

No.

Street Children Support Development Project in Egypt

(Private Sector Proposal)

Report

January, 2009

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Contractor: Save the Children Japan

中欧
JR
09-001



Street Children Health Committee (NGOs)



Inside of Mobile Unit of Tofulty



Mobile Unit of Tofulty



Street Children Gathering around Mobile Unit



Girls' Workshop of Hope Village Society



Handicraft Workshop of Caritas



Girls Workshop of Hope Village Society



Works of Street Children Supported by Caritas



Street Children Library of Caritas



Flendly Class of Caritas



Exercise before Meal



Street Brothers

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Abbreviation List

CDA	Community Development Association
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Service
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft for Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Society for Technical Cooperation)
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
SCJ	Save the Children Japan
SCUK	Save the Children UK
SCUS	Save the Children USA
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. Background

1. Introduction

Egypt has achieved rapid economic growth in recent years and in 2007, its GDP reached to 7.1%. Nevertheless, many Egyptian continue to live below the poverty line and the economic disparity between rich and poor is widening. The population is concentrated in about 5 % of the land area, which places a heavy burden on public services, in addition the population increases by 2%. There was a massive migration to major cities (such as Cairo and Alexandria). Despite free public education¹, the adult literacy rate (15+) was below 69.5% in 2006 and 65.7% in 2004, while about 14.7% of children between the age 6 and 18 had never enrolled in school or dropped out of school (during the school year 2008). This high percentage of children out of school amounts almost 3 million Egyptian children who have not participated in formal education² Low educational rates indicate that the majority of the population is not benefiting from the country's economic growth, and that there is an increase in the number of children who are unable to attend or complete school.

In 2003, the Egyptian government adopted a “*National Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation and Reuniting of Street Children*”, and the request for assistance was made to Japanese government. There is clearly a need for collective action by governmental bodies, appropriate community-based organizations and the international community to address the issue of street children in Egypt.

2. Purpose

Japanese government assistance to Egypt set forth the objective - “to transfer of Egyptian society to a competitive and stable economic society”, and the five-year-plan is under consideration. The “poverty reduction and improvement of living standards” is one of three identified pillars. As a part of this plan and with a view to improving the quality of social services, JICA is planning an assistance programme to deal with the problem of Egyptian's street children phenomenon.

This study project is a part of Japanese ODA efforts in Egypt to respond to the problems. of street children and to establish a comprehensive project in the coming years. And in order to strengthen the provision of basic social services for the most vulnerable portions of the society in Egypt, including disabled, children and street children, the report aims. to examine the way to deal with the problem of street children and to recommend the groups of projects for Japanese ODA.

3. Itinerary of Field Mission (17 October – 22 November 2008)

Date/Month	Day	Itinerary and Main Activities
9 October	Tur	Tele conference on the project work plan
18 October	Sat	Arr Cairo (10:40)
19 Octboer	Sun	Ministry of Health and Population, NGO (New Fostat Association)
20 October	Mon	Street Children Health Committee, National Council for Youth.
21 October	Tue	Ministry of Education, UNESCO, JICA
22 October	Wed	National Centre for Child Culture, Elimination of the Worst Forms of

1 According to the Egyptian Constitution and the Child Law (Article 59), a free and compulsory Basic Education (primary and preparatory phases) is provided in Egypt. Children of 6 – 14 year old are under this education system.

2 UNDP2008, Egypt Human Development Report: Egypt's Social Contract: the Role of Civil Society

		Child Labour Committee
23 October	Thu	USAID、NCCM、MoSS
24 October	Fri	Internal (Alliance) Meeting
25 October	Sat	Data analysis
26 October	Sun	NGO (Tofulty/Helwan)
27 October	Mon	CDA (El Mawa)
28 October	Tue	NGO (CEOSS)
29 October	Wed	NGO (Hope Village Society, Girl's Shelter)
30 October	Thu	NGO (Caritas)、NCCM
31 October	Fri	Research and data analysis
1 November	Sat	NGO (Caritas Giza)
2 November	Sun	JICA、Japan Embassy
3 November	Mon	NGO (Hope Village Society, Boy's Shelter)
4 November	Tue	JICA
5 November	Wed	NGO (Caritas Mobile Unit)
6 November	Thu	USAID、MoSS
7 November	Fri	Research and data analysis
8 November	Sat	Report writing
9 November	Sun	NCCM
10 November	Mon	Internal discussion
11 November	Tue	NCCM
12 November	Wed	MoSS
13 November	Tur	NCCM、UNODC
14 November	Fri	Report Writing
15 November	Sat	UNESCO
16 November	Sun	Internal Discussion
17 November	Mon	NGO (Samusocial)
18 November	Tue	JICA、Tele Conference
19 November	Wed	UNICEF
20 November	Thu	Japan Embassy、NCCM、JICA
21 November	Fri	Dept Cairo (19:15)

4. List of Government Ministries and NGOs

Government, NGO, UN etc	Name List and Title
NCCM (National Council for Childhood and Motherhood)	Ms. Aziza M Helmy, Senior Advisor and Media Supervisor Ms. Somaya El Alfy, Street Children Coordinator

	Ms. Manal Shaheen, Director of the Helpline
MoSS (Ministry of Social Solidarity)	Ms. Wafaa El Mestekawy, Gen. Manager of Social Defense Department
Ministry of Education	Mr. Mahmoud Saleh Aly, Gen. Manager, One Class Room School
Ministry of Health and Population	Dr Sahar Mohamed Ahmed El Sayed, Children Specialist
National Council for Youth	Dr. Noor Mohamed Noor, Gen. Director for Scouts and Physical Health Mrs. Soher Sharf, Gen. Director of Administration of Sport and Youth for Giza governorate
Ministry of Culture	Dr. Nabila Hassan, Head of the National Center for Child's Culture
USAID	Mrs Magda Barsom, Team Leader Mr. Ashraf Abdel Moneim, Social Services & Reception House Specialist Mr. Mohamed Moheb, Juvenile Justice Legal Consultant
UNESCO	Ms. Mikako Moriya, Educational Project Assistant
UNODC	Ms. Myrna Bouhabib, Juvenile Justice Project Coordinator
UNICEF	Ms. Nadra Zaki, Child Protection Manager
New Fostat Association	Mrs. Hanna El Seady, Gen. Director
Hope Village Society	Dr. Abla El-Badry, General Manager and Board Member, Ms. Motoko Aizu, JOCV
Caritas	Mr. Magdy M Garas, Country Director, Mr. Ibrahim Wadea, Street Children Coordinator, Mr. Yoshinori Nakayama, JOCV
Ma'wa (CDA ³)	Mrs. Shaima Ezat, General Secretary
Tofulty	Mrs. Seham Ibrahim, Head of Foundation
CEOSS ⁴	Ms. Suzan Sedke Children at Risk , Project Manager Mr. Medhat Ayad, Development Programs Manager
Medecins du Monde	Dr. Anne Kamel, Medical Coordinator in Egypt
Samusocial International Egypt	Mrs. Laure Baudin, Country manager Dr. Youssef Naguib, Medical Coordinator

5. Mission Team Members

The work of General Manager and Social Welfare Specialist was assigned to Ms. Naoko Kanatani of the Save the Children Japan, who has long experiences in the social welfare related project with nongovernment organization. The work of Social Analysis was assigned to Ms. Mehrnaz El Awady of Save the Children US, who has some research experiences and is familiar with the country's social and economic situation. The mission also identified the need of poverty policy specialist since the street children problem is not limited to the domain of social welfare and the poverty issue cannot be overlooked, this work was assigned to Ms. Yoko Hironaka of Save the Children Japan.

6. Principle Objectives

In carrying out an assessment of the situation of the street children and in order to ensure smooth and effective management of the work, the study set forth the following three principle objectives.

³ Abbreviation for Community Development Association

⁴ Abbreviation for Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Service

- A) In order to assess the “Letter of Requests” from the Government of Egypt, carry out a meeting with the government officials and a visit to their field site. And identify the government’s role and responsibility in supporting street children.
- B) In order to assess the situation of street children in Cairo and its vicinity, work closely with locally established NGOs, and consider comprehensively integrated projects for street children.
- C) Identify the areas of possible project intervention by Japanese Consultant and NGOs that will complement with such existing projects as JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) and others. And recommend potential projects for consideration.

7. Methodology

This study consisted of three phases of works: i) planning field mission, collecting available information and data; ii) carrying out site visits and meetings with the officials and; iii) analyzing data, identifying appropriate interventions and producing report.

In Cairo, the field study focused on (1) street children assistance policy and or strategy at the government level and (2) the situation and problem of the street children in Cairo and its vicinity. The study also examines points and issues for consideration and in prior to programming and that were already highlighted by other aid agencies.

Considering the nature of this assessment study that collects the context-specific data in Cairo and its vicinity, it will not intend to provide a generalized picture of the country as a whole, and the team will concentrate only on assessing the street children programme of the government and NGOs. Regular brainstorming sessions among the team assisted by other experts from the Alliance will ensure quality of this study and validity of data collected.

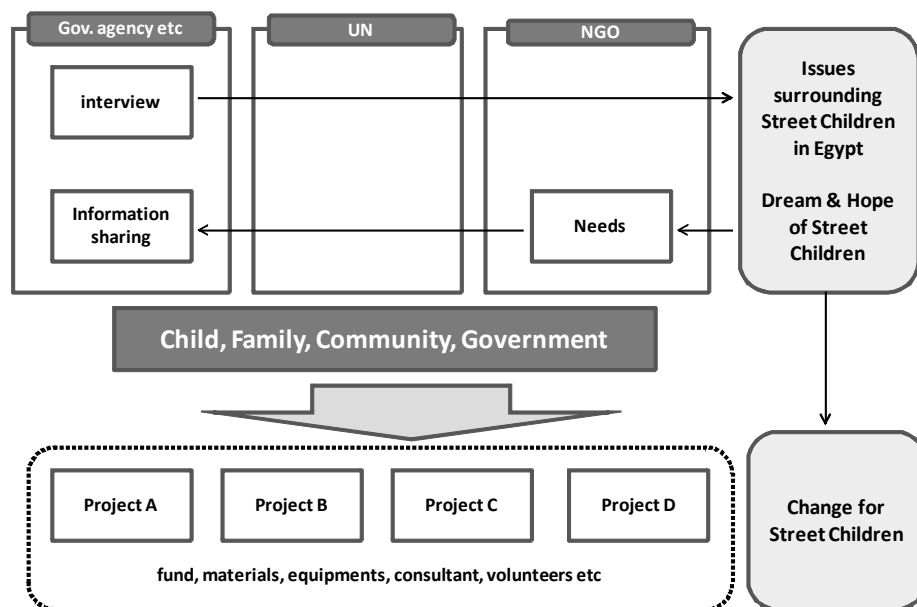


Diagram 1: Conceptual Flow of Assessment Study

II. Situation and Problem of Street Children

1. Situation and Problem of Street Children

Definition⁵

A widely accepted set of definitions, defines street children in to the following two main categories. (1) Children on the street are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vending. Most go home at the end of the day and contribute their earnings to their family. They may be attending school and retain a sense of belonging to a family. Because of the economic fragility of the family, these children may eventually opt for a permanent life on the streets. (2) Children of the street actually live on the street (or outside of a normal family environment). Family ties may exist but are tenuous and are maintained only casually or occasionally.

Most studies in Egypt adopt this 1986 UN definition, with few variations and this demarcation – “strength of family tie” or “level of involvement in the street life” – influences the modes of aid intervention, often neglecting the fact that, in both circumstances, street children are lacking any kind of social care and protection, they are vulnerable to physical and psychological danger and exploitation, and the root causes of street children phenomenon is not well analyzed and understood within the context of social economic situation.

