**Building National Evaluation System in Egypt**

**IDSC Central Administration of Monitoring and Evaluation Establishment 2024**

**ABSTRACT**

**A decree number 2085 was issued in 2023 by the Egyptian Prime Minister "Dr. Mostafa Madbouly" to reorganize the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) and to include within its mandates monitoring the implementation of the national strategies/policies and assessing their impact. That In the context of Strengthening evidence-based decision-making at the country level. Within the same context, the president of the Republic of Egypt "Mr. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi" directed the IDSC – The Intellectual arm of the Egyptian Cabinet - to list all the released national strategies, follow up on their implementation, and review them to ensure the relevancy with some strategic objectives.**

**Following the Prime Minister decree and president directive, The Practical framework for the National Strategies Monitoring and Evaluation System has been developed. This framework outlines the key guiding principles for work plans, desired outcomes, the organizational structure, internal collaborative frameworks, and effective partnerships with various agencies accordioning to the best practices.**

**Following this Practical framework, the chairman of the IDSC and the assistant of the prime minister, Dr. Osama Al-Johari, decree No (62) on 12 June 2024, established A Central Administration for Monitoring and Evaluating National Strategies within the IDSC (CAMENS) within the new organizational structure of the IDSC due to the foundational and innovative works that have been accomplished by the assigned team, most notable are Establishing the National platform (electronic System) for National Strategies that using Digital Technology in (MNS), framing Guidebook of Effective National Strategies and creating a composite index to Evaluate the impact of economic policies on the Egyptian economic resilience in the age of crises. Accordingly, the CAMENS includes five main departments as follows:**

**1. Indicators department.**

**2. Monitoring and reviewing Department.**

**3. Impact Evaluation Department**

**4. Public Awareness.**

**5. Strategic Publications Department.**

**The vision of the Administration of Evaluating the Impact of National Strategies (EINSA) is to assess the suitability, relevance, and effectiveness of national strategies and to utilize evaluation as a tool that plays an active role in the public policy-making process, making it more effective, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of Egyptian society and guarantee leaving no one behind.**

**The EINSA aims to contribute effectively to strengthening the NES by fostering peer learning and collaboration with international agencies for capacity-building purposes. In this context, a Memorandum of Understanding agreement (MOU) will be signed between the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build specialized capacities in the field of evaluation and obtain quantitative evaluation outputs based on strong statistical data analysis to evaluate the impact of a specific intervention instead of relying on descriptive or qualitative data analysis.**

 **Moreover, The World Bank Group conducting a study on monitoring and evaluation institutions in the MENA region, has selected IDSC CAMENS to participate in an electronic survey conducted by the group within the framework of the study to monitor the current status of monitoring and evaluation in the region in preparation for a strategic partnership between the CAMENS and the "the Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR) Initiative" under the umbrella of the "Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI)".**

**Finally, there were many challenges in order to achieve EINSA goals that the evaluation, in its strategic aspects, Scientific Methodologies and applications, still not widely recognized at the national and ministerial level, Despite the wide demand and urgent need for impact evaluations of policies and strategies at the high policy level and from various ministries and government agencies. Furthermore, the lack of financial and human resources poses a significant obstacle to obtaining comprehensive evaluation outputs.**