

GOVERNMENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements

Project Number _____

Brief Description

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Peoples' Assembly in pioneering a model of parliamentary engagement to develop economic policy, oversee trade commitments in particular and to enhance the well-being of the people of Egypt. The specific objectives are:

- 1.** establish a platform inside parliament for policy dialogue with MPs on issues of trade and development, poverty reduction, the achievement of the MDGs, and rights-based planning and monitoring
- 2.** assist in enhancing the technical ability of parliament to deal with complex trade and development issues under time pressure. With enhanced information, knowledge management and research and policy analysis skills, parliament can better respond under time pressure.
- 3.** assist in promoting parliamentary outreach to those affected positively and negatively by trade commitments.

The Results & Resources Framework and Budget of this document cover Phase I of this collaboration with the Peoples' Assembly which extends for one year.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Egypt

UNDAF Outcome(s)

By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent.

Expected Outcome(s):

Democratic institutions and practices are strengthened and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is promoted.

Expected Outputs:

Output (1): Policy Dialogue and Research Capacity are Strengthened
Output (2): Knowledge Production and Management are Enhanced
Output (3): Parliamentary Outreach is Enhanced
Output (4): Project Activities endorsed by Parliament leadership and Heads of Specialized Committees

National Beneficiary:

The Peoples' Assembly of Egypt

Other Partners:

National Research centres, International and Regional expertise

<p><u>Programme Period:</u> June 2006- June 2007</p> <p><u>Programme Component:</u> Fostering Democratic Governance</p> <p><u>Project Title:</u> <i>Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements</i></p> <p><u>Project Duration:</u> 1 year (starting June 2006)</p> <p>Management Arrangement:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Budget</p> <p>General Management Support Fee:</p> <p>Total budget: US\$200,000</p> <p>Allocated resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNDP: DTTF Funds: US\$160,000.• TRAC: US\$ 40,000
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Agreed by:

Signature -----
Ms. Elissar Sarrouh
Resident Representative, a.i.
UNDP

Date: -----

Signature -----
H.E. Ambassador Ayman A. Zaineldine
Deputy Assistant Minister for International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Date: -----

National Beneficiary:

Signature -----
Councillor, Sami Mahran
Secretary General
Peoples' Assembly of Egypt

Date:-----

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CP	Country Programme
CCA	Common Country Assessment
GoE	Government of Egypt
HDR	Human Development Report
ICT	Information & Communications Technology
IT	Information Technology
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
PA	People's Assembly
PMU	Project Management Unit
POGAR	Program on Governance in the Arab Region
POP	Project Operation Plan
RBAS	Regional Bureau for Arab States
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WTO	World Trade Organization

SECTION ONE

Part I. Situation Analysis

The Overall Political Context

The political and economic situation in Egypt is undergoing significant changes. Egypt has allowed the direct election of the President for the first time in its republican history. Depending on the final result of on-going debates, the Egyptian parliament is expected to increase its technical engagement on national issues. Economically, the government is committed to integrating the economy in the international system, opening up the space for private entrepreneurship to create jobs and enhance the state's capacity to meet its responsibilities towards the poor, the vulnerable, women and the middle class.

Both of these changes point to a dire need to re-think the role of the state in development, the role of the private sector, and – most importantly – the impact of trade commitments on development. The ruling party's programme opens with the words "Citizens' rights are the basis." This is then translated into economic and political rights which require a capable government both nationally and locally, a competent parliament and a free and knowledgeable civil society. The programme highlights political rights and economic rights, accepting the notion of citizens as right claimants. It also looks at state capacity to deliver as a duty. On the sector level, it acknowledges some of the anticipated impacts of trade liberalization and thus the need to have an industrial policy and agricultural competitiveness.

