

ANNEXES

Modified Annual Action Programme 2008 for Egypt

Annex 1: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Civil Society in Egypt

Annex 2: Support to Political Development, Decentralization and Good Governance

Annex 1

ACTION FICHE FOR EGYPT

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Promotion and protection of human rights and civil society in Egypt		
Total cost	EUR 17 000 000		
Aid method / Management mode	Project approach/Decentralised management and joint management with UNDP		
DAC-code	15162/15150	Sector: /Civil Society	

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Progress achieved in the promotion human rights in Egypt has been rather uneven. Hopes about democratisation were raised by promises of political reforms announced by President Mubarak during his 2005 presidential campaign. However, the first multi-candidate elections of 2005 had some deficiencies; voter turnout was estimated at only 25%.

Albeit limited, progress has been made in recent years. The Government of Egypt (GoE) expressed commitment to further strengthen citizens' rights, enlarge women's participation and extend good governance practices. The establishment of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in 2004, the National Council of Women (NCW) in 2001, and the Family Courts are examples of this.

Egypt was elected as member of the UN Human Rights Council on 17 May 2007. In the "voluntary pledges to promote human rights", the country expressed firm commitment to strengthen national human rights and to promote the constructive role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Some activities implemented by CSOs in the past few years have made more citizens aware of their rights, as made evident by recurrent demonstrations organised by unions, factory workers and government employees. Regarding environmental rights, and following the EUR-Med Ministerial Conference held in Cairo in 2006, there is a clear commitment from GoE to strengthen the dialogue and to develop partnership with civil society. For this purpose Government will further enhance the involvement of CSOs in the protection of the environment.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The project builds on ongoing, successful activities implemented in the framework of the project 'Support to Human Rights, Democratisation and Civil Society', including support to the Ministry of Justice and the Minister of Interior via UNDP (EUR 2.4 million), Support to the Ombudsman office of the NCW (EUR 0.8 million), Support to the Ombudsman office of the NCHR

(EUR 0.9 million) and to the General Federation of NGOs and Foundations (EUR 0.4 million).

The training for judges and prosecutors on human rights practice and international standards has contributed to the mainstreaming of human rights principles. The project has a groundbreaking and pioneering character and is achieving significant impact also thanks to the wide geographical coverage of the activities. It is worth emphasizing that the training sessions are held not only in Cairo but throughout the country in order to reach the most remote areas.

Furthermore, useful experience has been gained from the Children at Risk project (EUR 20 million), through which the NCCM was supported.

In the domain of child protection rights, key messages have reached the general public via the Think Twice (TT) initiative, launched in 2003 by UNDP/NCCM. Experience has shown that information and communication need to be linked with concrete initiatives and advocacy at community level, such as the partnership established between the Female Genital Mutilation project, the Free Village Model project and the Think Twice initiative.

The coordination of international donors led by the NCCM is effective at national level, however strengthened coordination mechanisms have to be established at governorate level, mainly between NCHR and NCW.”

2.3. Complementary actions

Apart from EU-funded projects, the following donors are already active in the area of human rights: Netherlands and Sweden in Civic Women Education, the UNDP in training of Law Enforcement Agents, the US in national campaigns and general public awareness and Canada in promoting environmental rights.

2.4. Donor coordination

Donor coordination is actively pursued in Egypt in the context of the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) and its nine thematic sub-groups. Coordination among EU Member States is carried out in the context of the meetings of the EU Development Counsellors, in which Member States and Commission exchange information on their respective programmes and discuss prospective synergies.

3. DESCRIPTION

The general objective of the Programme is to strengthen the respect of human rights and the environment in Egypt.

The specific objective is to increase the capacity of the GoE's concerned institutions and of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in effectively implementing international conventions related to human rights and the protection of the environment. The programme will support the development of partnerships in this sector, improving the capacity of CSOs in the areas of good governance and transparency.

Support to civil society organisations will be part of all the components of the programme, so as to enhance their capacity to be active on all these different issues, but also in order to enhance dialogue, understanding and partnership between the targeted institutions and civil society.

The programme consists of three components: **Civil and political rights, women and child rights** and **environmental rights**. Five direct beneficiaries are targeted: National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), National Council of Women (NCW), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and CSOs; and the UNDP as delegatee.