Number

The number of street children in Egypt is believed to be increasing. Furthermore, as a result of street children’s constant mobility between districts and even governorates, it is extremely difficult to obtain official or reliable statistics on the magnitude of the problem, and the actual number of street children is conflicting. UNICEF estimates that there are between 200,000 and 1,000,000 homeless children in the country (most of them are in the cities of Cairo and Alexandria). Hope Village Society estimates total number is at around 300,000. They work with 3,000 street children in Cairo, Alexandria, El-Qaluobia, and also 10th of Ramadan City. Most of the street children are in Cairo and Alexandria, in particular many living in Maddi district. An UNICEF survey held in 2001 shows that 88% of them come from urban area and 12% from other areas. The survey on ages reveals that the average age of street children is 13, showing that two-thirds of them are 13-16 years of age and one-fourth under the age of 12.

Factors

There are many causes and factors that force children into the street. The key factors pushing children onto the streets in Egypt are varied: family breakup (divorce, separation, remarriage and death); large family size; child abuse and neglect; family reluctance to send their children to school; insufficient or unequally distributed government public spending etc. They are unable to exercise their basic rights. Unhealthy physical environments lead to the high rates of infectious disease and malnutrition among street children. Street children lead harsh lives, commonly engaging in hard labor or illegal activities to earn a living. Lack of proper education will restrict their future job opportunities, trapping them in the vicious cycle of poverty.

Also as in many other developing countries, street children in Egypt are often labeled and considered as

5 Due to the ambiguity of the phrase, various individuals and groups, such as members of the media, utilize different definitions to satisfy their own purposes. The Egyptian Child Law (Law 12 of 1996) defines street children as “children exposed to delinquency (or vulnerable to delinquency, *mu’aridin li inhiraf*)”; any persons under eighteen who beg, sell or perform on the streets for money, collect rubbish, engage in immoral conduct, lack a stable place of residence, associate with suspected persons, or who lack a legal source of income or support and are subjected to criminal justice intervention. In 1997, the provision on children “vulnerable to danger” (“*mu’aridin li khatar*”) was added when the Child Law’s implementing regulation was issued to separate children from juvenile offenders. (see Annex 6)

“vagrants”, “delinquents” and “juvenile delinquents”, and due to inappropriate legal response from humanitarian aspect to the problem of street children discourage public awareness efforts and understandings towards the real cause and problems of the phenomenon of street children⁶.

2. Conditions of Street Children

Some progress has been made in terms of legislation for street children and as such, the country endorsed the Child Law in 1996 which intends to prevent children who are “vulnerable to delinquency” from becoming criminals by holding parents legally responsible for their failure to supervise their child’s behaviour. In 2003, a “*National Strategy to Protect, Integrate and Rehabilitate Street Children*” was also launched by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). And the Child Law was amended last June. NCCM, the highest government body, coordinates all the activities surrounding street children problem initiated by various government ministries and agencies and NGO.

Egyptian Child Law

The amended Law includes various aspects of child protection; prohibition of child abuse (Article 3), right of disabled children to enroll in public schools (Article 7), and rights of single mothers (Article 15). In addition, all of Section VIII is devoted to child protection issues.

“National Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation and Reuniting of Street Children”

In 2003, the Egyptian government adopted the “*National Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation and Reuniting of Street Children*” for the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of street children with families. The Strategy adopts the following main objectives:

- 1. To change prevailing stereotypes about street children and acknowledge them as victims of their circumstances.*
- 2. To build a comprehensive database around street children based on a unified and agreed definition of the phenomenon and its characteristics.*
- 3. To provide qualified personnel specialized in dealing with the problems. of street children.*
- 4. To provide and mobilize national resources to finance protection and rehabilitation programmes for street children.*
- 5. To help children get off the street through eliminating the circumstances that led them to the street and enabling them to obtain their social and economic rights, and building their capacity to integrate into the community.*

The roles and responsibilities of relevant ministries under the strategy is summarized in the Annex 1.

3. Current Assistance and Services Provided to Street Children

Government and Donor initiated programmes

- The EU funds the Children at Risk Project, implemented by NGOs in partnering with NCCM, and serving four groups of vulnerable children, including street children.
- “Think Twice” project is being implemented by UNDP and the Italian Cooperation to address the situation of vulnerable groups and children.

⁶ There is legislation that allows police to arrest children who are not suspected of crimes but who are “vulnerable to delinquency”: the number of children arrested in 201 amounts to 42,505, and of which 10,958 children were charged with being “vulnerable to delinquency”. Regardless of social and economic factors driving children on to the street, they can be arrested if suspected – often for actions or behaviors which are their only means of survival – or being as “vulnerable to delinquency”. These children are then sent to a detention centre without appropriate protection.

- USAID initiates some projects to increase Egypt's capacity to address violence against women and children, and currently planning a training of those concerned with the juvenile justice system.
- UNICEF supports child protection activities and is working to develop capacities of NGOs to work on the issue of street children, amongst which is the implementation of Child Protection Mechanism in Alexandria governorate. UNICEF has a partnership agreement with EFG-Herms Foundation to support the protection of street children in Egypt.
- UNODC implemented since 2003 a vocational training at detention center, and also working on the police training.
- NCCM coordinates the free telephone consultation service for street children, the Child Helpline from 2005. Currently 36 NGOs participate the Helpline and consult with the children and the families at risk.
- NCCM plans to conduct training of social workers at 32 Social Care Institutions of MoSS.
- etc.

NGOs initiated programmes

Since the establishment of the above-mentioned National Strategy, and the subsequent amendment of the Child Law, a considerable degree of awareness was raised among an ordinary people of the importance of addressing the problem of street children. Increased public awareness has paved the way for NGOs intervention and there are already several activities and services provided by NGOs and supported by the Egyptian government and international aid agencies.

According to the study, there are about 10 – 14 NGOs, including international NGOs, dealing directly with the problem of street children through mobile unit, centers and shelters etc. (See Annex 3 – Mawa Meeting Notes for more detail about the functioning of these facilities)

Table 1: NGOs Activities for Street Children

Name	Activities	Partners
Samusocial (Int'l NGO) from 2006	Providing mobile (medical) unit Psychological care Social care Social reintegration Helpline Capacity building Advocacy campaign	NCCM, UNICEF, French private companies etc
CEOSS (local NGO) from 1952	Running center Psychological care Income generation Loan for families Vocational training Helpline	CDA, NCCM, EU etc
Medecins du Monde (MDM) (Int'l NGO) from 2005	Health services for street girls Training Health service monitoring Leading NGOs network	NCCM, EU etc
Caritas (Int'l NGO) from 1967	Running centre (shelter etc) Providing mobile unit (outreach) Health education Education programme Vocational training Cultural and recreational programme	NCCM, UNICEF etc

	Helpline	
Hope Village Society (local NGO) from 1988	Providing mobile units Running centre Short/long term centre Microcredit for families Health services for street children Training of social workers Prevention programme	NCCM, UNICEF, Japan Embassy, JICA etc
FACE (Int'l NGO) from 2003	Running a night drop-in centre Recreational programme	NCCM etc
Tofuly (local NGO) from 2000	Running shelter Providing mobile unit Health services Cultural and recreational programme Helpline	NCCM, UNICEF, Italian Foundation, Japan Embassy, JICA etc
Save the Children from 1982	Advice on Child Law, Strategy Training of police Child protection mechanism Prevention of child abuse	NCCM, UNICEF, UNDP, CDA etc.

4. Services Provided to Street Children – planning consideration

Activities are wide spread, but in small numbers, most projects are carefully planned and implemented and agencies are taking a very cautious but positive approach. A street children assistance project has three main steps: establishing a relation of trust with children, (e.g. in order to get the right information from them) is a primary intervention; assessing the needs of each individual circumstance and to plan an appropriate project according to each case is a secondary intervention⁷. Up to now, there is no good practice recognized and adopted by other agencies, and a monitoring and evaluation is not yet done. Some physical protective environments are provided, but the case that achieved a successful reintegration (tertiary intervention) is few. The earlier the intervention is, the shorter the process of reintegration, but if too much focus is given to the process of reintegration and/or re-schooling through income generation for poor families of street children, this will solve only a part of already complicated issues of street children.

The followings are weakness of the existing projects found in Cairo

- It is found that the capacity and motivation of centre staff is low and that child care is not sufficient.
- There are a number of good practices initiated by NGOs, but these are sporadic and not implemented in a coordinated way.
- Irregular contact (outreach work) with street children undermine the quality of information
- Lack of technical knowledge and understandings of child protection issue.
- The needs of street children are not well focused in the programme.
- Importance of outreach work is not well understood.
- There is still law that permits arresting a child on the street.
- Vocational training is not necessary designed to meet with needs in the market.

⁷ This involve understandings of family condition, family problem, what they did on the street, substance abuse and trauma etc. , and then to lead to tertiary intervention is another matter, which requires timely and costly efforts, finding the way of reconciliation, send a child back to his/her family, and then to follow up after reintegration etc.

5. Services Provided to Street Children - problems and issues

Education Services

The current law will not allow the children over the age of nine to re-enter school, the Ministry of Education; therefore, provides non-formal education programmes for dropouts, in order to meet with objectives of “Education for All”. (An estimated 2.7 million children between the age of six and 14 are left out of school which is nine percent out of the total population of children⁸.) This system is called One Class Room and/or Friendly Class Rooms started in 2004 with the help of UNESCO. Its idea developed from the community literacy education for rural woman. Its shape was reformed, but the system and concept have not yet permeated into urban areas. Future perspective on the development of this non-formal education is promising, in order to attract children to non formal schools from street and what is more to stop more dropouts will require an awareness-raising among schools, families and communities and adequate social services provision to the poor household. (See Annex 3 – the Ministry of Education Meeting Notes for more detail)

Health Services

The amended Law recognizes the right of all children, but it does not set out the mechanism through which the Ministry will link their expertise to NGOs and issue such card. Medecins du Monde provides health services free of charge to all children without ID, while at Samusocial, about 17 children are registered within their own health service system. Mawa (CDA) has a list of emergency contact numbers of local resources such as doctors, businessmen and shops owners etc. Considering the fact that many street children are believed to have never been contacted by NGOs, it is idea if the health services initiated by the Ministry provide vaccination, medical check and IMCI programme were extended to the existing health clinic and/or at NGOs reception centers and/or on the streets. Other areas required interventions are health awareness programme, including reproductive health issue among street children, mental health, nutritional needs of street children. (See Annex 3 – the Ministry of Health and Population Meeting Notes for more detail)

Vocational Trainings

The vocational training is helpful to street children in gaining confidence and to learn how to deal with the society, but to attract children to the opportunity of a skill and vocational training is difficult since most of them have already adopted a life of freedom on the streets and earn enough money. Currently, under the name of “vocational training” and in a very small scale, such handcraft activities as candle and basket making are offered, but these (manual skills training) will not necessarily lead to real or direct employment opportunities. In order to provide an alternative to street life, vocational trainings should be designed in line with the children’s needs and market needs. Literacy opportunities should also be provided alongside with vocational trainings, since they have a low level of education. There is also a need for girl’s skill training opportunity. (See Annex 3 – MoSS and Caritas Meeting Notes for more detail)

Centers and Shelters

There is not enough number of reception centers (shelter, night drop-in, day care centers) for street children. The agencies’ capabilities of running mobile units are also limited. Their assistance is rather passive; they wait for a child to come and ask for assistance. Most street children already enjoy adventure and freedom of life on the street, which will make it difficult to encourage them to return to

⁸ Out of the total population of **74,166,000** in Egypt, the number of children under 18 is estimated to be **29,263,000**, equivalent to **39 per cent**,

their families and to reintegrate with them, particularly after being on the street for more than 6 months.