All of these development changes require better understanding of issues of trade and development and pro-poor policy analysis. This is particularly important for the Egyptian parliament as 75% of its MPs are new. Though there is quite an information base and considerable knowledge creation activities, information on and knowledge creation about trade agreements and the impact of trade on various sectors of the Egyptian economy is noticeably weak. There is also an information base and knowledge creation activities in various Egyptian universities and research centres on necessary policies to reduce poverty, generate income involving the micro and small enterprises and attend effectively and efficiently to the needs of vulnerable groups. However, this information does not trickle down (or up) to parliamentary work. There is a need for:

- A widespread understanding outside academic and businessmen circles about Egypt's trade agreements, especially among members of parliament and parliamentary staff;
- A knowledge map which simplifies existing knowledge in policy relevant ways concerning the impact of trade agreements on vulnerable groups in society and especially among women;
- A discussion of policy packages to increase competitiveness, open new activities and compensate losers.

:

The Parliamentary Context

The existing parliament in Egypt was elected end of 2005. It has a considerable number of vocal opposition members. Over 70% of the MPs are newcomers to the institution. Women MPs are 9 (out of a total of 454 members) out of which 4 were directly elected by their constituencies and five were appointed by the President. The Peoples' Assembly has 2 deputies out of which one is a woman. The legislative institution in Egypt is characterized by the following:

- Overwhelming emphasis on constituency matters in view of the lack of powerful and effective locally elected councils;
- A parliamentary agenda that is dominated by draft laws coming from the Executive at the very last minute, which puts the parliament under time pressure;
- A parliamentary agenda that is dominated by policy crises which are hotly debated in the media;
- A weak investment in time allocation to policy debates and in research and technical knowledge.
- Weak awareness of various debates and international experiences concerning the impact of trade on development
- Weak awareness of the MDGs, rights-based programmes and budgets and gender sensitive planning.
- Weak awareness of impact of trade on various segments of the Egyptian economy and on gender economic empowerment and gender equity;

Egypt has signed a considerable number of regional and bilateral trade agreements and is also a member of the WTO. This underlines the Egyptian official policy of liberalizing Egypt's trade regime and integrating Egypt's economy regionally and internationally. Meanwhile, Egypt is committed to reducing poverty and meeting the MDGs. There is, hence, a need among all relevant stakeholders, both in the government, in parliament and in civil society, to understand the impact of trade, know the policy trade off and which regional and international models exist to make sure that trade openness is not harmful to a country's ability to reduce poverty and meet the MDGs. The United Nations Common Country Assessment (UNCCA) for Egypt (www.undp.org.eg/programme/projects.htm) discusses a new social contract for Egypt, defined as an integrated rights-based programme of action that is tailored and targeted to the poor, but which provides choices and alternatives to other citizens so as to enable Egyptians to realize the ambitions and capabilities that they value. One key tenet of the proposed new social contract is the responsibility of the legislative and executive bodies to adopt policies that balance the requisites of a market economy with the demands of employment and livelihoods.

Part II. Project Strategy

According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2005 "*International Co-operation at Crossroads: Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World*"; trade has been one of the most powerful motors driving global integration. Over the past decade, the value of world exports has almost doubled to \$9 trillion in 2003. The report argues that strengthening the links between trade and human development will require action across a broad front where the immediate priority is to consider trade policy as a central part of national planning for poverty reduction. The starting point should be the recognition that greater openness to trade, like economic growth, is not an end in itself but rather a means to expanding human capabilities.

Within this context, the UNDP corporate mandate is to help developing countries achieve the MDGs and sustainable human development through the promotion of pro-poor policies. At the national level UNDP is committed to provide developing countries with world class policy advice to address capacity gaps for win-win trade strategies. WTO agreements, for example, require countries to adjust their legal and regulatory structures and strengthen their institutional and administrative capabilities. There is not only a need to strengthen the capacity for negotiating trade agreements, but also a need to enhance the

capacity for developing trade and FDI policies and their mainstreaming into national poverty reduction strategies as well as the capacity for WTO implementation etc. The Second Regional Co-operation Framework for 2006-2009 of the Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS) is in line with this corporate mandate and identifies globalization as one of its three main areas of strategic support because of its potential impact on poverty reduction. In this context, the “*Arab States Regional Initiative on Trade, Economic Governance and Human Development*” was designed to enhance the capacities of Arab countries to promote their development concerns and priorities and to formulate appropriate policy responses to the challenges of globalization taking fully into consideration their sustainable human development and poverty reduction goals.