Component I: Civil and political rights

Specific Objectives:

1. Promotion of HR culture and increasing the efficiency of the NCHR Ombudsman office
2. Application of basic and advanced HR principles by relevant institutions
3. Awareness-raising of higher education students in HR and democratic practices.

Expected Results for Specific Objective 1:

- (1) Number of registered complaints presented to the NCHR Ombudsman increased;
- (2) Number of complaints solved by NCHR Ombudsman increased;
- (3) Increased advocacy capacity of CSOs

Expected Results for Specific Objective 2:

- (1) Improved knowledge of human rights principles to Law Enforcement Agents (judges, police officers, prosecutors, social workers) and media staff;
- (2) Handbooks, publications and studies on HR are developed as a reference for training course addressed to law enforcement agents and media staff.;
- (3) Human rights principles are gradually incorporated into curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary education, including police academies.

Expected Results for Specific Objective 3:

- (1) Increased awareness of students about human rights and democratic practices;
- (2) Practical learning tools in the area of democracy and human rights are developed (e.g. election/parliamentary exercises).

Activities related to Results 1-3:

- (1) Institutional support to NCHR Ombudsman office, improvement of its organizational structure, improvement of the case handling and follow-up and extension of its geographical scope;
- (2) Advocacy activities implemented by CSOs active in the field of the promotion and defence of Human Rights.

Activities related to Results 4-6:

- (1) Training of Law Enforcement Agents and Media personnel on international standards of Human Rights in the administration of justice and in the application of commitments taken in the framework of international conventions ratified by Egypt;
- (2) Development and distribution of publications on HR in Arabic;
- (3) Running workshops, seminars, studies and study tours to expose Egyptian law enforcement agents to international experiences and best practices;
- (4) Development of curricula in primary, secondary and tertiary education including police academies.

Activities related to Results 7-9:

- (1) Development of awareness-raising material;
- (2) Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns;
- (3) Organisation of simulation exercises;

Component II: Women rights and rights of the child

Specific Objective:

Protection and promotion of women's rights and rights of the child and reduction of violations of vulnerable groups' rights

Expected Results:

- (1) Increased capacity of the NCW Ombudsman to follow up complaints related to the violation of women's rights;
- (2) Strengthened ability of NCCM to plan and implement activities related to children in need of special protection and to coordinate the latter with civil society organisations;
- (3) Improved communication strategy around the activities of NCCM related to the promotion of children's rights;
- (4) Increased awareness about the need to stop the practice of FGM and a better mainstreaming of FGM messages disseminated by key stakeholders and integrated in targeted sector policies;
- (5) Increased advocacy capacities of CSOs active in the promotion and defence of women's and children's rights.

Activities:

- (1) Continued support to NCW Ombudsman office and strengthen its geographical scope;

- (2) Provision of institutional support to NCCM activities for children in need of special protection; development of research and studies related to children in need of special protection; establishment of a permanent platform led by NCCM and organisation, on a regular basis, of workshops on 'Children in need of special protection' at central and governorates' level with both institutions and CSOs;
- (3) Implementation of the integrated communication initiative Think Twice (TT), dealing with the production of educational programmes and the development of an outreach strategy addressing children's and youth rights;
- (4) Advocacy activities targeted at key stakeholders (line Ministries officials, religious leaders, medical and legal staff, youth, etc); organisation of national and local media campaigns to develop information on FGM; incorporation of FGM messages in the curricula and extra curricula activities of primary, secondary and tertiary schools (Medical Schools, Social Service Schools and Education Schools) in all the concerned governorates;
- (5) Implementation of advocacy activities implemented by CSOs on women's and children's rights.

Component III: Environmental rights

Specific Objective:

Reinforce the involvement of EEAA and CSOs on environmental issues, planning and implementation.

Expected Results:

- (1) Strengthened NGO Unit at the EEAA;
- (2) Environmental action plans are developed and agreed between Government and CSOs;
- (3) Increased role of CSOs active in the field of environment.