- The reception centers (protective environment) have to be the place where street children can adopt themselves with time to think about their life plan, to improve their school and skills and to develop their knowledge. Also to learn life skills such as interactive communication.
- Not many NGOs have capacities to manage reception centers or to run such centers, so only small number of NGOs can provide non-formal education and/or vocational training etc.
- Some street children sleep in the shelter at night and work on the street.
- Some criteria for access to the shelter discouraging others, while other daycare centers only provide a place to rest.
- The services provided at reception centers depend on the agencies' management and financial capacities and specialty of staffs and social workers (sociology, psychology, law). Therefore, available activities (educational, vocational) differ greatly between agencies.
- Many incidents of child abuse are sighted at some receptions centers, this being due to lack of training of social workers about child protection procedures and weak staff management capability.

6. Future Programming

The Law provides for governorate level Child Protection Committees convened and chaired by the Governor, with membership comprising the heads of directorates of security, social assurance, education, health, a representative of civil society bodies concerned with children's issues and other persons the Governor deems necessary. These committees will set policy and oversee implementation by district level Committees with similar range of members at the district level responsible for ensuring that individual children at risk receive protective and supportive intervention and that these measures are followed up in each case. This Child Protection Mechanism/System should play key roles at the community level for which various technical and capacity building assistance is required.

1. More coordinated approach and strengthening the existing network .
2. Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system to support the protection of children at risk
3. Training of social workers at different institutions.
4. Provision of vocational training for street children to acquire livelihood skill through legal way.
5. Consider monitoring of child care institutions at various centres and institutions.
6. Respond to the problem of street children through piloting project in partnership with NGOs.
7. Establish system to eliminate violence against children at home, community and school.
8. Empowerment of children at all related activities.

Table 3: Summary of General Examples of Project in Partnering NGOs

Target	Purpose	Outputs	Activities
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enhanced public service provision (child protection mechanisms., remediation, reintegration etc.) *Enhanced coordination mechanisms. at ministerial level and with NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Reviewed policies and laws re. street children, also system dealing with school-drop out developed. *Trained people to train more people (institutional capacity building) *Developed system for data collection and monitoring of street children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <Advocacy> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Technical advice to law and policies <Development> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Training of government social workers. *Training of trainers. *Expansion of care institutions* *Research
Families			

	*Family reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Raised awareness of importance of education among parents. *Raised awareness of importance of child protection *Family's socio-economic condition improved. *All parents send their children to school. *Improved environment where children are protected. (changed behaviours of parents) 	<p><Advocacy></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Awareness raising *Focus Group Discussion with families and communities <p><Development></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *micro credit. *Family-based community poverty reduction activities.
Community			
	*Active participation in programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Changed individual attitudes and behaviours *Improved understandings of street children. 	<p><Advocacy></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Awareness raising *Community mobilization (mobilize voluntary action, local facilities, fund raising etc) *set-up a centre
Children (Street Children)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Realization of child rights *Family reunion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Participation in (development, services) programmes 	<p><Development></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Vocational training. *Literacy education. *Health programmes. *Continuing monitoring and researching. <p><Services provisions></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Food, clothes, drop-in Center. *Treatment to substance abuse. *Psycho-social care.
Actors (NGOs etc)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enhanced coordination mechanisms. at ministerial level and with NGOs. *Implementation of effective projects (avoiding duplication, but with clear geographical division) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Developed system for data collection and monitoring of street children. 	<p><Development></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Training of social workers. *Training of trainers *Training in community resources mobilization. (e.g. mobilization of voluntary action, raising awareness, local fund raising and use of local facilities etc) Set up mobile unit, center, shelter.

7. Letters of Request

In 2008, the government of Egypt made the formal requests concerning the protection of street children

to JICA and the government of Japan, through NCCM and MoSS. The requests from **MoSS** included the capacity building of children who reside at their 32 Social Care Institutions (or Hostels) in the country, one in Cairo, through vocational training. The facilities of MoSS institutions need a considerable improvement and are also helpful to street children in NGOs that cannot have those facilities. Following the example of the vocational training project conducted by UNODC at Marg, and not only concentrating developing children's manual skills as in the case of many NGOs, but the training should also consider developing children's vocational training.

Last year **NCCM** advised the areas for Japanese intervention as follows: an assistance in achieving the economic independency for street children through micro finance project for street children, and to encourage Japanese NGO to turn the centre etc. While these have still relevance to the current needs, this year, what NCCM added to these requests are: capacity building of NGOs, Training of Social Workers and strengthening Helpline etc. (See Annex 3 - the Meeting Notes). Any assistance to these areas will achieve maximum impact if the programme is well designed and implemented in coordination with relevant actors.

8. JOCV

The Japanese ODA considers the issues of street children as serious social problem, and Japan is concerned about its implications on the country's social and economic stability⁹. The ODA plan highlighted that the government social welfare provision needs improvement when targeting the vulnerable group in the urban cities.¹⁰ Currently, under the Grass-roots Assistance Scheme of ODA, the development programmes are being implemented for the independence of children of socially vulnerable groups -including disabled child, through equipments provisions and rehabilitations assistance programmes for an orphanage and street children protection centre. Under the JOCV (Japanese Overseas Volunteer Cooperation) scheme, five volunteers are located in different NGOs working with street children.

Japanese assistance to street children is founded on the experiences of JOCV and Grass-roots Assistance Scheme. For JICA Technical Cooperation Project, a mutually complementary aspect of these and other current programmes under our ODA scheme is possibly developed, after examining the appropriate level of intervention.

The potential area of JOCV's participation in the proposed projects

- (Project 1) NGOs' activity monitoring and support (social workers)
- (Project 2) Setting up and maintenance assistance of the web page (IT specialist)
- (Project 3) Surveyers
- (Project 4) Vocational training assistance
- (Project 5) Facilitators of youth activities, community based advocacy (sport trainers, youth activity leaders)

⁹ Japanese ODA prioritize the following three areas for the country's competitive and stabilized economy: a) sustainable development and job creation (investment, improved business environment etc); b) poverty alleviation and improved living standard (public services development, agricultural development etc); and c) regional stability (peace, stability and development in middle East and Sub Saharan African region)

¹⁰ Japan has ratified "the Convention on the Rights of the Child" and "the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" and in its ODA, the education and health care are; therefore, considered as basic human rights rather than commodities and the notion of the state's responsibilities for economic and social rights is accepted, ie. promoting social services policies in Egypt.

III Proposal for Projects

3.1. Overall Plan of Proposed Projects

The research conducted reveals the fact that information on street children in Egypt has been fragmentary and thus it is difficult to holistically understand the nature of the problem. It also shows that each assistance agency in the country is considerably fluid and too careful in supporting the children. It is therefore essential to avoid the large-scale input and investment at the beginning stage and, whilst carefully monitoring the changing situations, to arrange the implementation system in which the projects are flexibly planned and undertaken.

Main causes for the children to go with street life range from family and economic issues like a fatherless or motherless family and parent's unemployment to social issues including neglect, domestic violence, physical punishment at school and workplace, and peer pressure. Also education problem should not be overlooked; for instance, some miss out on education. This implies that the street children phenomenon is deeply related to such a variety of factors as family and the community. And it is needed to address these causes on a long-term basis and explore what the community-based family assistance should be.

Moreover, there is a significant shortage of the number of centres and facilities available to a large number of street children. Given this, it should be prioritised to grapple with such an urgent matter by expanding the direct life assistance for the children who have the dangerous and unstable street life and by enhancing the quality of the services.

It is thought it is desirable that street children disappear out of the society and the number of the children decreases; however, these can possibly lead the children to another serious problem, giving rise to negative consequences, such as child abuse at home and child exploitation in the workplace. With this in mind, it can be proposed to explore and conduct the long-term capacity building of the concerned adults and administrative agencies that play a role in helping the children to have better lives. That could lead the children to be given more life choices that are different from their present street life that is dangerous and unstable. That is, they can enjoy another way of life where they live in the facility, are re-integrated with family, stay with foster parents, or are employed on the one hand, and they can enjoy the community space other than family and school on the other hand, such as opportunities to have non-formal education, to live in child welfare institutions, and to join sports team. For these projects, a key, adequate counterpart is considered to be NCCM that plays a role in promoting the national strategy for street children and coordinating NGOs and government organisations through the Helpline. Yet, it is desirable to make an agreement with MoSS too in conducting vocational trainings suggested in Project 4.

3.1.1. Framework and Phased Objectives

It is necessary to address the street children phenomenon from the mid and long term perspectives and thus the whole project duration is assumed to be five to seven years. The framework of proposed projects is as follows.

Overall goal: Lessen the life risks and difficulties confronted by street children, and build the child welfare network and the community assistance system for their new life and future

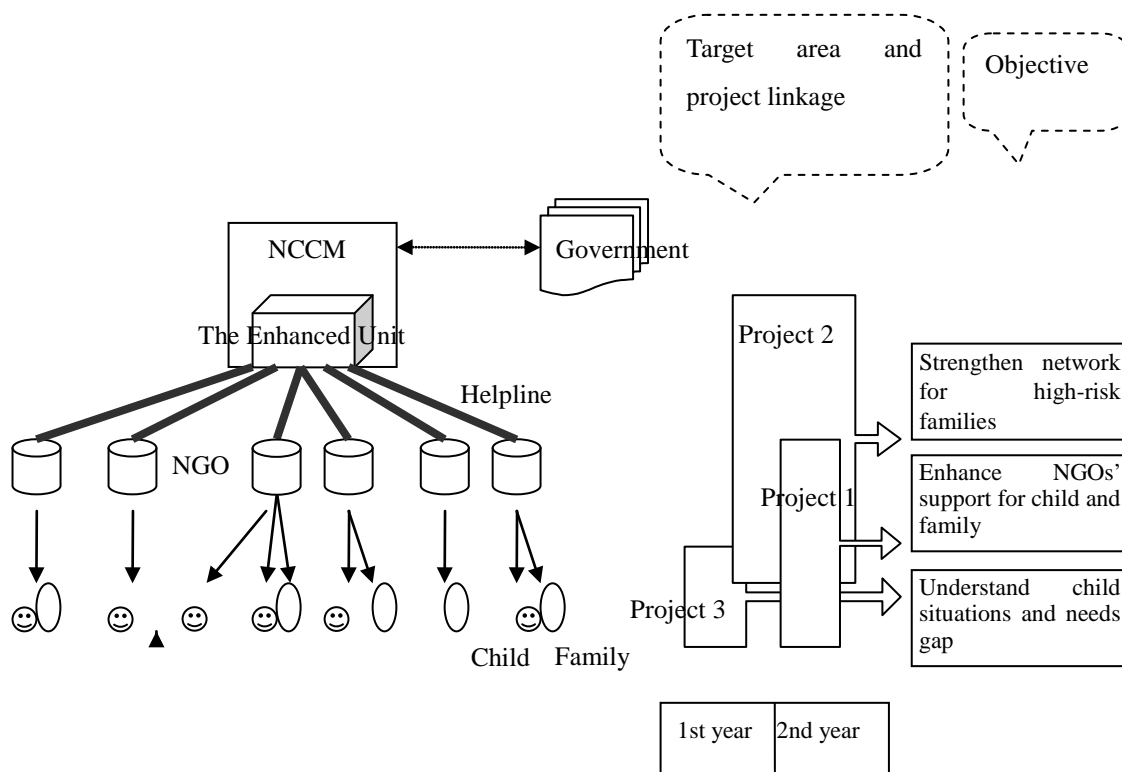
Short-term: Increase the scale of facilities and outreach activities to provide street children with direct assistance and improve the service quality of NGOs

Mid-term: Strengthen the coordination capacity of existing administrative system and support the children at risk of street life and the family

Long-term: Help children to be able to become independent and rehabilitated, and prevent them from living on the street through awareness-raising activities

