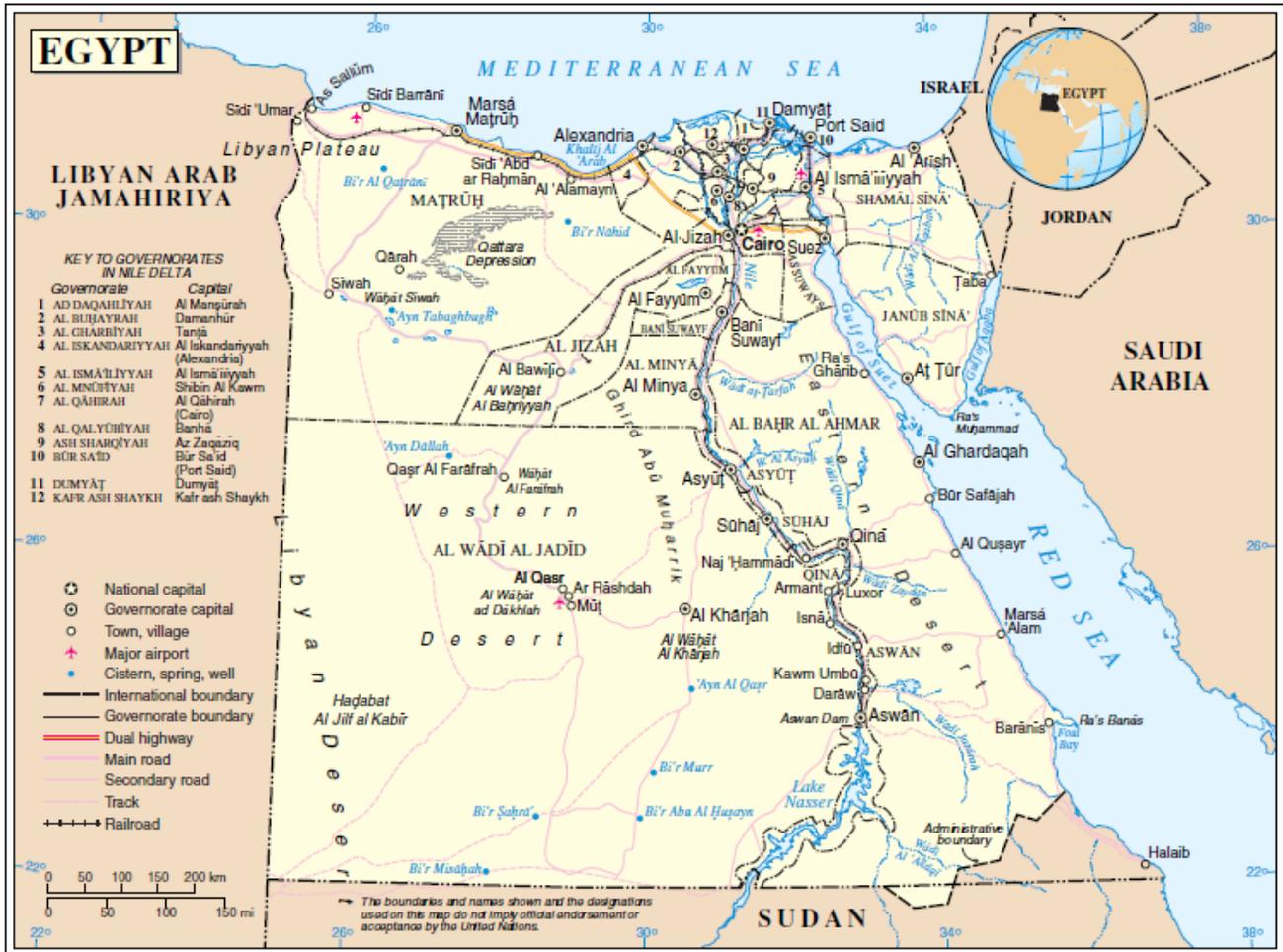


**United Nations
Development Assistance
Framework for Egypt
(2013 – 2017)**

**Achieving MDGs⁺ with Inclusive
Growth, Freedom, Social Justice
and Dignity**



Map No. 3795 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
January 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section