Activities:

- (1) Provision of direct institutional support to EEAA at central and local level, so as to develop the ability of its staff in organisational as well as technical matters (human resources management, how to enhance partnership with civil society, communication skills, participative approaches, monitoring and evaluation, environmental rights, etc.); development of national environmental action plans incorporating the views of civil society and implementation at governorates level;
- (2) Support to the activities of CSOs in the implementation of the national environmental action plan.

3.1. Stakeholders

Institutional capacity of direct beneficiaries has been assessed and key areas of action have been identified. All direct beneficiaries have been fully involved and consulted

at different levels, both during the identification and the formulation phase. Direct beneficiaries are NCHR, NCW, NCCM, EEAA, Ministry of Higher Education and CSOs. Indirect beneficiaries are GoE staff, Law Enforcement Agents, women, children, media and CSOs staff. UNDP will also be a stakeholder for FGM and training for law enforcement.

3.2. Risks and assumptions

Risks

- (1) The programme must be closely monitored taking into account the Egyptians authorities' cautious and sensitive response to external involvement in support of human rights and democratic reform;
- (2) Limited coordination among stakeholders affects programme coherence and implementation, hence the need to provide technical assistance to back up the PIU.

Assumptions

- (1) Participation in calls for proposals has to be open to all Egyptian CSOs;
- (2) Regular resources have to be allocated by GoE in order to guarantee programme sustainability;
- (3) Low turnover of direct beneficiaries' personnel has to be secured in order to capitalize on the benefit of EU support;
- (4) Involvement of Ministers of, respectively, Higher Education, Interior and Justice at both central and local level;
- (5) GoE commitment in supporting reforming Family Law,
- (6) Continuous support from the Ministry of Environment on CSOs role and environmental rights promotion.

3.3. Crosscutting Issues

- (1) Visibility: EU should maintain a low profile when financing programmes dealing with sensitive issues such as human rights, since high visibility may produce negative effects and EU support may be perceived as interference. This issue will be addressed by the TA in close consultation with the EU Delegation.
- (2) Gender: need to secure a balanced participation of men and women in the programme activities to be reflected in grant agreements and call for proposals' guidelines.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Implementation method

The project will be implemented through decentralised management. A financing agreement will be signed with the Ministry for International Cooperation. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for procurement contracts >50 000 EUR and ex post for procurement contracts • 50 000 EUR. The Commission controls ex-ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Through the programme estimates, payments are decentralised for operating costs and contracts up to the following ceilings: The Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralized management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer of the decentralized entity will be effective, so the decentralization of the payments can be carried out within the limits specified below.

Works	Supplies	Services	Grants
< EUR 300 000	<EUR 150 000	< EUR 200 000	• EUR 100 000

Technical assistance, institutional support to stakeholders, HR/FGMs capacity building and monitoring and evaluation will be implemented through centralised management.

The specific activities mentioned hereafter will be implemented through **joint management** (Art. 53d of FR) with UNDP.

- Training of Law Enforcement Agents and Media personnel on international standards of Human Rights in the administration of justice and in the application of commitments taken in the framework of international conventions ratified by Egypt;
- Development and distribution of publications on HR in Arabic;
- Running workshops, seminars, studies and study tours to expose Egyptian law enforcement agents to international experiences and best practices;
- Development of curricula in primary, secondary and tertiary education including police academies.
- Advocacy activities targeted at key stakeholders (line Ministries officials, religious leaders, medical and legal staff, youth, etc); organisation of national and local media campaigns to develop information on FGM; incorporation of FGM messages in the curricula and extra curricula activities of primary, secondary and tertiary schools (Medical Schools, Social Service Schools and Education Schools) in all the concerned governorates;

The prior assessment of the management procedures and structures of UNDP has proven satisfactory and thus UNDP is eligible to implement as delegatee of the EU under joint management..

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All decentralised contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by ENPI. Further extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in 21(7) ENPI.

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VI 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified, in particular in the following cases:

- financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing): the maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.
- derogation to the principle of non-retroactivity: a grant may be awarded for an action which has already begun only if the applicant can demonstrate the need to start the action before the grant is awarded, in accordance with Article 112 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget.