3.1.2. Project Component and Schedule

		1st phase			2nd phase			3rd phase	
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	
Project 1	Expanded Assistance of Daily-life Care for Street Children								
	Infrastructure development for NGOs, promotion of outreach activities								
Project 2	Strengthening Assistance Networks for High-risk Families and Children								
	Analyse present Helpline, produce a new guideline, and conduct staff trainings								
	Enlarge assistance for high-risk families through Helpline, and enhance monitoring system								
	Foreign inspection tour for child welfare officials, and enhance administrative assistance measures								
	Update the guideline, and develop assistance tool								
Project 3	Develop database of family reunification, and strengthen internal discipline								
	Surveys to Develop the Assistance Plan for Street Children								
	First survey on needs and current situations of street children and Helpline								
Project 4	Second survey on families and communities, and resource mapping								
	Vocational Training for Street Children to Become Independent								
	Survey on employment opportunities and training needs								
	Enhance vocational trainings								
Project 5	Literacy education, and follow up after training								
	Community Support and Awareness-raising Activities as a Preventive Measure to Street Children								
	Support families and train child care supporters								
	Support schools, conduct trainings for teachers and students								
	Support the community and train supporters								
Final Assessment									
	Assessment of former-term project plan, situation analysis and amendment of latter-term plan								
	Project assessment, needs and situation analysis, project plan amendment								

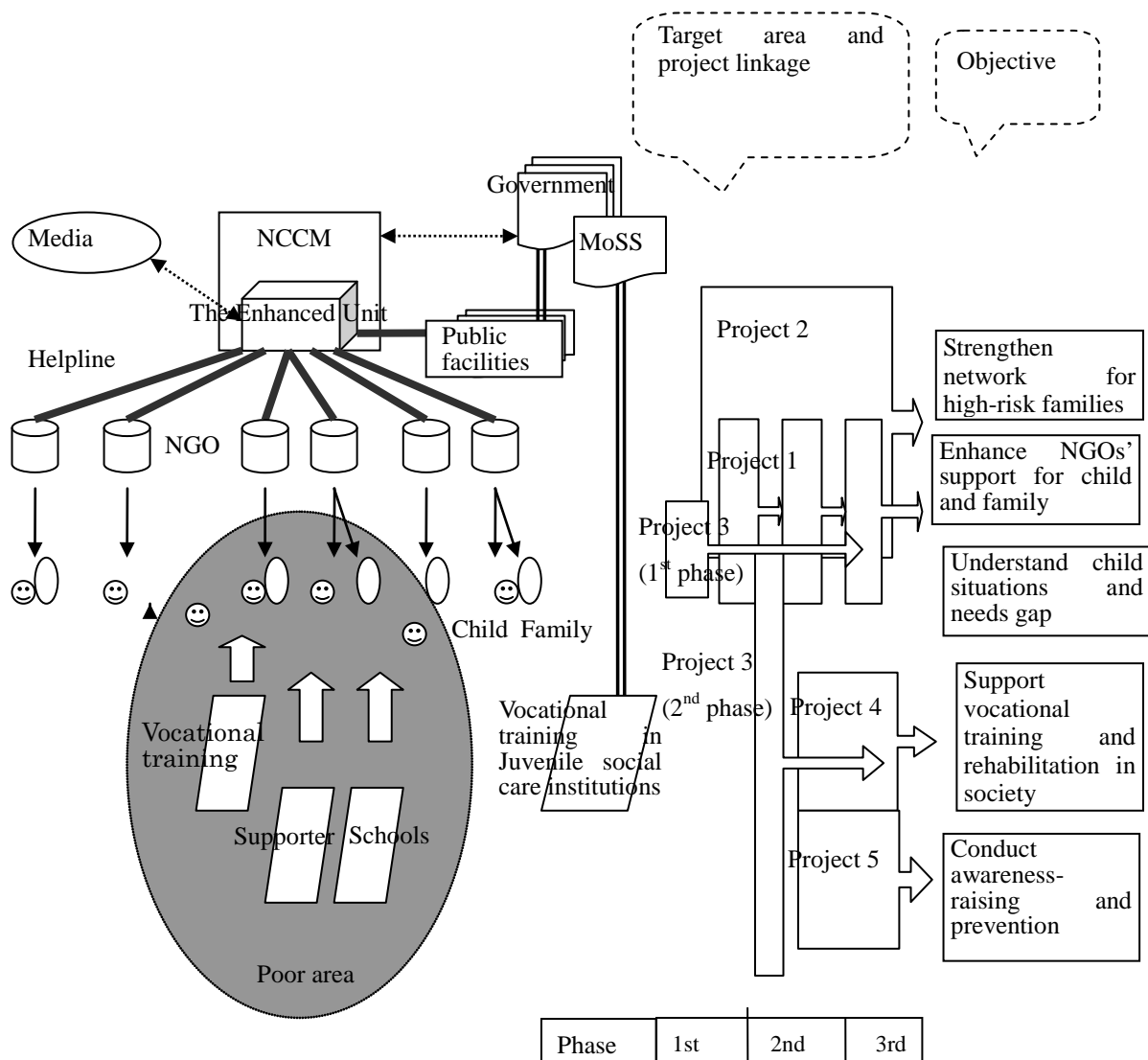


Project 1. Expanded assistance of daily-life care for street children

Project 2. Strengthening assistance networks for high-risk families and children

Project 3. Surveys to develop assistance plan for prevention, protection and reintegration in society

Diagram2: Relations of Each Assistance Project (First Phase)



Project 1. Expanded assistance of daily-life care for street children

Project 2. Strengthening assistance networks for high-risk families and children

Project 3. Surveys to develop assistance plan for prevention, protection and reintegration in society

Project 4. Support enhancing vocational trainings and rehabilitation in society

Project 5. Support the community and awareness-raising activities to prevent street children

Diagram3: Relations of Each Assistance Project (Whole Period)

3.1.3. Issues for Project Formulation

The project proposals abovementioned were formulated taking the following into account.

- Respect and follow the national strategy of street children in Egypt
- Take account of coordination and ripple effects on JICA's mid-term programme plan and its current programmes (i.e. participation of JOCVs in projects) (See Annex 4)
- Focus attention on the importance of sustainability and limit the implementation and scale of direct assistance for street children (i.e. establishment and management of facilities)
- Make full use of and strengthen the existing facilities and services
- Seek the sustainable development resulted of the strengthened and improved capacities of the Egyptian administration, NGOs and the community
- Promote coordination and strengthen the networking mechanism amongst the agencies concerned (i.e. sharing information on best practises, assistance supplementation)
- Apply knowledge and methods of the Japanese community welfare administration

3.2. Description of the Project Components

<Project 1> Direct Provision of Care to Street Children (See Annex 5-1)

Rationale for Proposal

The research demonstrated a significant shortage of support to street children in terms of both quantity and quality despite the fact that various measures are being implemented by the government agencies and NGOs. Intervention to support their lives is a matter of great urgency to achieve safety, health and growth of street children. Building and operating accommodation facilities by foreign organisations, however, will not be a preferred option from the viewpoint of sustainability of support. It is thus recommended to provide supports to the children by paying due respect to their discipline and creativeness with a view to enhancing the existing measures currently being implemented by NGOs. It can also be expected to expand supports to the children, described in Project 2 below, who are referred to the assistance organisation through the Helpline.

Objective

Provide indirect assistance through Cairo based NGOs and make it possible for street children to have access to safe living places and better social care services, to enjoy the minimum standards of protection necessary to live and grow, and to improve their daily lives.

Summary of Activities

Provide financial support to the projects by NGOs for children on the streets and in the care facilities through the schemes of the Embassy of Japan's grassroots grant assistance projects and JICA's community empowerment programme. Development of infrastructure, such as drop-in centers and shelters, outreach activities, such as mobile-clinics, operational expenses, overheads and training expenses for human resources can be considered to be covered.

Main Activity Components
Receive project applications from the Cairo based NGOs such as expansion and enhancement of facilities for street children or their outreach activities.
Assess the appraisals, outsource organisations with high-value assistance, and provide direct daily care to street children or carry out staff trainings.

Issues for Implementation

It is recommended to give priorities to NGOs participating in the Helpline and to improve their management capacity in order to enhance synergy of the projects as a whole.

Appraisals should include not only the operational capacity and cost-effectiveness but also the improvement of the Helpline activities and the capacity-building of human resources, and those activities that can demonstrate precedents to other facilities with a view to utilizing and enhancing the existing recourses.

Note that the appraisal should be carefully considered for the time being so as to avoid building too many low-quality centers, especially in the case of infrastructure investments such as facility buildings because lack of expertise of social workers in the care facilities has been pointed out. It is also recommended to build capacity of social workers and improve management and quality of NGOs in cooperation with the following projects.

<Project 2> Enhancing Supporting Networks for High-risk Families and Children Led by Local Governments (Strengthening the Helpline)

(See Annex 5-2)

Rationale for Proposal

Amongst various measures to prevent children from living on the street, strengthening the Helpline (see Annex 2) led by NCCM is considered to be effective due to the necessity of focusing on high-risk families that are about to collapse and from the viewpoint of utilising the existing resources. The Helpline is responding to the street children issues in terms of observation, protection and prevention. As requested by NCCM to further enhance the function, the responses to the problem are up to each NGO in charge and deeply rely on them.

On the other hand, people in need do not systematically receive the useful information resources and supports due to the lack of coordination among the government of Egypt and NGOs. After the implementation of the project proposed, more sustainable impact can be expected by developing capacity to integrate and share the available resources and by strengthening the capabilities of the governments toward more effective supports to street children and high-risk families. It is also expected by NCCM to develop the NGO networks.

Objective

Support the children living in streets and at high-risk families by strengthening networks to provide appropriate consultations and assistances to the children facing collapse of the families and those from fragile families, and by developing and activating supporting measures including the existing welfare services.

Summary of Activities

In order to enhance consultation functions including the Helpline and strengthen networks among relevant institutions, it is proposed to set up “the Street Children Support Enhancing Unit” (the Support Unit). The Support Unit mainly consists of long-term experts (usually about 2 members including coordinators and experts in child welfare or child protection) as core members. Also, short-term experts (facilitators, experts in social psychology, research conductor in the project 3 to be hereinafter described), Egyptian assistants and interpreters will be required for the unit. It is necessary to ensure the project to be implemented by the unit alone with the enough staff allocation in the first stage, and the Support Unit is expected to have regular discussions with NCCM members for information exchange and recommendations as well as involvement of project monitoring and workshops for their capacity building. The approaches and experiences of Japanese regional governments such as “the Child and Family Support Center (the Center)”¹¹ in Tokyo (see Annex 6) and child consultation offices are

11 Set up by Tokyo metropolitan government as a core of its network to assist child-raising. In 2005, there were 51 places in 44 wards. It deals with all kinds of consultation with regard to families by utilizing case-management approach, and conducting enlightening activities and developing networks. There are also 21 pioneer centers with additional functions of preventing and

considered to set a good example as role models for the Helpline and the Support Unit.

The Support Unit operates in NCCM in the 1st phase (a period of 2 years) and aims to improve the Helpline functions with NGOs; which includes development of a new guideline and training for the Helpline staff based on analysis of current response manners, contents of consultations and challenges to be tackled.

In the 2nd phase, while the Support Unit keeps developing concrete support measures for street children and high-risk families, its main roles shifts to improvements in how to respond to consultation that the NGOs alone cannot deal with or especially the government should be responsible for. In particular, the study team consisting of the government officials related to the Helpline¹² such as those from NCCM and MoSS is established, and re-analyzes the governmental resources available in Egypt with the Support Unit after they visit the Child and Family Support Centre in Tokyo and its partnering institutions such as the child consultation office, medical institutions and schools in Japan for study. The Support Unit updates a guideline for the Helpline based on administrative support and develops information materials such as leaflets for consulters as outputs of the project so that the local offices and public facilities (ex: public medical institution, sports facilities, schools and so on) belonging to the government ministries can establish a system and its network to support consulters. Since approach to street children in Japan is insufficient, it is desirable to call on experts from well experienced third country in street children issues or visit the third country for study.