One important actor in this context – besides the executive branch- is parliament. It is the representative body which ratifies agreements, legislates accordingly and monitors government on its developmental performance, on the level of trade, competitiveness, job creation, environmental sustainability, and all citizens’ empowerment. Parliament in Egypt has been newly elected end of 2005 for a period of 5 years. It has a big number of opposition members from an Islamic movement and a majority of all its members are new to the parliamentary experience.

In accordance with the outcome of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (www.un.org.eg – enter ‘documents’) and UNDP Country Programme (CP) “By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent”, the UNDP will engage with the Peoples’ Assembly on issues of trade and its impact and policy implications. By strengthening parliamentary legislative and oversight functions and encouraging further participative interactions of civil society with policy making and parliamentary circles, the project will be mainstreaming rights into the policy making and oversight processes in Egypt. The project would make sure oversight agencies (parliament and representatives of civil society that is affected by trade policy) are aware of Egypt’s trade agreements, the impact (anticipated and real) of these trade agreements on the poor, on women and on various segments of the Egyptian public and private sector. The project will also increase parliamentary and civil society awareness of how policy should deal with such impact in order to increase the ability of the Egyptian government to reduce poverty and meet the MDG targets. In that sense, the project is rights based, enhancing policy making’s ability to protect economic and social rights of Egyptians as well as enhancing the ability of parliament as a legislative and oversight institution to make the best of Egypt’s trade commitments. The project will also enhance parliamentary outreach to civil society organizations that represent interest groups most affected by trade policies.

In light of the above Situation Analysis, the commitment of the Political leadership to political and economic reform and the UNDP mandate, the purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Peoples’ Assembly in a pioneering a model of parliamentary engagement to make economic policy in general and trade commitments in particular enhance the well-being of the people of Egypt. The specific objectives are:

1. To establish a platform inside parliament for policy dialogue with MPs on issues of trade and development, poverty reduction, the achievement of the MDGs, and rights-based planning and monitoring;
2. To assist in enhancing the technical ability of parliament to deal with complex trade and development issues under time pressure. With enhanced information, knowledge

management and research and policy analysis skills, parliament can better respond under time pressure;

3. To assist in promoting parliamentary outreach to those affected positively and negatively by trade commitments.

To meet objective number one (policy dialogue), the project will focus on organizing dialogue with MPs on issues of trade, poverty reduction, social services, competitiveness of industry, services, and agriculture, and gender equity. The dialogue will be across the board with MPs in key specialized committees (legislative, economics, industry, agriculture, health & environment, human rights, programme and budget). To meet objective number two (capacity building), the project will focus on enhancing research capacity with respect to trade and development and that is via improving the economic knowledge base, access to economic analytical methods and concepts of sustainable development, rights-based development and pro poor growth. With regards to objective three (outreach), the project will enhance parliamentary dialogue with affected groups in order for parliament to become more effective in legislation and oversight of the government's trade commitments and pro-poor policies. Hereunder is a description of activities to be undertaken by the project.

1. Policy Dialogue

Few parliamentarians get involved in trade negotiations and understand the nexus of trade and development. When that happens, parliamentarians get involved in one or more of the following ways:

- Some MPs are consulted in the pre-negotiation phase (because of their interest and / or expertise);
- Upon submission of trade agreements to parliament, MPs in relevant specialized committees are involved in discussion and analysis thereof;
- All MPs are involved in ratifying trade agreements;
- Few MPs are involved in monitoring implementation and impact.

The MPs need to be aware of the trade agreements and the debates on policy trade off between trade and development. Thus, it is important to engage them in a policy dialogue on trade and development discourse, sharing with them models and best practices as well as introducing them to concepts and analytical tools (which their research staff will be trained on in more detail). This level also includes the directors of technical staff in specialized committees (19 directors) and the leadership of the parliamentary research center, library and ICT centre.