Four direct grants will be awarded to four direct beneficiaries: National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), National Council of Women (NCW), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), as they have exclusive competence in their respective field of activities in Egypt (art.168 of Implementation Rules). All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

A standard contribution agreement as agreed with the UN under the FAFA (Framework Agreement) will be signed with UNDP.

4.3. Budget and calendar

The following is an indicative allocation by components:

1. Services	
– TA and support to centralised management:	<u>EUR 1294 000</u>
– Institutional support to direct beneficiaries:	<u>EUR 4 700 000</u>
– HR capacity building (implementation through	<u>EUR 3 090 000</u>

UNDP):	<u>EUR 3 000 000</u>
– FGM capacity building (implementation through UNDP):	
2. Activity grants:	<u>EUR 4 000 000</u>
3. Evaluation /audits/ visibility:	<u>EUR 215 000</u>
4. Contingencies:	<u>EUR 98 000</u>
5. Support to PMU	<u>EUR 603 000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>EUR 17 000 000</u>

The programme duration will be 48 months from the date of signature of the Financing Agreement.

4.4. Performance monitoring.

The performance will be monitored and evaluated through regular reporting.

Meetings and field visits will be carried out by the Delegation in coordination with the PIU.

Specific performance indicators are included in the expected results.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

A mid-term and en ex-post independent evaluation will be carried out by the European Commission via a service contract. Every twelve months, the Programme shall be subject to an external audit, to be undertaken by independent auditors directly contracted by the European Commission.

4.6. Communication and Visibility

Programme visibility will comply will EU guidelines under the guidance of the EU Delegation. Coherence of the contents of the information materials across the different programme components will be secured by the TA information and communication expert in close consultation with the EU Delegation. Operational funds for production of the information material are earmarked in each specific grant agreement with the beneficiaries and in the Evaluation/Audits/Visibility budget line.

Annex 2

ACTION FICHE FOR EGYPT

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Support to political development and good governance		
Total cost	EU Contribution : EUR 3 000 000		
Aid method / Management mode	Project approach / Decentralised management and joint management with UNODC		
DAC-code	15140	Sector	Government administration

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

For more than two decades, Egypt has succeeded in introducing reform measures that have resulted in improved economic fundamentals and growth. The last World Bank “ease of doing business” report ranks Egypt as “top reformer” for 2007. While macro-economic growth performance has been satisfactory, the fruits of this have not reached all Egyptian social classes. 40% of Egyptians live on or below the poverty line.

Political governance has not progressed at the same pace, but some positive developments can be noted. The recently created “National Committee for Fighting Corruption”, together with the re-launched political dialogue on a modern civil service Law are concrete signs of the Government’s political will to tackle corruption and to reform public administration.

These commitments to good governance are reflected in all on-going EU cooperation plans with Egypt. The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and the National Indicative Programme 2007-2010 (NIP) identified support to political development, decentralisation and good governance as priorities for co-operation. According to the NIP, this project aims at enhancing the efficiency of selected key public entities, to increase transparency and accountability in the administration of public affairs, both at central and local level.

Originally three components were envisaged in this project, i.e. support reform of the electoral process, decentralisation reform and anti-corruption measures. However, following the identification phase, the support related to the electoral process had to be reconsidered as the Egyptian authorities did not consider it a priority for international co-operation at this stage. Following a request from GoE, the decentralisation component has to be postponed until the new decentralisation Law is in place; thus, this component is replaced by a new component, "Support for the information function in the Egyptian Parliament".

Through this component, the Speaker of Egypt's People Assembly has asked the EU for support to strengthen the Documentation/Information function within the Assembly and to create a unit to liaise with the EU Parliaments. After this reorientation, the project has been redesigned with the respective potential beneficiaries in accordance to the guidelines provided by EuropeAid's Draft Handbook on Promoting Good Governance in EU development and co-operation.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The overall lesson drawn from recent years is that socio-economic development will be stronger and more sustainable operating within a good and comprehensive governance framework. In this respect emphasis should be given to practical support as opposed to support for amending the legal framework.