The 3rd phase is regarded as a period to encourage NCCM to continue and develop the network through monitoring and guidance on related institutions and NGO activities.

Examples of roles and activities of the Support Unit

<The 1st phase>

- study on daily consultation and actual responses of the Helpline, collection of good practices;
- preparation of a new guideline for the Helpline, development of support tools, capacity-building training for the staff
- monitoring of implementation, development of data pool system
- analysis on trend of children's problems, research on needs and causes, proposal of methods for priority issues
- goal setting of the project 1, monitoring and evaluation on the project

<The 2nd phase>

- preliminary training for improvements in care for the families and children with difficulties, case conference with the Helpline staff
- planning of visits to Japan and/or third country, coordination and implementation of the visits
- development of acceptance mechanism for consulter from the Helpline at government institutions or public facilities
- revision of existing guideline including utilization of government services
- development of support tools such as booklets, pamphlets, homepages, program on mass media (ex: guidance on child rearing, list of support services available for public and children)

<The 3rd phase>

- improvement in internal discipline of participating parties in the Helpline, enhancement of supervision of these parties (prevention of child abuse within the institutions)
- monitoring by NCCM staff, analysis on the current status, enhancement of leadership

identifying child-abuse and monitoring children.

12 Although MoSS, Ministry of Communication, Education, Interior, Justice, Health, Manpower, and Health Insurance Authority, Monpowerer, are also responsible for Helpline, their involvement is not clearly recognized.

- others; introduction of program utilizing network functions (ex: database development for reintegration of families)

	Main Activity Components
1 st phase	Understand problems of children and families based on study and analyze the assistance gap of the Helpline
	Develop guideline for improvements in the Helpline, conduct training for the Helpline staff
2 nd phase	Conduct Japan study mission to learn child-assistance mechanism and measures by Japan's community governments (Also consider visits to the third countries which deal with street children issues)
	Develop assistance measures at public facilities and municipal offices based on analysis on resource arrangement in Egypt, update guideline after promotion of collaboration with the Helpline
	Conduct workshops for staff members to enhance assistance measures for needy families and children (case study, development of supporting tools)
	Develop homepage for information collection and dissemination on street children, PR activities (promotion of understanding of street children, prevention of drugs and STD)
	Evaluate the current situation for improvements in the Helpline functions, develop new guideline, conduct response training for the Helpline staff members
3 rd phase	Develop database for promotion of reunion of families and home rehabilitation, counseling
	Prevent child abuse in NGOs and public facilities, improve monitoring system of the Helpline

Issues for Implementation

This approach of assisting high-risk families inevitably involves a wide range of welfare issues other than street children and it may lead to a deviation from the original objective of assisting street children. This project is nevertheless proposed because street children are just one type of various problems families and children face, and preventing other consequences (i.e. serious domestic violence, expanded neglect, collapse of families, suicides and crimes) should be regarded as meaningful as directly assisting street children. It is, however, desirable to prepare policies and guidelines to those problems that we will not be able to cope with due to the limitation of our capacity.

<Project 3> Surveys to Develop the Assistance Plan for Prevention, Protection and re-integration of Street Children

(See Annex 5-3)

Rationale for Proposal

Although a variety of research on street children has been conducted, it is hard to holistically grasp the phenomenon and the situations seem to be indeed changing. To heighten synergies with the various projects proposed in this report, it is proposed hereby to conduct a set of surveys directly connected to strengthening Project 1 and 2 and to develop a detailed plan for Project 5.

Objective

Carry out surveys on street children and their family background, their circumstances and causes in communities and resources of the assisting organizations, and utilise them in strengthening the measures to be conducted by the Support Unit and the Helpline and in developing a series of local assistance plans to be implemented in Project 5 below.

Summary of Activities

Surveys will be conducted twice. As seen from the table below, this project consists of four components.

Based on these surveys, it would find out the reason why children become street children and what type of assistance is necessary for them. The first survey will analyze the information collected and it will identify serious and priority issues that have not yet been dealt with properly at the Helpline and reflect them to the proposed activities of the Cairo Centre, and will provide advice to the NGOs related to the Helpline for improvement. The second survey will find out the assistance needs of families and communities surrounding children. It will also find out what the existing assistance resources for them are, prepare a resource map and develop them into community assistance activities (Project 5) in order to develop sustainable policies and strengthen the capacities of families and communities to independently work on these problems. Attention should be paid in designing a form of questionnaire and methods of questioning and gathering information, and for this purpose, training will also be conducted.

Main Activity Components	
1 st phase	Survey on the part of assistance providers: identify the circumstances, problems and assistance needs of families in difficulties by interviewing the staff of the care facilities and by analyzing information from the consulting cases at the Helpline and the NGOs.
	Survey on the part of street children: identify causes to lead children to the street life and find out the needs of assistance
2 nd phase	Survey on the part of families: interview in the area where many street children come from (target communities of Project 5) as well as analyse the reality and needs of families in difficulties
	Survey on the part of communities: identify the awareness of community people about the street children problem and develop a map of potential resources in the areas identified in Project 5 (interview and focus group discussions).

Issues for Implementation

Amongst the various assistance resources in the communities, some are in the form of potential, informal and not known to outsiders. In order to formulate sustainable policies to assist children, it is essential for the community to be actively involved. In parallel with these surveys, awareness-raising activities will be implemented in the community with a view to taking a participation approach.

<Project 4> Strengthen Job Training for Street Children to Facilitate their Self Support

(See Annex 5-4)

Rationale for Proposal

It is said that many of the street children do not go to schools or have been dropped out. They are illiterate and have not acquired necessary job skills. In Egypt, some institutions offer vocational trainings, but they are not necessarily properly designed to meet the needs of children and do not help the children to acquire a job and become independent. Taking this into account, it is proposed to review the contents of vocational trainings in light of the needs of children.

Objective

Make children in their working age able to acquire necessary job skills and earn their living by offering vocational trainings. The existing basic literacy programme will also be provided with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of vocational trainings.

Summary of Activities

This project consists of three activities: (i) survey, (ii) review of the existing vocational trainings based on the findings of the survey, public awareness activities and provision of literacy education and (iii) follow-up activities after the vocational trainings. A survey will be conducted to find out what types of vocational trainings are required with a view to improving the existing trainings to accommodate the needs of children and employers. Based on the findings, improvements will be proposed and public awareness activities will also be conducted for the new vocational trainings to become more recognized

in public. The literacy program will also be offered to supplement the trainings.

It has to be noted that children may sometimes not be able to acquire a job smoothly after the vocational training, or may face difficulties at their jobs. In order to assist these children and make the trainings more effective, follow-up activities will be implemented in addition to finding places for internship, setting-up consultation desks, cooperating with experts, developing networks among children and monitoring of the employers. If needs are identified through the survey, micro-credit projects may be considered.

Main Activity Components
Interview with local employers
Survey on the needs of street children from the viewpoint of enhancing vocational trainings
Enhancement of the existing vocational trainings and marketing activities
Literacy education
Finding places for internship
Training and implementation of micro-credit projects, if necessary
Setting up consultation desks for job related issues
Developing networks among working children (exchange of information, developing a mentor system)
Monitoring of children's using skills at their jobs and their working environment

Issues for Implementation

The effectiveness of vocational trainings depends upon whether children are successful in finding a job and earning their living economically. The survey proposed in this project is aimed at matching the contents of the vocational trainings and the needs of employers and therefore is of very importance in order to identify the needs of employers and make the trainings more effective.

Vocational trainings cannot be said to be successful if children who acquired their jobs end up quitting them after a short-period of time. It is therefore recommended to set up consultation desks for children to learn their labour rights at the job places in order to prevent them from being exploited. It is necessary to seek an opportunity to coordinate with the JICA Egypt's vocational training program in the seven-year master plan.

<Project 5> Community Support and Awareness-raising Activities as a Preventive Measure to Street Children

(See Annex 5-5)

Rationale for Proposal

Accommodating youths who are already street children will not lead to a fundamental solution of the problem. There are a number of reasons for them to leave their homes and not coming back to schools, such as those related to family, school and community surrounding them, and comprehensive supportive measures should be desired to tackle these environmental factors. It is expected that providing supports from an early stage to those children with higher risk factors, such as leaving houses repeatedly, will lead to preventing them from having street life, and ultimately, decreasing the number of street children.

On the other hand, it should be noted that street children are vulnerable to drug abuse and misdemeanours, and because of that, tend to be negatively labelled by the society and deserted from the local community. The research conducted also demonstrated that preventive measures are yet to be improved in Egypt, and therefore, it is proposed to develop environments and systems that tackle those surrounding factors generating street children, and at the same time, enable the community as a whole to work on understanding and resolving these problems in the latter half of the projects.

Objective

Prevent children from becoming street children and enhance the problem-solving capacity of communities by working with families, schools and communities.

Summary of Activities

Activities will be implemented in the selected area where many street children come from. These activities consist of three components: (i) awareness raising and support to child-raising families, (ii) supports to preventing children from dropping out, and (iii) supports from communities. With a view to enhancing support capacity of these three parties, it is proposed to discourage physical punishment on each level, to build awareness about the rights of children and to develop networks to support children. Supports to families include provision of child-raising supports and counseling services and training in addition to provision of child care services. For schools, core program includes trainings to prevent punishment at school; supplementary lessons to those students who cannot keep up with curriculums and introduction school counseling system. At the same time, activities aimed at acquiring life skills and raising a sense of belonging to schools and friends will be implemented by making children as facilitators themselves in order to develop systems for children to support each other by utilizing the “Child to Child” approach. For the community, awareness-raising activities will be undertaken to deepen their understanding of street children and the youths who left juvenile rehabilitation facilities, and on a further step, make them realize that the child-related problems are their own problems, and develop systems that will lead to community-based activities initiated by themselves. Organize awareness-raising events for communities, such as children’s festival among children, families, schools and communities as a whole, and develop networks of children’s supporters by making those people interested in these matters as a core. Children’s supporters will become mentors for children and work as facilitators in awareness-raising activities toward communities, local and school children’s clubs.

Main Activity Components
(Activities toward Families and Children)
Provision of child care services to single-mothers and double-income households
Suggesting alternative daily spaces for children (other than houses and schools), such as Friendly Schools, sport teams and libraries
Provision of child-raising and family consultation services and public awareness activities by the staff of the Cairo Child Support Center (i.e. positive discipline, domestic violence, nutritional education and prevention of child labour)
Continuous dialogues with insensible or passive families

(Activities toward Schools)
Prevention of physical punishment, training for teachers to raise their awareness and equipping students with life skills
Expansion of program for the Helpline and enhancement of their structures, provision of school manuals and enhancement of counseling systems at schools (co-operation with the Cairo Children Support Center)

(Activities toward Communities)
Implementation of awareness-raising activities toward the community regarding the street children problems
Awareness-raising activities with a view to deepening an understanding of the community about those who left juvenile rehabilitation facilities and in juvenile delinquents
Implementation of local events initiated by the community
Training of community supporters (support to children’s association and schools)

Issues for Implementation

Whilst the project is aimed at comprehensive targets including children, schools and the community, it should be designed as a pilot project of the child friendly community instead of targeting too many

schools and communities from the beginning, with a view to making it as an advocating model toward other districts in the future. The core of the activities should be children and the community as well as local governments and NGOs from the viewpoint of sustainability. For that reason, care should be taken to make it possible for the community to plan and implement supports by themselves, through the Child to Child approach and the participatory surveys by the community (Project 3).

Annex 1 National Strategy (summary of ministries role and responsibilities)

National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), established through the Presidential decree in 1988, is the highest government authority. NCCM coordinates and implements mother and child health policy and also plays a role in coordinating and supervising the implementation of the National Strategy.