The project will, wherever possible, invite international figures to address the Members of Parliament. Policy dialogue in workshop form may take place outside Cairo for a maximum duration of two days. These policy seminars or retreats will be organised in governorates where the topic of the workshop is relevant. Suggested topics for the policy dialogue and address by renowned international figures include:

- Trade, Privatization, Transparency and Jobs
- Local Government and MDGs monitoring
- Delivering a New Social Contract for Egypt: MDGs-based development Plan
- Gender (men & women) budgeting and budgeting for pro-poor Policy
- Impact of trade on gender relations, gender economic empowerment and gender equity in Egypt, in the region and globally;
- Human Rights Based approach legislation and budgeting

- Role of the State and Private Social Corporate Responsibility in the Age of Trade Liberalization
- The role of parliaments in progress towards MDGs and in ensuring respect for human rights
- The role of the parliament in WTO negotiations and in the implementation of WTO agreements

The policy dialogue sessions will include one module or time slot to discuss “implications on legislation and policy monitoring from a parliamentary perspective”, in order to ensure the commitment of MPs to some agendas for legislative reviews and monitoring measures.

Partnership Strategy

Topics will be planned in cooperation with the national policy advisors, the UNDP Sub-Regional Resource Facility for the Arab States (SURF-AS), UNDP Bureau for Development Policy in New York and UNDP Capacity 2015, and national think tanks as well as policy- and research institutions.

2. Knowledge Enhancement

In order to understand the impact of trade commitments on the poor, on women and on the competitiveness of various segments of the public and private manufacturing sectors in Egypt, the project will partner with **a research center in Egypt** to map the existing knowledge and existing substantiating evidence, to map existing evidence in the Arab region and globally, and then to **produce digests** that simplify such knowledge in order to be used as an easy reference for MPs and parliamentary analysts. This digest will have particular sections that map and simplify existing knowledge as well as summarize current debates and policy recommendations in areas such as:

- Impact of trade on various industries (e.g. textiles, pharmaceuticals, agro-business, ICT, etc)
- Impact of trade on gender equity and empowerment
- Impact of trade on culture, media and education
- Policy options to enhance competitiveness
- Policy options to enhance inter linkages of big, medium and small enterprises in the production chain
- Policy options to enhance social corporate responsibility
- Policy options to enhance income generation for trade purposes, with special reference to gender empowerment
- Policy implications for media, education and culture
- Policy implications for health, nutrition and environment

The project will commission an expert to assess the **library collection on trade agreements** and its literature on trade and development in order to recommend an **acquisition plan**.

Partnership Strategy

For the production of the mapping of knowledge and the digests of trade and development and pro-poor policies, the project will cooperate with local institutions such as: The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES); The Center for Financial and Economic

Research and Studies. The project will also draw upon the expertise of UNIFEM and the UNDP SURF-AS for in-house, trade and poverty expertise.

3. Knowledge Management

In order to capitalize on the documentation capacity of parliament, the information and knowledge flow within parliament and between it and the outside world (especially with regional/international networks) will be enhanced through: (1) material indexing and digitalization and electronic flow of material inside parliament and between it and the outside world; (2) better and more transparent management of specialized committee knowledge. The activities will include the following:

- a. Archiving, digitization and content management in the library and ICT of material related to economics, trade agreements and pro poor / gender sensitive planning and budgeting.
- b. Establishment of linkages between the Egyptian Parliamentary Library's economic collection and the Arab Parliaments' Libraries, and especially the economic sections of the Lebanon and the UAE Parliaments as a pilot to pioneer a virtual inter-library of Arab parliaments. This will enhance access to technical studies of parliaments on issues of trade, corruption, consumer protection, pro-poor policies and privatisation.
- c. Establishment of an intra-website for the specialized committees which produce a wealth of reports and discussions which should be captured and shared among the specialized committees only. This will be digitized and put on an intranet portal for all MPs and staff of various committees to use. This will not be an open service, but one that may enhance internal flow of knowledge in the specialized committee's directorate.
- d. Establishment of the Egypt National Chapter of the Regional Parliamentary WTO Network supported by the RBAS Regional Programme on Trade

In 2006, the project will focus on 1 or 2 committees on a pilot basis and then in 2007 expand to others.

Partnership Strategy:

The project will establish linkages with the Arab Parliaments' Libraries and will also partner with the Parliamentary Centre in Canada as well as the RBAS for the establishment of the National Chapter of the Regional Parliamentary WTO Network.