2.3. Complementary actions

Several donors are supporting the Government of Egypt's reform agenda. The joint OECD-UNDP "Good governance for development in Arab countries initiative" is co-chaired by Egypt and Sweden; working groups, supported by technical assistance, are delivering guidelines and benchmarks for good governance reform. With the project "Support to the Association Agreement Programme", European Commission and GoE have chosen *a demand driven approach, through institutional Twinning*, as the main instrument for implementing reforms in various areas, with particular emphasis on legislative and institutional development (approximation to the European *acquis*). Thus, more than 15 twinning and technical assistance projects are currently being implemented or in the pipeline,

The only existing cooperation project with the Parliament in this field is managed by the UNDP (training sessions related to WTO issues for MPs). There is no significant cooperation in the fight against corruption

2.4. Donor coordination

Regular meetings will take place with all relevant stakeholders to ensure an open exchange of information, to avoid overlapping of activities and/or financing and to incorporate the lessons learnt by other actors into the scope of the project. Coordination will continue to be ensured through the Donor Assistance Group (DAG), within the sub-group dealing with governance issues, as well as through bilateral contacts with other relevant actors.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective of this project is to support GoE's efforts to improve good governance practices in public administration. The specific objectives of the project are:

- (1) To support the better management of information communication resources in the Parliament;

(2) To improve the fight against corruption in the administration.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Component 1: Information function in the Egyptian Parliament

- Improved quality of laws;
- Easier access to legislation for citizens;
- Enhanced links between Egypt and EU Parliaments.

Main activities are:

a) Institutional capacity building

- Setting up of an information department in the Parliament, open to all MPs as well as to the public at large
- Setting up a liaison unit dedicated to strengthening links with EU Parliaments.

b) Training

- Training of Parliament information and research staff, study tours to EU Parliaments
- Monitoring and evaluation of training results

c) Equipment

- Supply for IT equipment

Component 2: Fight against corruption

- In line with the UN Convention Against Corruption, the legal framework for combating corruption is in force;
- A comprehensive national strategy to enhance the prevention of corruption in the public sector has been adopted by the line Ministries and agencies;
- The capacity of the anti-corruption agencies, e.g. the Administrative Control Authority (ACA), the Attorney General (AG), and the Administrative Prosecution (AP), is enhanced, including the capacity to use modern techniques to combat money laundering;
- Less tolerance of corruption in Egyptian society and decrease in the number of cases of corruption and misconduct of civil servants.

Main activities are:

a) Capacity building

- Review of current legal framework and proposing of amendments, revisions or new laws;
- Information of the MPs and other stakeholders (civil society and media);
- Support to the Ministry of State for Administrative Development (MSAD) to draft a national strategy to fight corruption;
- Support to implementation of the strategy in line Ministries;
- Preparation and implementation of a public awareness campaign.

b) Training

- Training needs assessment in ACA, AG, AP;

- Drafting of curricula and operational practice manuals;
- Training;
- Monitoring and evaluation of training results.

c) Equipment

- Provision of IT equipment/software to anti-corruption and anti-money laundering agencies.

Selected **key indicators** at the result level are:

– **Component 1: Information function in the Egyptian Parliament**

A responsive Information Department providing quality documents to all MPs regardless of their political affiliation, as well as information of the legislative agenda to the public at large. Indicators: consultation of websites, the number of staff allocated to the Information Department; the percentage of MPs and staff participating in the exchange of experiences and information between EU Parliaments and the Egyptian Parliament.

– **Component 2: Fight against corruption**

Publication of revised/new laws against corruption in the Official Gazette; media coverage on national anti-corruption strategy; number of ACA, AG, AP staff trained; media and civil society reports; number of corruption cases brought before courts.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The risks for the project success are:

- Bureaucratic/political resistance to change in Ministries and Egyptian Parliament;
- Low salaries in the civil service may favour corruption;
- Lack of financial means, incentive and rewards is detrimental to staff's personal involvement in Public Administration improvements;

Egypt is in a transitional political phase, therefore it is assumed that:

- There is continuity of the reform approach in the Egyptian top leadership.
- Civil society reform movement will keep its strength;
- Current economic growth is sustained;
- Regional situation will not further deteriorate

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

Promoting good governance practices will have a substantial impact on crucial cross-cutting issues such as gender and the environment.. The need for transparency will be tackled in the framework of this project through the implementation of ad-hoc visibility actions (knowledge management, publications, press conferences, awareness campaigns) related to each of the activities envisaged to attain the defined objectives.