Map No. 4960 Rev. 5 UNITED NATIONS
April 2009



The theme for the Egypt UNDAF 2013-2017, **“Achieving MDGs⁺ with Inclusive Growth, Freedom, Social Justice and Dignity,”** conveys the over-arching aim of this UNDAF, which is to support Egypt’s accelerated progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and go beyond the MDGs. It also aims to advance on other important objectives consistent with the United Nations Millennium Declaration signed by over 150 countries, including Egypt at the UN Summit in 2000. It also reflects the emphasis that will be placed on reducing gender, socio-economic and geographical disparities, and on addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups. Lastly, it aims to puts the emphasis on the restoration of a new social contract between the State and the citizens, building confidence in sound and transparent law enforcement institutions. In this way, the development programmes carried out under this UNDAF will contribute to inclusive development and a more equitable society that translates into positive impacts on people’s lives.

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List of acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank	MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
CAA	Cairo Agenda for Action	MPs	Members of Parliament
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MSAD	Ministry of State for Administrative Development
CBO	Community Based Organization	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MTR	Mid Term Review
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	NNC	
CRDP		NCW	National Council for Women
CRM	Climate Risk Management	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CRMW	Convention on the Right of Migrant Workers	NTRA	National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	ODS	ozone depleting substances
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
DaO	Delivering as One UN	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
DPG	Development Partners Group	OMS	
DPS	Development Partners	PWGs	Priority Working Groups
EC	European Commission	PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS
EE	Energy Efficiency	RBM	Results Based Management
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	PEMA	Centre for Project Evaluation and Macro-Economic Analysis
FBO	Fixed Based Operators	PHC	Primary Health Centre
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	PPP	Public Private Partnership
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
FSPAB	Food Security Policy Advisory Board	PSG	Peer Support Group
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices	PWG	Priority Working Group
GES	Gender Equity Seal	RBM	Roll Back Malaria partnership
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	RC	Resident Coordinator
GoE	Government of Egypt	RE	Renewable Energy
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning	R/UNDG	Regional UNDG Team
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Waste Water	SA	Situation Analysis
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SLR	Sea Level Rise
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach	SWM	Solid Waste Management
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	TCPR	Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
IDSC	Information Decision Support Centre	UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
IYCF	International Finance Corporation	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Council for Western Asia
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
MIC	Middle Income Country	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MoF	Ministry of Finance	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
MoH	Ministry of Health	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MOI	Ministry of Interior	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Population	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
MOH	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator		
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services		
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization		
UPR	Universal Periodic Review		
UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College		
UNV	United Nations Volunteers		
USAID	United States Agency for International Development		
WFP	World Food Programme		
WHO	World Health Organization		
WB	World Bank		
WTO	World Tourism Organization		
UPU	Universal Postal Union		

Executive Summary

The UNDAF was prepared throughout 2010, based on the '2010 Situation Analysis: Key Development Challenges Facing Egypt' which remains valid to a great extent. A first draft of the UNDAF was finalized in the beginning of 2011. The revolution of 2011 led to a postponement of the signature of the UNDAF to ensure that emerging issues, opportunities and priorities were reflected in the future work of the UN in Egypt. Therefore, in 2011 and 2012, the UN in close collaboration with the Government of Egypt and its national and international development partners reviewed the draft UNDAF ensuring the integration of these priorities. The UNCT and Government have agreed on the following UNDAF priority areas:

- Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity;
- Quality Basic Services;
- Democratic Governance;
- Food Security and Nutrition; and
- Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management.

A total of 24 UNDAF outcomes indicate the specific results expected in terms of institutional performance or human behaviour for individual and social change. Gender mainstreaming, as a cross sectoral responsibility, is the overarching strategy of the UNCT for making women's and men's concerns an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all UNDAF priority areas so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. Each outcome is accompanied by a limited number of performance indicators to guide programme design and facilitate monitoring and evaluation after implementation.