4. Capacity Building

In order to raise parliamentary legislative and oversight capacities to monitor trade commitments and other related policies that are meant to enhance the positive impact of trade on poverty reduction, provision of social services and gender equity, the project will cooperate with one pilot committee, such as the Committee on Economic Affairs, and to offer across the board research staff technical training on concepts and tools to six key committees (industry, agriculture, health & environment, budget and human rights).

- a. **Pilot Capacity Building for the Economic Affairs Committee:** The Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee has agreed to cooperate with the project on recruiting an advisor to the committee to offer hands-on coaching on various issues of the trade and development analysis that will be offered in across the board training.

b. Across the Board Capacity Building: This level engages the research and policy analysis skills of parliamentary staff. The strategic entry points are highlighted in the figure 1.

The project will partner with:

- the leadership of the unit for organizing training
- the technical staff of specialized committees
- the general secretariat research facility which backs up ad hoc committees
- the staff of the unit for conferences
- library staff

The capacity building component will start with **an assessment** of existing training plan and material. The training unit in parliament has already offered courses on writing reports, writing research and policy papers, policy assessment, languages and computer. Some have proven effective and may require adjustment to inject concepts and tools of sustainable pro- poor development. Based on this assessment, **training module plans** and **training material** will be prepared. Suggested training modules are as follows:

- Concepts and methods of rights based development and rights based planning & budgeting
- Concepts and methods of gender mainstreaming, impact of trade on gender
- Concepts and methods of MDG monitoring & impact of trade on MDGs
- Egypt's international commitments (trade and UN conventions)
- Implications of international commitments in trade and UN conventions on Egyptian legislation
- Concepts and methods of pro poor policies
- Strategic Planning and Results Based Management.

Partnership Strategy:

The project will collaborate with UN agencies such as UNIFEM, UNDP, Capacity 2015 as well as the UNDP project 'Capacity Building in Human Rights'

5. Outreach

Outreach activities to civil society are meant to enhance parliamentary processes and open up to inclusive and participative dialogues with representatives of the interest groups most affected by trade policy. Activities to undertaken include:

- Assessment of existing parliamentary outreach strategies, needs and capacity gaps to enhance the expert and public hearings mechanisms of outreach.
- Awareness raising and sharing of other country experiences in expert and public hearings: why do it, how to organize it, how to distil from it policy reports, how to prepare participants in it, etc.
- Produce a publication on parliamentary mechanisms for outreach which should capture all of the above aspects.
- Facilitate the inter-linkage between specialized committees and ICT centre of parliament to come up with a database CSOs according to committee speciality, put it on the websites of the committees and activate outreach agenda to such CSOs.
- Organise one inter-parliamentary meeting/conference
- Organise one expert hearing and one public hearing with selected specialised committees.

Partnership Strategy

The project may partner with National Council for Human Rights, Federation of Industry, Expolink (Association of Egyptian Exporters), National Council of Youth, National Council of Women and the newly formed association of NGO managers, Maahad Eadad al-Qadah. Furthermore, the project will collaborate with the Parliamentary Centre in Canada, IDRC and the IPU for country experiences and mechanisms of public and expert hearings, and with POGAR for the organisation of the inter-parliamentary meeting/conference.

Part III. Management Arrangements

The Egyptian Peoples' Assembly is not in a position, institutionally and legally, to receive or manage external funds and as such cannot assume the role of executing agency for the project. The agreement was reached to adopt the Direct Execution Modality (DEX). A National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be recruited. He/she will have good contacts to the parliamentary institution will be recruited. The NPC will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of all the above mentioned activities, developing action plans and materials with externally recruited short term experts (either local or international). He/she will also be responsible for coordinating, networking and soliciting the participation of all concerned. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for regular progress reports, identifying bottlenecks and suggesting corrective measures when necessary. The draft TOR for the NPC are attached as Annex II. The project will also recruit the following:

- a. **Two senior Project Policy Advisors (PPAs)** in parliamentary affairs and trade issues for four months. The PPAs will be responsible for the content of project activities, making sure the activities are scientifically sound and relevant to the Egyptian context. The trade PTA will look after the first project component (knowledge enhancement) from a scientific perspective. He/She will also oversee the trade content of the capacity building component. He/She will be asked to suggest and review training manuals and if necessary participate in the delivery of training. The parliament PTA will look after the suitability and relevance of the training material to the daily legislative and monitoring functions of parliament. He/She may be asked to suggest and review training material as well as participate in the delivery of training sessions.
- b. **One Project Assistant** for management and administrative support. The PA will work closely with the UNDP Programme Assistant.