3.5. Stakeholders

Major stakeholders and target groups of the project are:

Component 1: the MPs and staff of the Egyptian Parliament, and the public at large.

Component 2: the Administrative Control Agency (ACA), the Administrative Prosecution (AP), the Attorney General (AG), the Public Prosecution (PP), the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of State for Administrative Development, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Justice are the main stakeholders; the main target groups are the staff of the ACA, AP, PP and civil society organizations. UNODC as implementing partner is also a stakeholder.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Implementation method

The implementation method for the project will be decentralised management (ex-ante). A financing agreement will be signed with the Ministry for International Cooperation.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will provide operational support to the beneficiary and it will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation and other stakeholders. The PIU will support the implementation of the envisaged activities in conformity with the objectives of the project and according to the overall and the annual workplans.

The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for procurement contracts > 50.000 EUR and ex post for procurement contracts • 50.000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Through the programme estimates, payments are decentralised for operating costs and contracts up to the following ceilings:

The Authorising Officer will ensure that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralized management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer of the decentralized entity will be effective, so the decentralization of the payments can be carried out within the limits specified below.

<u>Works</u>	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants</u>
<u>< 300 000 EUR</u>	<u>< 150 000 EUR</u>	<u>< 200 000 EUR</u>	<u>• 100 000 EUR</u>

The Commission will be responsible for the procurement and payment of the technical assistant services and for evaluation, audit and part of the visibility activities.

For component 2, the method of implementation that applies is **joint management**. **The choice of UNODC is coherent with the Egyptian will to** establish a National strategy to prevent and reprehend corruption and build the capacities of its anti-corruption authorities in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) ratified by Egypt on 25 February 2005. UNODC has a central role (a *de facto monopoly*) as the custodian of the elaboration and implementation of the UNCAC Convention. UNODC has also a recognized expertise in drafting legislations to assist governmental authorities in bringing national laws

into consistency with UNCAC. This expertise includes the ability to assist Egypt in drafting strong measures related to combating corruption and promoting transparency.

The prior assessment of the management procedures and structures of UNODC has proven satisfactory and thus UNODC is eligible to implement as delegatee of the EU under joint management..

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All decentralised contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by ENPI regulation. Further extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in article 21(7) ENPI.

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VI 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified, in particular in the following cases:

- financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing): the maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.
- derogation to the principle of non-retroactivity: a grant may be awarded for an action which has already begun only if the applicant can demonstrate the need to start the action before the grant is awarded, in accordance with Article 112 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget.

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

A standard contribution agreement as agreed with the UN under the FAFA (Framework Agreement) will be signed with UNODC.

4.3. Budget and calendar estimates

The indicative breakdown of the budget is as follows:

<u>Expenses category</u>	<u>Amount in EUR</u>
<u>Services¹</u>	<u>300 000</u>
<u>Supplies and works</u>	<u>100 000</u>
<u>Grant (anti-corruption component) (implementation through UNODC)</u>	<u>2 500 000</u>
<u>Audit/evaluation and visibility²</u>	<u>60 000</u>
<u>Contingencies³</u>	<u>10 000</u>
<u>Support to PMU</u>	<u>30 000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3 000 000</u>

The programme duration will be 48 months from the date of signature of the Financing Agreement.

4.4. Performance monitoring

Regular monitoring will be ensured by the EU Delegation in Cairo and a project monitoring unit operating at the level of the Ministry for International Cooperation. Performance monitoring missions will be undertaken in order to measure progress in the implementation.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

An independent evaluation will be carried out by the European Commission via a service contract. An annual certification of expenditures will have to be submitted as part of the contract requirements.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility are considered a key component of the project. A comprehensive communication strategy will be developed in coordination with all the stakeholders. Activities to improve awareness are envisaged, including workshops, visibility materials and the media.

EU visibility guidelines are to be respected by the respective Beneficiaries. The EU Delegation in Cairo will check the visibility component of the actions through field visits and will increase visibility when it is appropriate.

¹ TA to be managed directly by E.C.

² Audit evaluation and a part of visibility to be managed directly by E.C.

³ May only be used with written prior agreement of the E.C.