The Ministry of Education shall enhance formal education system, realize free education for universal enrollment, and adopt a comprehensive system that provides vocational trainings. The Ministry of Education shall achieve universal informal education for working children and provide poor families with education grants.

Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), established in 1995, integrated the Ministry of Social Insurance and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Supply and Trade, having jurisdiction over all social welfare programs except the social security system. MoSS shall encourage the establishment of NGOs aiming to assist and rehabilitate street children through shelter centers in poor urban areas and provide clothes to street children, whether they are with family or at day-care centers.

The Ministry of Health and Population shall provide health care to children as a priority. The Ministry of Health and Population shall provide children with health cards to enable them to have access to health service, and provide mobile health units so that children can vaccination against infectious diseases.

The Ministry of Justice shall legalize and effectuate the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and abolish all child-related laws that are contradictory to the CRC. The law must provide special treatment for street children in view of social and educational support. The Ministry of Justice should be concerned with family protection and reintegration and train judges and prosecution members dealing with those children who are in conflict with law. The Ministry of Justice must develop a social monitoring system to rehabilitate street children in their natural family context.

The Ministry of Interior shall raise awareness about the street children phenomenon as a social, economic, developmental issue, not as a law and order issue. The Ministry of Interior shall train Juvenile Police Officers regarding the psychological and social treatment of the children, support Juvenile Police Officers and NGOs concerned to collaborate and handle the children, and provide street children with ID cards they should be careful to carry.

The Ministry of Culture should have activities for children in difficult circumstances; namely, the Ministry of Culture should organize cultural programmes to develop children's talents and provide psychosocial assistance so that children can express themselves artistically and culturally.

National Youth Council shall organize symposia for youths to understand the problems of street children from proper perspective and conduct exhibitions of art works and theatrical plays that demonstrate sufferings of these children and their life circumstances. The National Youth Council shall provide children with opportunities to gain various skills and to fulfill their potentials and capacities through artistic and athletic activities.

Ministry of Labor shall provide an opportunity for street children to work in legal way, and for those children above the minimum age for work and employment, develop programmes for training and vocational rehabilitation, and establish centers.

Ministry of Agriculture shall support the school enrolment with the Supply Sector of MoSS and provide an opportunity to participate in the land reclamation programmes to families of street children without works.

Ministry of Information shall create films on the life of street children to change the negative awareness of the society and promote voluntary action from each members of society to solve and support economic, social and psychological care for street children.

Ministry of Higher Education shall consider incorporating the study programme of street children in to the courses of anthropology and psychology departments of faculties of arts and education and of social services institutions. Provide students a on-the-job trainings, and encourage researches about the phenomenon of street children.

Ministry of Religious Endowments shall allow street children to access to the buildings for worships and provide them with hygiene, health and medical care, meals and clothing. The Ministry of Religious Endowments will provide religious education and guidance to street children about the danger of being on the street, and provide donation for rehabilitation and protection programmes. In collaboration with MoSS train the volunteer leader with an appropriate quality, and advocate the fact that street children are simply victims of social and economic circumstances in which they have no control.

Annex 2 Child Helpline

Child Helpline (phone number: 16000) Network is a free telephone consulting service with its call centre located inside NCCM, equipped with call centre clerks and follow-up team who collect and analyze data. It collaborate with several ministries MoE, MoSS, MoJ, MoH and MoC in addition to Health Insurance Authority, Psychological Services Centre, Information Center and 36 NGOs which have children reception offices and call centre offices. It is an observation, prevention and protection mechanism.

Any calls received at NCCM from governorate will be referred to the nearest NGOs in the same governorate. NGOs specialists make a case study to figure out solutions whether reintegration in the family or shelter is appropriate or not, or family counseling is required, or any services to the family are missing, or financial aid from NGOs is requested. Its analysis shows that the 54% of the cases are attributed to the behavior, communication, learning problem of the children, including abuse and drug abuse, due to lack of parental care and neglect. In response to this, NCCM implements Family Consultancy Programme from April 2006.

Report on Child Helpline (from examples of New Fostat Association from July 2005 till August 2008)

Cases classification

Type of case	Number
1- street children cases	110
2- financial support	300
3- family problems (family conflict)	100
4- educational cases	50
5- medical cases	70
6- disability cases	32
7- miscellaneous cases	
• issuing birth certificate	2
• child labour	10
• all forms of violence	46
Total	720

Cases that were helped by the organization:

- Providing monthly aids for some cases
- Providing medical treatment for some cases
- Providing compensatory appliances for some cases (wheel chair)
- Providing school uniforms
- Paying school fees
- Providing loans for families to run their own business to help them increase their income.
- Helping some children to work through red card project.
- Providing clothes for some families
- Exempt some children from their school fees.
- Provide Ramadan packs for some families.
- Donations for some of the help line cases
- Helping cases to issue some decrees to be medically treated on state expense.

Obstacles that face social workers when dealing with street children:

- No fixed places for street children.
- They move from a place to another
- The unwillingness of street children to be enrolled in institutions as they hate restrictions.
- Lack of institutions/shelters in Cairo.

Annex 3 Meeting Notes

Government Ministries and Departments

Ministry of Health and Population

19 October, Sunday (10:00-11:15)

Meeting with: Dr. Sahar Mohamed Ahmed El Sayed (Child Specialist)

Attended by: Ms. Nobue Hayashi/JICA, Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Ms. Rana Turkey/SCUK

- Health Clinic that intends to treat “street children” or “children without a shelter” are equipped with only minimum facilities for the first treatment, they are located nearby police station so that the street children are referred by the police for the identification of their age.
- It is seldom that the street children use these facilities, and the doctor will not examine properly, not even touching, they will just observe, because they are afraid of getting infected by unknown disease.
- Most of the Health Clinic and General Hospital refuse to accept and treat children from street and without legal papers such as birth certificates.

The number of street children referred to Health Clinics between January – August 2008:

- 435 at eight Health Clinics in Giza.
- 168 at ten Health Clinics in Cairo.

The Ministry of Health and Population thinks that they need:

- A mobile clinic for outreach service.
- A training opportunity for their staffs, on Child Rights Convention, Child Protection and psychosocial subjects.
- A system of collaborating with NCCM Helpline to be well established.
- More information about NGOs which is dealing with street children.

National Council for Youth

20 October, Monday(14:00-16:00)

Meeting with: Dr. Noor Mohamed Noor, General Director for Scouts and Physical Health. Mrs Soher Sharf, General Director of Administration of Sport and Youth for Giza governorate.

Attended by: Ms. Nobue Hayashi/JICA, Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Ms. Rana Turkey/SCUK

- It was the first of this kind that the Ministry received visitors from aid agencies asking about their programme.
- They issue a free membership card to orphans, working children, street children without legal documents at 17 local youth (sports) center in Giza, the initiatives taken by local municipal, with the help of local NGOs (about 100)
- About 600 children (20-30% are street children) received complementary membership card. (name, date of birth are shown)
- About 1000 social workers (including sports workers) works at the center.
- In Giza, a similar ID paper is provided to those without legal papers to enable them to receive medical care and treatment at hospital.
- They also provide a training opportunity for (dropouts, street, orphans or working) girl sewing etc at the workshop and assist them in marketing their productions.
- Among many programmes implemented so far is a mobile unit with sports equipment, food, etc.
- They do not differentiate (or discriminate) street children from other children.

The National Council for Youth understands that:

- Street children need a place to let their energy out through sporting.
- The cause of street children is poverty.

- They could accommodate a center for street children next to Youth center. (Some street children use the Youth center as night shelter.
- They could send their mobile unit (with sports equipments etc) to the center at MoSS.

Ministry of Education

21 October, Tuesday (10:45-12:00)

Meeting with: Mr. Mahmoud Sale Aly, General Manger, One Class Room school.

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Ms. Rana Turly/SCUK

- In line with “Education for All”, the Ministry provides non-formal education opportunity for children who are unable to come to school, and encourage them to return to school.
- Since 2004, a Friendly One Class Room began, in collaboration with UNESCO, its idea developed from the literacy class for rural women and community focused school.
- The 3rd phase is currently being implemented, some in collaboration with the Japanese Embassy, with view to extending 22 more friendly schools in different governorates

Stressed points are:

- The importance of comprehensive package of project including assistance to the economic poor of the family is stressed. The needs of training to social workers were also pointed out.
- An outreach activity to attract children to these non formal schools is also important, but not sufficient.

The Ministry of Culture

22 October, Wednesday (11:00-12:00)

Meeting with: Dr. Nabila Hassan, Head of the National Center for Child Culture.

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Rana Turly/SCUK, Mr. Aydel Badr/SCUK

- They are promoting CRC, CPP, and NCCM’s strategy.
- Events are taking place regularly at the garden (x1) in Giza.
- Every year, in collaboration with other Ministries, they conduct cultural festivals.
- They have training materials and resources, and have no problem providing training on the issue of CRC to their own staff as well as to those at other ministries, but the motivation is the matter, they say.

Ministry of Social Solidarity

24, 30 October and 12 November

Meeting with: Mrs. Wafaa M Helmy, General Manger of Social Defense Department

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Mr. Aydel Badr/SCUK

- There are 32 Social Care Institutions (or Hostels) in Egypt and ten in Cairo which accommodate children at the age from 8 to 15. (including one partially opens for children at the age of 15 onward, with court orders)
- 7 of which are for girls, including one mental hospital for a woman at any age.
- In Doki Institution, there are several buildings, accommodating about 300 children, and the classification center is located at the second floor of the buildings, without physical separation from other buildings.
- Children with court orders spend one to two weeks at this Classification Center where their case is decided according to their background and IQ etc before being allocated to other Institutions in the country. (however the rules are not strictly followed)
- Children are many kinds, some referred through juvenile courts, come by themselves looking for help, brought by their families in case the family is incapable of protecting or providing proper care to the child, or transferred from other institution such as NGO’s.
- Full residential care, and social, psychological, education, recreational and vocational training services are provided.
- They look after children up to 21, according to the Center Manager, there are children reaching 21, but unwilling to leave the Institutions.

- Hygienically, the room and bathroom facilities may not be the highest standard.
- Vocational training is provided at all 32 Institutions including metal working, electrical working, gardening, carpentry, printing, leather working, sewing etc. (In Egypt, carpentry training in prisons has a good reputation)
- Equipments and machines used at the workshop were very old.

National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)

30 October, Thursday (12:00-13:00)

Meeting with Ms. Aziza M. Helmy, Senior Advisor & Medical Supervisor (NCCM), Ms. Manal Shaheen, Director of the Helpline

Attended by: Ms. Nobue Hayashi/JICA, Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Mehrinaz El Awady/SCUS

The Head of Helpline described how Helpline operates (see Annex 2):

- Currently 34 NGOs
- NCCM has its own system of assessing NGOs
- NCCM developed “Think Twice” campaigns, through publicizing in billboard, bus, train.
- NCCM requests the following areas of assistance from JICA:
 1. Information Development,
 2. Capacity Building of NGOs,
 3. Training of Social Worker
 4. Enhancing Networking of NGOs
 5. Media Directions
 6. Helpline.

NGOs, CDA and Donors

New Fostat Association

19 October, Sunday (13:00-14:30)

Meeting with: Mrs Hana El Seady, General Director

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Ms. Rana Turly/SCUK, Mr. Aydel Badr/SCUK

- New Fostat Association is one of 27 – 34 NGOs working to assist NCCM set-up Helpline. Two social workers financially supported by NCCM stationed at the office.
- When the call is referred to them, they make a first contact by telephone and collect necessary information by filling in the questionnaire sheet.
- Social workers then visit the person, family or community members who called the Helpline and take necessary action and make a report. The complaints are varied (see Annex 2)
- New Fostat Association has recently completed a vocational training for working children in collaboration with a private company and the Ministry of Industry, currently considering the same project for street children. (New Fostat Association is the organization received GAGP (Japanese Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects) a grant from the Embassy of Japan.)