The **Project Management Structure** will be as follows:

1. The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** to provide overall guidance on project implementation; to approve the project work plan; review progress reports; and resolve implementation issues. The committee will comprise the Secretary General of the Peoples' Assembly, the Deputy of the Speakers of Parliament, MPs, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative. The PSC will meet once a year.
2. A **Project Advisory Board (PAB)** the ToRs of which are to: advise on the priorities, workshops and retreats agendas and invited speakers to the MPs policy dialogues; training content and training material of the capacity building activities for parliamentary research staff. This advisory board should be inclusive of various Egyptian positions on trade and pro poor policy and should also be gender balanced. The number of advisory board members should not exceed the optimal figure 15.
3. The **Project Management Unit (PMU)**, which will be responsible for the day to day management and implementation of project activities and will comprise the NPC, the

PPAs and the PA as mentioned above. The Project Management Unit will act as secretariat to both the Steering Committee and the Advisory Board.

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

To be able to measure and assess the project performance and to manage the outcome and outputs as reflected in the Project Results and Resources Framework, the following UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation tools will be deployed:

1. Project Operation Plan (POP): Will be prepared by the project to monitor yearly progress towards the achievement of results at the outcome/output levels, through the establishment of indicators and annual targets, the timeframe of the POP covers the lifetime of the project.

2. Project Annual Work plan (AWP): Has a time frame of 12 months and thus a new AWP will be prepared for each year of project implementation. The AWP will reflect activities and relevant indicators which will be used to measure progress and performance.

3. Project Steering Committee: To ensure commitment, ownership, follow-up and feedback on performance.

4. Project Progress Report: The PMU lead by the National Project Co-ordinator will prepare biannual progress reports as required by the Steering Committee to assess progress towards the implementation of the Annual Work Plan.

5. Project Evaluation: The project will be evaluated by an independent consultant. The timing of the project evaluation, as well as the terms of reference for the evaluation will be agreed upon by the Project Steering Committee.

The monitoring and evaluation will also take into account:

- Project inclusiveness of leadership inside parliament
- Project ownership by the parliamentary institution
- Project inclusiveness of voices and trends related to the trade debate in Egypt
- Project sensitivity to gender, pro poor and human rights approaches
- Project partnership with centres of excellence inside Egypt and outside, including international and regional parliamentary initiatives
- Documentation, publication and dissemination of all project outputs and knowledge products

Part V. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on January 19, 1987. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she has assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or additions of, any of the annexes of the project document; and
- Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.

Mandatory annual revisions to re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility

SECTION TWO

Results and Resources Framework – see next page

Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the MYFF:
<i>Democratic Institutions and practices are strengthened and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is promoted</i>
Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.
a. Number of pro-improvement and updating changes in laws made by government based on parliamentary debates
b. No. of public hearings related to laws
Applicable MYFF Service Line: <i>Parliamentary Development</i>
Partnership Strategy : <i>People's Assembly/Egypt, UNDP/Egypt, national research centres, civil society organizations</i>
Project title and ID: <i>Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements</i>

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
1. Project Activities endorsed by Parliament Leadership and Heads of Specialized Committees	Project Support Unit is operational \$ 48,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit National Project Co-ordinator (NPC) Recruit 2 short term senior Project Policy Advisors (PPAs) Establish steering committee and Advisory Board Recruit Project Assistant (PA) Present the project to Parliament Leaderships and Heads of Committees Keynote speaker to inaugurate programme 	Peoples' Assembly UNDP, PMU	National consultants, office equipment, seminar, miscellaneous
2. Policy Dialogue and Research Capacity are Strengthened	MPs in key specialized committees are exposed to concepts of trade and development; pro-poor policy analysis; rights-based planning, gender mainstreaming and budgeting \$ 7,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify one prominent national or international figure to address MPs on selected issues Organize one seminar and one retreat for MPs of selected key specialized committees 	Specialized Committees, PMU, UNDP	National and international consultants, seminars and retreats