UNDAF implementation and coordination arrangements will be carried out by teams with clearly outlined responsibilities. An UNDAF Steering Committee will provide overall guidance for UNDAF implementation, meeting once a year on the basis of an annual report. The UNCT will be responsible for the management of the UNDAF, overseeing the work of the UNDAF Priority Working Groups (PWGs), reviewing an annual work plan and the annual report. The PWGs will prepare the annual work plan and results-oriented annual report, and keep abreast of developments within their work areas. They will be supported by the M&E Taskforce which provides technical advice to the PWGs and UNCT in monitoring and reporting on UNDAF outcomes and results, and building on national M&E systems and mechanisms.

The UNDAF will be systematically monitored on basis of the UNDAF Results Matrix that consists of a set of performance indicators for each outcome with corresponding baselines, targets and means of verification. To the extent possible, the monitoring data will come from national M&E systems and data repositories to ensure alignment with national M&E processes, reduce transaction costs, and enhance national ownership and mutual accountability.

A final evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2017, and a Mid-Term Review is projected to take place towards the beginning of 2015. These exercises will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN system's technical and development assistance to Egypt, and the collective UN system's contributions to national priorities. They will identify key achievements, lessons learned, best practices which will be factored into the design of the next UNDAF.

The UNDAF foresees a total budget of 736 million US dollar for the period of the UNDAF. While considerable efforts will be required by Government and the UN to mobilize funds to carry out activities in line with UNDAF outcomes, this budget figure is realistic as it is in line with expenditures reported by UN agencies in Egypt for 2010.

Signature Page

The United Nations in Egypt supports Egypt's transition to greater democracy and is committed to improve the quality of life for all women, men, boys and girls living in Egypt by developing national capacity and building strong partnerships with the Government, civil society, the private sector, academia, think tanks, media and other national and international development partners. Using international best practices, the UN advocates for change, provides evidence-based policy advice and direct support to promote human rights, justice, equity and prosperity within a sustainable and clean environment.

During 2013 – 2017, the United Nations will focus its development cooperation on five priorities as outlined in this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which has been prepared by the United Nations in close consultation with the Government of Egypt and its national and international development partners. These priorities are:

- Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity;
- Quality Basic Services;
- Democratic Governance
- Food Security and Nutrition;
- Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management.

By signing hereunder, the participating parties endorse this UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

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UN Resident Coordinator

Ashraf Al Sayed Al Araby Abdel Fatah
Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Moujahed Achouri
Deputy Regional Representative Head of
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East and Representative in Egypt
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Youssef Qaryouti
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World Tourism Organisation (WTO)

Amjad Abbashar
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UNISDR

The World Bank will support the UNDAF Priority Areas coherent with the World Bank's Interim Strategy Note as agreed with the Government of Egypt and will deploy all efforts to ensure aid coordination and development effectiveness.

Hartwig Schafer, Director,
World Bank (Egypt, Yemen, Djibouti)

The United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) represents a common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level, describing the collective, coherent and integrated UN actions and strategies to the achievement of the national development priorities. The achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes, described below, is a joint effort of the Government of Egypt and the UN.

This UNDAF covers the programming cycle from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2017. This is third UNDAF showing the long standing cooperation relationship between the Government of Egypt and UN. The first UNDAF covered 2002-2006. The second UNDAF covered 2007 – 2011 and was extended to July 2013.

Section 1 – Introduction

This section provides an overview of the development setting in Egypt, the UN's comparative advantage and capacities, the UNDAF preparation process, and programme directions and priorities of the UNDAF. The UNDAF was prepared throughout 2010, based on the '2010 Situation Analysis: Key Development Challenges Facing Egypt' which remains valid to a great extent. A first draft of the UNDAF was finalized in the beginning of 2011. The revolution of 2011 led to a postponement of the signature of the UNDAF to ensure that emerging issues, opportunities and priorities were reflected in the future work of the UN in Egypt. Therefore, in 2011 and 2012, the UN in close collaboration with the Government of Egypt and its national and international development partners reviewed and updated the draft UNDAF ensuring the integration of these priorities.

Overview of the Development Setting in Egypt

For the first time in its history, the Arab Republic of Egypt is governed, since 1 July 2012, by a democratically elected civilian president. This important achievement comes as a result of prolonged struggle for democracy that was at its highest intensity during the period from January 25 to February 11 2011 when determined activists took to the streets of Cairo and other major cities. The 2011 revolution was fuelled by a widespread sense of political, economic and social exclusion (especially among youth).