Tofulty

26 October, Sunday (12:00-15:00)

Meeting with: Ms. Sahem Ibrahim

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Rania El Sabahi/ SCUS

- Helwan Tofulty has two shelters (one for girls and one for boys) and one mobile unit where theya non-formal education (Friendly One Class Room) is provided for both street children and children at the centres.
- Tofulty’s activities are well-known to Japan. Tofulty’s children exchange letter with a school in Japan.
- Mrs Ibrahim has long established working experiences in the area and currently working for the GAGP (Japanese Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects) to coordinate the expansion of Friendly One Class Room project to 22 NGOs.

El Mawa (Community Development Association)

27 October, Monday (11:00-12:00)

Meeting with: Mrs. Shaima Ezat, General Secretary

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Mehrnaz El Awady/SCUS

El Mawa is the Community Development Association (CDA), governed by five board members (two fulltime) with several social workers who work on the street from 9pm to 4am for three times a week. On the street, they say, UNICEF and Caritas are providing health care services to street children through mobile unit.

El Mawa has one temporary shelter and one reception center where playing/learning activities are provided. From time to time, they take children to local workshops to let them observe real-life work and to let them experience the actual work, if possible.

The Reception Center:

- Opens from 9am to 5pm, with a shower room
- Provides range of activities every day so that the children will not get bored. And every three months they plan a cultural event. They also provide psychosocial care.
- When a child comes, they ask, "How did you learn of this center?", "What were you doing on the streets?", etc.
- After three months, they visit a family and identify the closet members of his/hers.
- They accept only boys, because they cannot take any responsibilities (there was an incident in the area - two girls were raped by 16 years old boys) When a girl visit the centre, they refer her to NGOs such as Hope Village.
- Recently the EFG Hermes donated a center (we visited). The MoE will visit premises to see if that fits in to the use of their Friendly One Class Room project.

The Shelter:

- Opens for 24 hours, 7 days.
- Criteria are over 16 years of age, family concession, no criminal conviction and the willingness of a child.
- They only accept 20 in agreement with MoSS in prior to opening the center.
- It is for children at risk, so a family may call to NCCM helpline when they have difficulty in handling their children.
- Some children go to school from shelter but some school object mixing street children with other children.

When they started the activity, there was a strong resistance from the community, but now they established an emergency contact list with whom the CDA can ask for assistance from such as doctors, businessman etc.

So far seeing more than 100 children coming and going in the last four years (since 21 December 204), only 20 children were reunited with family permanently. The early intervention is a must; if children stay in the street more than one year, reunification will be difficult. Most of the children are said to be already drug addicts.

CEOSS (Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services)

28 October, Tuesday (10:00-11:00)

Meeting with: Ms. Sudan Sedek, Children at Risk, Project Manager, Mr. Medhat Ayad, Development Program Manager.

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Iman Labib/SCUS

CEOSS is established in 1952, registered with MoSS in 1967 with its headquarters in Cairo, it has seven offices in the country. They have about 400 staffs and 300 consultants. (Their programmes focus on five sectors: Development sector, SME sector, Dar El Thaqua Communication House, Forum for

Intercultural Dialogue and Self Supporting Sector.)

A year ago two reception centers were set up in Cairo, and now receive about 20-40 children per day. It opens from 9am–4pm provides various activities such as sporting, entertainment and psycho social care services for children. Accept boy and girl under 18 years old. A doctor visiting the center regularly (twice a week), he refers a sick child to a hospital. MoH sends their staffs to do a check up of children. (infectious diseases, HIV etc).

CEOSS says:

- The children sometimes get very serious diseases.
- In the beginning their staffs were afraid to come close to street children. And street children will not tell you the truth, and give false names.
- Building trust between the children is important, with “hugging”.
- Children are coming from different areas, sometimes 500km away.
- To contact their family individually, to understand the problem, to find the way to reconcile and send a child and then to monitor is not an easy task and very costly efforts.
- Let alone targeting that family for micro finance, the family that is not stable or solid.
- In the beginning of the program, there were much resistance from the community, but through CDA, the community was convinced that the programme will do them well by creating a safer environment.

CEOSS believes that:

- Through sporting events, the children will quit bad habits such as smoking, drug abuse, etc.
- Through vocational training, they develop a kind of dignity that will be respected by the others. They need a place to show to the community that they can do something good.
- Provide an opportunity to work at local workshops, after making a contract arrangement with local workshops, the children can experience a real-life work and business experiences.
- Micro finance programmes will only give burdens to the families.
- Similarly, asking children to repay after the workshop is another matter.

Hope Village Society

29 October, Wednesday (10:30-11:30)

Meeting with Dr. Abba El Badry, General Manager and Board Member

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka, Ms. Mehrinaz El Awady/SCUS

- Established as an orphan center by English teachers in 1982 and in the 1990s, adopting the model of Latin America, the first institution was build for street children, and continued to advocate the problem to the public.
- By 1997, encouraging many other NGOs to intervene with the projects for street children, provided financial support as well as technical advices.
- The first girl’s institution was established by Japanese government’s assistance (GAGP), later its assistance was extended to refurbishing the boy’s institution.
- There are 16 institutions (3 mobile units, 4 centers, 3 short-term shelters, and 6 long-term shelters) where 260 street children are looked after.
- Vocational training – hairdressing, handy craft and candle making and sewing.

Caritas

30 October, Thursday (09:00-10:00)

Meeting with: Mr. Magdy M Garas, Country Director, Mr. Ibrahim Wadea, Street Children Coordinator

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka, Ms. Mehrinaz El Awady/SCUS

- With more than 20 years of experiences, Caritas brings its expertise from different sectors to the dispensaries, workshop, and reception centers (day center and boy’s shelter).
- Acting as mother NGO, it provides training as well as technical inputs to other local NGOs.
- Local community women participate in Caritas programmes, voluntarily producing materials used for refurbishing the shelter (such as curtains, pyjamas, bed sheets, sweaters etc.).

- A shelter is located just on the other side of the block, occupying the first two floors of a residential apartment.
- Caritas offers workshops for street children. Trainings vary from electrical, creative art, computer and leather works etc. Psychologists examine the status of children's minds through various art works produced by them.
- Although their work are founded on a long established community-based approaches, they find the street children project much more demanding than other projects.
- Caritas tries to reach out to street children at different places with packs of food and provides activities, such drawings, physical exercise, medical care and life skill lectures etc.

USAID (Stop Violence Against Children)

23 October, Thursday (10:00-12:00)

Meeting with: Ms. Magda Baroum, Team Leader, Mr. Ashraf Abdel Monem, Social Services & Reception House Specialist

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ, Ms. Radwa El Khady/SCUK, Mr. Aydel Badr/SCUK

- They have a programme under the Stop Violence Against Women and Children.
- NGOs' assessment study is done, NGOs with direct contact with SC, i.e. having centre, night drop in centre, mobile etc. 14 classified under this.

About training

- They will conduct a training of those who are involved in the children court process, such as judges, prosecutors and social workers, police excluded.
- Social workers of about 200 are targeted, and 20- 25 each time.
- It intends to teach/advocate that street children are not a criminal, but they are victims of the society.
- Trainings are provided to judges, prosecutors, social expert, first separately and later jointly.
- Social workers need trainings in particular psychological care for children.
- Supporting existing projects, not in line with NCCM's policy.
- NCCM has also conducted a census in Cairo (24 hours census at selected locations)
- Street Children moves around, they know they get good lunch, dinner...

United Nations Office of Drug and Control(UNODC)

13 November, Thursday (13:50-15:00)

Meeting with: Mrs. Myrna Bouhabib, Juvenile System Project Coordinator

Attended by: Ms. Yoko Hironaka/SCJ

- UNODC conducted vocational training at detention centre called Marg, which including, curriculum development, training of trainers and refurbishment of the workshop
- At Marg there are about 600-700 children who were sentenced with various charges, most of them are over 17 years old.
- The training was done in parallel with some interactive literacy education, using what they say innovative text book.
- The Ministry appointed new trainers trained Ministry in prior to the project and they were trained at Don Bosco under the same project.
- Children were trained for certain period of time and given a government certificate upon the completion.
- Currently under evaluations phases, considering the area of development in the training of social works. (UNODC finds the importance of those social workers following up the case of each children before and after reintegration.)

Annex 4 List of Occupation Category for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

The occupation of JOCVs is composed of eight categories ranging from 1) agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 2) processing, 3) maintenance and operation, 4) civil engineering and construction, 5) health services, 6) education and culture, 7) sports activities, and 8) others. Table 1 shows the occupation category, name of occupation, and number of JOCVs working in Egypt as of the 1st of December, 2008.

Table 1. JOCVs in Egypt (as of the 1st of December, 2008)

Category	Occupation name : number
agriculture, forestry and fisheries (3 volunteers)	Village development promoter : 2, Ecology survey : 1
health services (4 volunteers)	Nurse : 1, Occupational therapist : 1, Social worker : 1, Care giver for people with disability : 1
education and culture (28 volunteers)	Computer technology : 2, Youth activity : 6, Handicrafts : 2, Dress designers : 2, Art : 3, Japanese language teacher : 1, Early childhood education : 12
sports activities (2 volunteers)	Physical education : 1, Judo : 1

Annex 5 PDM

Annex 5-1 PDM (simplified version)

Project 1: Direct Provision of Daily Care to Street Children

Partners: NCCM

Primary target groups: Children living in shelters or on street, staff working at care facilities

Project Summary	Indicators
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Street children are able to access better protection facilities and care services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of children living in shelters or alternative homes is increased. - Number of street children supported by out-reach programs is increased. - Quality of assistance services is improved.
<p>Output</p> <p>1. Street children can enjoy better lives under proper protection services by local government and NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achievement level of each project goal set by the proposed organization is enhanced. - Quality of analysis and recommendations led by the project is improved.
<p>Activities</p> <p>1-1. Collect project proposals.</p> <p>1-2. Examine the proposals.</p> <p>1-3. Give financial assistance to the selected projects.</p> <p>1-4. Monitor and evaluate the projects.</p> <p>1-5. Share best practice with other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Input</p> <p>[Japan]</p> <p>Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants (long-term) Program Coordinator or Advisor <p>Assets (examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child accommodation facilities Vehicles for out-reach activities Educational facilities <p>[Local]</p> <p>Staff (examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child care takers, social workers Trainers to NFO staff <p>Direct project cost (examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child clothes, food, daily living costs Education materials Out-reach clinic, consultation Staff training, printing materials Monitoring and evaluation costs Daily Operation costs of facilities

Annex 5-2 PDM (simplified version)

Project 2: Enhancing supporting networks for high-risk families and children led by local government

Partners: NCCM and MoSS

Primary target groups: Consulters(children and families), Helpline NGOs, the local government officials

Project Summary	Indicators
Project Purpose Support for high-risk families and protection of street children are implemented swiftly through development of consulting and support network	- Number of cases that reach solution or mitigation - Satisfaction level of consulters
Output 1. A guideline and support tools for appropriate response by the Helpline is developed 2. Assistance measures and acceptance mechanism led by the government is developed and disseminated. 3. The Helpline and the government provide assistance meeting the needs of high-risk families and street 4. Mechanism for collaboration and improvement between NGOs participating the Helpline and the government is established.	- Development of a new guideline, Visibility and utilization of a new guideline within the Helpline, Improvements in responses - Quality of support services by public facilities and the government, Usage frequency of the services, Updates of the guideline including administrative services - Number of cases that reach solution through the Helpline, Methods of problem solving, Satisfaction - Regularization of joint study meetings and workshops, Number of the participants, Improvements in quality of discussion contents
Activities 1-1. Conduct actual condition survey 1-2. Develop a guideline for the Helpline 1-3. Conduct training for the Helpline staff members 2-1. Visit and study the child support institutions by local governments in Japan 2-2. Develop and request the governmental resources available in Egypt 2-3. Update the guideline including information on administrative services and develop support tools 3-1. Provide support services to high-risk families 3-2. Conduct follow-up survey after consultations 3-3. Store and analyze data of response conditions 3-4. Collect and analyze feedback from children 4-1. Conduct joint study workshops and mutual visits to the project sites 4-2. Develop lists for information sharing and dissemination and printed materials 4-3. Develop database for reunion of families and website for information sharing	Input [Japan] Staff Consultants (long-term) Child Welfare Specialists Program Coordinator Consultants (short-term) Study tour Coordinator, Workshop Facilitator Child Welfare Caseworker, Counseling Trainer IT Specialist (JOCV) Arabic interpreter [Local] Staff NCCM officers, Street children officer NGO managers and workers of Helpline The related government officers Assets The space for the Support Unit (in NCCM) Furniture, communication and IT facilities Direct project cost Traveling costs of the study tour Workshops and exchange events Guideline review and printings Advocacy, promoting materials Monitoring Transportation