	<p>Analytical and research skills of parliamentary/technical staff in 6 committees is strengthened in key areas</p> <p>\$10,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess existing training plan and material and inject pro poor, MDGs, gender and rights based approach and the impact of trade Identify staff to be trained Develop training plan and training material Develop two training modules Conduct two training programmes 	Specialized Committees, PMU, UNDP	One advisor, national consultants, workshops & training programmes
	<p>Enhanced capacity of staff of one pilot committee, namely the Economic Affairs committee, to deal with complex trade and development issues.</p> <p>\$ 5,000</p> <p>Training manuals are developed and widely disseminated</p> <p>\$ 5,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess staff needs in the pilot committee with respect to: Report Writing; Study and Policy Briefing, Policy Evaluation Recruit Advisor to the Pilot Committee Organize one training programme on these issues using current committee work plan in one pilot committee Introduce concepts and tools of rights based monitoring, gender sensitive monitoring, MDGs, pro poor policy and trade 	Economic Affairs Committee, PMU, UNDP	National consultant, workshops and training programmes
3. Knowledge Production and Management are Enhanced	<p>Four Information Digests on key issues related to the impact of WTO and other trade agreements in social development and pro-poor policy analysis are in place</p> <p>\$ 15,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with a national research centre Compile and map existing knowledge and substantiating evidence Map evidence in the Arab region and globally Contract expert to deliver map with gender perspective Prepare and publish digests 	PMU	National consultants, workshops and seminars
	<p>Library Collection and Management of knowledge on trade and pro-poor policies is upgraded</p> <p>\$ 15,000</p> <p>Linkages established with the Regional Parliamentary Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess library collection on trade agreements and pro-poor policies Survey the scope of digitization Develop a plan for acquisition, digitization and content management for the library Digitize material related to trade 	Library, ICT Center, PMU	National consultants, international and/or regional experts; workshops and seminars; IT equipment

	and the Arab Virtual Library \$ 15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agreements, pro-poor policies, gender sensitive budgeting and planning. • Purchase of IT equipment • Link to the Arab Virtual Library • Link the library to the economic section of the Lebanon Parliament • Establish the Egypt Chapter of the Regional Parliamentary WTO Network 		
	Specialized Committees intranet portal is operational \$ 20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and digitize documents and reports of two key specialized committees (Industry, economic Affairs, Plan and Budget, Health or Agriculture) • Plan committee websites and connect them to one another • Organize one workshop with committee members and technical staff • Purchase IT Equipment 	Specialized Committees, PMU, UNDP	National consultants, workshops
4. Parliamentary Outreach is Enhanced	<p>One publication on Parliamentary Hearings and Debates is published \$ 15,000</p> <p>One expert and one public hearing is organized by one of the key specialized committees \$ 5,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess existing parliamentary outreach strategies • Identify needs and capacity gaps to enhance expert and public hearing mechanisms • Compile information on country experiences and mechanisms in expert and public hearings • Compile list of CSOs according to committee specialization • Present findings of assessment to Committee Chairpersons &/or Committee technical leadership • Publish one publication on “Ways and Means to Enhance Parliamentary Hearing and Debates” • Plan one public hearing and one expert hearing 	Specialized Committees, PMU, UNDP	National Consultants, international and/or regional expert, workshops and seminars

Project Work Plan and Budget

Year: 2006
 Project Number:
 Project Title: Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements

