studies

RESEARCH REPORTS

Making the Case for Formalization in Egypt Summary notes of the seminar organized by the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies, and the Federation of Egyptian Industries
May 2014

Towards Gender - Sensitive SME Policy in Egypt Final Consolidated Report by: Association of Former International Civil Servants in Egypt (AFICS-Egypt), in collaboration with Environmental Quality International (EQI)
March 2007

Science and Innovation in Egypt Bringing together partners from across the Islamic World, Europe and North America, the aims of this project are to explore the changing landscape of science and innovation across a diverse selection of countries with large Muslim populations.

تقارير تحديد احتياجات بالمشاركة للقرى الأكثر فقراً في محافظة قنا

قرية جزيرة مطيرة - مركز قوص (English Summary)

قرية عباسة - مركز قوص (English Summary)

قرية الرزقة - مركز أبوتشت (English Summary)

قرية المخزن - مركز قوص (English Summary)

قرية المراشدة - مركز الوقف

قرية الخرانقة - مركز قوص

قرية البحري قمولا

قرية الأوسط قمولا - مركز نقادة

قرية جزيرة الحمودي

قرية الحراجية - مركز قوص

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