Annex 5-3 PDM (simplified version)

Project 3: Surveys to Develop the Assistance Plan for Street Children

Partners: NCCM and MoSS

Primary target groups: Street children, families, community members and NGOs

Project Summary	Indicators
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Based on survey results on the circumstances of street children and causes for their leaving home as well as resources in the community, the current support system is strengthened and a community action plan is drafted.</p>	<p>- A gap between needs and current assistance is identified, and improvement proposals are utilized in each organization's assistance plan.</p> <p>- A future action plan is prepared, including activities of higher priority, and resources are identified for this purpose.</p>
<p>Output</p> <p>1. Needs of street children as well as the assistance currently available to them are identified.</p> <p>2. The reason why children come to live on the street and their needs are understood.</p> <p>3. Needs of families at risk are identified.</p> <p>4. How the community members view the issue of street children is understood.</p> <p>5. The amount and type of support resources in the community is identified.</p>	<p>1 to 4. The surveys are completed, and the future actions are prepared.</p> <p>5. A support resource map is prepared.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1-1.Design a survey.</p> <p>1-2. Train surveyors.</p> <p>1-3.Interview shelter staff of NGOs.</p> <p>1-4. Analyze cases of the Help Line.</p> <p>1-5.Make a proposal.</p> <p>2-1.Design a survey on street children.</p> <p>2-2. Train surveyors.</p> <p>2-3.Interview a sample of street children.</p> <p>2-4.Analyze the data and make a proposal.</p> <p>3-1. Design a survey of families at risk.</p> <p>3-2. Train surveyors.</p> <p>3-3.Interview a sample of families.</p> <p>3-4.Analyze the data and make a proposal.</p> <p>4-1.Meet with the community members.</p> <p>4-2.Community awareness raising.</p> <p>4-3.Conduct a workshop for surveys.</p> <p>4-4. Interview the community members.</p> <p>4-5.Conduct a focused group discussion.</p> <p>4-6.Analyze the data and make a proposal.</p> <p>4-7.Prepare a support resource map.</p>	<p>Input</p> <p>[Japan]</p> <p>Staff</p> <p>Consultants (long-term)</p> <p>Social Survey and Research</p> <p>Child Welfare</p> <p>Project Management/Coordination</p> <p>Surveyor</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Computer equipments for data analysis</p> <p>Software for data analysis</p> <p>[Local]</p> <p>Staff</p> <p>Assistants for surveys/data processing</p> <p>Community mobilizers</p> <p>Facilitator for a community workshop</p> <p>Other project staff</p> <p>Direct project cost</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Questionnaires</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Meeting spaces</p> <p>Report preparations</p> <p>Transportation</p>

Annex 5-4 PDM (simplified version)

Project 4: Vocational Training for Street Children to Become Independent

Partners: NCCM, MoSS and Ministry of Labour

Primary target groups: Street children of working age, Children in social care institutions

Project Summary	Indicators
Project Purpose Children of working age become independent economically by acquiring necessary vocation skills.	- The number of children who complete vocation training increases. - The ratio of children who successfully find a job and keep it increases.
Output 1. Job situation is understood. 2. Employment needs are identified. 3. Vocational training is strengthened. 4. Literacy education is offered. 5. Prospective employers are identified. 6. Micro-credit project is implemented. 7. Labor counseling is offered. 8. A network of working children is formed. 9. Workplace monitoring is conducted.	1. A employment survey is completed. 2. A survey is completed with a report. 3. A new curriculum is prepared. 4. The Children who receive literacy education 5. The number of new employers increases. 6. The rate of return is high. 7. The number of consultations increases. 8. A network is formed among children. 9. The number of monitored cases increases.
Activities 1-1. Design an employment survey. 1-2. Conduct the survey. 1-3. Analyze the data and make a proposal. 2-1. Design a survey on the support needs. 2-2. Conduct the survey. 2-3. Analyze the data and make a proposal. 3-1. Set up a review board on training. 3-2. Review the current curriculum. 3-3. Prepare a new curriculum. 3-4. Arrange trainers/classes. 3-5. Promote public awareness of training. 4-1. Discuss with schools/MoE. 4-2. Add literacy educ. to the curriculum. 4-3. Arrange teachers/classes. 4-4. Register children/Start the class. 5-1. List up prospective employers. 5-2. Contact them. 5-3. Have a briefing session with them. 5-4. Construct a database/Assist children. 6-1. Implement a micro-credit project. (when the need is identified.) 7-1. Train counselors. 7-2. Start offering counseling services. 7-3. Monitor consulted cases. 8-1. Hold an info. session for networking. 8-2. Hold a workshop for children. 8-3. Create a network/Start activities. 9-1. Train monitors. 9-2. Monitor workplaces of street children. 9-3. Identify problems/conduct follow-ups.	Input [Japan] Staff Consultants (long-term) Labor Issues (Vocational Training) Child Welfare Vocational trainers (as needed) Project Management/Coordination Consultant (short-term) Social survey and research Assets Computers for data analysis Computers for a database of employers Equipments for vocational training [Local] Staff Assistants for surveys/data processing Trainers (vocational training as needed) Teachers (literacy class) Communication expert Other project staff Direct project cost Workshops and meetings Surveys Questionnaires Report preparations Public relations (awareness raising) Database construction Monitoring Transportation

Annex 5-5 PDM (simplified version)

Project 5: Community Support and Awareness-raising Activities as a Preventive Measure to Street Children
Partners: NCCM, Ministry of Education and MoSS

Primary target groups: Families/schools/community in the area where the Cairo Center locates.

Project Summary	Indicators
Project Purpose Community capacity is strengthened with more children feel secured and less number of children moving to the street life.	- Children feel more secured and have a sense of belonging to their families and community. - The number of children who move to the street decreases.
Output 1. Care is provided to families at risk. 2. Other places for children are secured. 3. Help Line becomes publicly known. 4. Counseling service is provided. 5. Childcare supporters are raised. 6. Trainings are organized. 7. Help Line/counseling is strengthened. 8. Awareness on street children/juvenile delinquents is raised. 9. A local event is organized. 10. Community supporters are raised.	1. More families receive childcare support. 2. Places are established other than home and 3. More parents know about Help Line. 4. Counseling service starts. 5. The number of childcare supporters. 6. More teachers/students receive training. 7. The number of help line calls increases. 8. More awareness raising activities are conducted. 9. The number of event participants. 10. The number of community supporters.
Activities 1-1. Discuss how to provide childcare. 1-2. Train nurses/Start service provision. 2-1. Register child participants. 2-2. Decide activities with children. 2-3. Set up a library space. 3-1. Prepare PR materials for Help Line. 3-2. Advertize the Help Line. 4-1. Prepare counseling manuals. 4-2. Train counselors. 4-3. Start counseling services. 5-1. Have a meeting on child rearing. 5-2. Register childcare supporters. 5-3. Conduct a workshop. 5-4. Start activities. 6-1. Prepare training materials. 6-2. Train teachers. 6-3. Students organize life skill workshop. 7-1. Improve Help Line/Revise the manual. 7-2. Arrange school counselors/Train them. 7-3. Start counseling services. 8-1. Prepare materials for awareness. 8-2. Distribute materials/Start activities. 9-1. Set up an event committee. 9-2. Organize a community event. 10-1. Recruit community supporters. 10-2. Train community supporters. 10-3. Start/continue support activities.	Input [Japan] Staff Consultants (long-term) Community Welfare (Child Welfare) Communication Project Management/Coordination Assets Equipment for the library space Equipment for the childcare space [Local] Staff Counselors (Social Workers) Community Mobilizers Nurses Facilitators for youth activities Trainers on childrearing-related issues Direct project cost Activity cost (sports equipment, etc.) Child supporter activities Community supporter activities Workshops and meetings Childcare support Library activity support Public awareness Local event-related Transportation

Annex 6 Summary of Japanese Administration for Children and Welfare

1. Roles of “Children and Families Support Centers”

Each public agency and facility for children in Japan abides by the Children’s Welfare Law and provides children and families in need with a variety of services in the community, such as early prediction and prevention of child abuse, and consultation support. In Tokyo, the “Children and Families Support Centers” plays an important role in conducting research, consultation and guidance in regard to the children and welfare matters. There are 51 centres established in 44 wards in Tokyo as of the year 2005, and as many as 21 Centers out of them play a part in terms of early prediction and prevention of child abuse, and child protection. The fundamental roles of the Centers are as follows.

- For all children and families in need
- Deal with every issue on children and family
- Address problems of children and family
- Promote and support the community-based child care
- Build the supporting network for children and family

2. Networking led by the Center: Coordination with a consultation office for children

To address the increased and diversified problems on children, the Children and Families Support Center has strengthened the coordination mechanism and network system in the community, whilst having attempted to share with the concerned agencies information on welfare, health, medical treatment, education, and legal matters that are related to children. In addition, a consultation office for children, supported by qualified social workers, child psychologists and doctors, provides technical support to those who need help in close coordination with the Center. Adults and children themselves have access to the consultation office and are able to ask for the needed guidance and services.

- When the child cannot stay with family due to the parent’s illness, death and divorce
- When the deprivation of child rights (i.e. child abuse) takes place
- When it is worried that the child is selfish, restless, has no friend, face bullying, doesn’t want to go to school, has habit, or bed wetting
- When it is found that the child has a problem of mental development, physical disability, linguistic disability, weak health, or autism
- When the child tends to run away from home, commit a theft, do mischief, harass somebody sexually, or abuse drugs
- When somebody wants to look after the child as a foster parent

3. Fundamental attitudes of consultants for children

It is important for consultants of the Center to build trustworthy relations with those in need. The consultants are required to be able to ‘listen to’, ‘sympathise with’, ‘support’, and ‘guide’ the children

and family member in need. When the intervention is needed to address a family problem, it is essential for the consultants to show their sympathy and explain to the family the reason why the intervention is needed.

4. Clue to strengthen helplines in Egypt

The Children and Family Support Center has its guideline regarding the roles to play and the management. The guideline includes other important issues, such as the way to assess Japanese family in need of support, how to judge child abuse, how to take the child in need to the consultation office, and how to network and coordinate with various agencies. These Japanese measures and practical examples can be essential resource for the existing helplines in Egypt to effectively integrate information, share it with each assistance organisation, and improve the function to deal with the problems. In addition, it can be a learning opportunity for the center establishment committee member to visit and study the Center in Japan in order to clarify the roles of each public agency and NGO and to strengthen the coordination amongst the organisations. Through such a visit and study, the committee member is expected to deepen their knowledge about how they support children and families in need and how they promote practical child care support in Egypt.

Reference:

Bureau of SocialWelfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2005, *Guideline for the Children and Family Support Center*

Website of Bureau of SocialWelfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
(http://www.fukushihoken.metro.tokyo.jp/jicen/annai/jido_sodan/index.html)