Expected output	Key activities	Timeframe				Resp. Party	Planned Budget			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount In US\$
Strengthening the capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in the analysis, legislation and implementation of WTO and other Multilateral Free Trade Agreements	Enhance knowledge Production and Management		X	X	X	PA			71300 local consultants	15,000
						PA			71200 International Cons	5,000
						PA			71400 contract. Ser. Ind.	5,000
						PA			74200 Publications/Print.	10,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	10,000
						PA			72800 IT Equipment	20,000
	Strengthen policy dialogue and research capacity		X	X	X	PA			71200 International Cons	5,000
						PA			71300 local consultants	10,000
						PA			74200 Publications/Print	5,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	7,000
	Promote parliamentary outreach			X	X	PA			71200 International Cons	5,000
						PA			71300 local consultants	5,000
						PA			74200 Publications/Print	5,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	5,000
	Set-up project management unit		X	X	X	PA			71400 Contract Ser. Ind	38,000
						PA			72800 IT Equipment	5,000
						PA			72500 Supplies	2,000
						PA			74700 Contingency	3,000
Total									160,000	

Project Work Plan and Budget

Year: 2007
 Project Number:
 Project Title: Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements

Expected output	Key activities	Timeframe				Resp. Party	Planned Budget			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount In US\$
Strengthening the capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in the analysis, legislation and implementation of WTO and other Multilateral Free Trade Agreements	Enhance knowledge Production and Management	X	X			PA			71300 local consultants	4,000
						PA			74200 Publications/Print.	3,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	3,000
	Strengthen policy dialogue and research capacity	X	X			PA			71200 local consultants	5,000
						PA			74200 Publications/Print.	2,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	2,000
	Promote parliamentary outreach	X	X			PA			71300 local consultants	2,000
						PA			74500 Miscellaneous	1,000
	Set-up project management unit	X	X			PA			71300 local consultants	2,000
						PA			71400 Contract Ser. Ind.	13,000
						PA			72500 Supplies	1,000
						PA			74700 Contingency	2,000
Total										40,000

TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT

- 1. Project Title:** Strengthening the Capacity of the Egyptian Parliament in Legislation and Oversight of WTO and other Trade Agreements
- 2. Title:** National Project Coordinator
- 3. Duration:** One Year
- 4. Background:**

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Peoples' Assembly in pioneering a model of parliamentary engagement to make economic policy in general and trade commitments in particular enhance the well-being of the people of Egypt. The specific objectives are:

- Establish a platform inside parliament for policy dialogue with MPs on issues of trade and development, poverty reduction, the achievement of the MDGs, and rights-based planning and monitoring
- Assist in enhancing the technical ability of parliament to deal with complex trade and development issues under time pressure¹. With enhanced information, knowledge management and research and policy analysis skills, parliament can better respond under time pressure.
- Assist in promoting parliamentary outreach to those affected positively and negatively by trade commitments.

5. Responsibilities

The National Project Co-ordinator will perform the following:

- Overall management and co-ordination of all the project activities and achievement of results in accordance with the signed Project Document and UNDP policies and procedures.
- Liaison and co-operation with the Office of the Speaker, the Secretary General, the Deputies and the Heads of specialized committees for the implementation of all project activities
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in all project activities, promoting a culture of human rights, participation and engagement with the civil society

- Preparation of Project Annual Work Plan (AWP); Project Operations Plan (POP) and budget revisions under the supervision of the UNDP Programme Officer for approval by the Project Steering Committee.
- Coordination with the Peoples' Assembly and UNDP to identify and establish partnerships with national and international research centres and fora as well as with the civil society
- Propose to the Peoples' Assembly and UNDP national and international expertise and consultants for the implementation of the different project activities including the formulation of the TORs and follow up on different contracts and consultants' assignments.
- Report on project progress, prepare quarterly progress reports for UNDP and make necessary presentations.
- Ensuring that the Peoples' Assembly and UNDP partnership is acknowledged in all project activities and publications.
- Prepare draft criteria for selecting participants for the training workshops. Final criteria to be approved by the Steering Committee.
- Preparation of the draft agenda for the Advisory Board and Steering Committee meetings, act as technical secretariat for both and follow up on agreed course of action and recommendations .
- Preparation of requests for direct payments, project progress reports and quarterly progress reports, project financial reports and monitoring project expenditures
- Prepare all project reporting requirements in accordance to UNDP programme manual.
- Attend UNDP meetings as necessary and make necessary presentations.