Nevertheless, Egypt has seen progress in its development agenda in recent decades. To highlight a few examples: average per capita income has increased significantly, child and maternal mortality have dropped considerably, and the coverage of basic utilities— such as safe drinking water and electricity – now reaches a high percentage of the population. Within the framework of South-South Cooperation (SSC), Egypt is also increasingly becoming a development provider. At the same time, it is widely recognized that further progress is required on the country's human development and human rights' agenda. Challenges include ensuring that economic growth translates into improved equity and poverty reduction; generating decent work opportunities, especially for youth and women; improving the quality of essential services (including health and education); accelerating progress on gender equality and women's empowerment , political participation, transparency and public accountability; addressing the country's high population growth rate; reducing pressure on natural resources; advancing on persistent health challenges such as Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, TB and non-communicable diseases; upgrading the performance of institutions; strengthening accountability, respect for human rights and combating corruption.

Due to the political and social unrest which followed the revolution, Egypt's economy has suffered considerably since 2011 resulting in a drastic impact on the tourism sector, a decrease in foreign investments and shrinking of foreign reserves. This impact on the economy has aggravated the already

existing imbalances and resulted in for example higher unemployment, especially amongst the young generation which together with the low participation of women in the labour market remains a major concern. In chapter 2a more detailed analysis is provided for each of the five priority areas.

Tracking progress towards the MDGs

The MDGs provide a good overview on the main development challenges of Egypt. Tracking Egypt's progress in achieving the MDGs was systematically carried out, through the preparation of national reports that were published in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010. These reports portray Egypt's progress in achieving each of the MDGs and their trend since 2000 and highlighted as well factors boosting and/or inhibiting progress. These reports helped provide guidance concerning the process of identifying priorities as well as future actions to ensure the achievement of the MDGs within target date.

The 2010 MDG's report indicates that Egypt remains on track to achieve most of the MDGs, but also highlights the significant gaps in income levels and living standards between different parts of Egypt and across the different segments of Egyptian society. The MDG report highlights that the most critical areas of deficit are poverty and hunger, unemployment, gender disparities, and access to improved sanitation facilities. It argues that Egypt's most challenging task over the next five years is to reduce the incidence of those living below the national poverty line¹. Unemployment is a critical challenge, especially amongst youth under the age of 30. Intensified efforts are needed to reach full and productive employment and gender equality in the area of female employment and access to labour markets.

With regards to gender disparities, despite reducing the gap in basic education enrolment, women's representation in political life continues to be low. Women are lagging considerably behind on issues pertaining to education, economic empowerment and political participation. Moreover, as noted above, female participation in the labour force has declined in the last few years, largely due to poor working conditions in the private sector including low wages, long working hours and poor transport systems. Sexual harassment and sexual assault continue to be major issues in Egypt's society.

Hepatitis B and C represents major health hazards and is considered among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in various parts of the country. HIV/AIDS rates are low, but there is a concentrated epidemic and rates are rising.

With regards to education, it is expected that Egypt will timely achieve universal primary education, for both genders, and would successfully reduce the illiteracy rate. The quality of education in Egypt still remains a challenge that needs to be addressed as well as expanding access to out of school children.

Child mortality and maternal mortality have witnessed considerable improvements and Egypt has already achieved the target for infant mortality and child mortality before 2015. Moreover, there has been a significant reduction in maternal mortality and although it is expected to reach the goal by 2015, some independent estimates are indicating that Egypt had already reached MDG 5 (The Lancet, April 2010).

¹ The incidence of poverty is the percentage of the population that lives below the poverty line. The food poverty line for the extremely poor is constructed by using the cost of a food bundle that is consistent with consumption of poor households and reaches minimum calorie requirements. The MDG target of eradicating extreme poverty at US\$1 has been adjusted to US\$1.25 to allow for inflation. The national poverty line is constructed by augmenting the food poverty line with an allowance for expenditure on essential non-food goods. In Egypt in 2008, a person who spent less than LE 1,648 per year is considered extremely poor and one that spent less than LE 2,223 is poor (lower poverty line). The upper poverty line is LE 2,801 per capita per year, with a slightly higher allowance for non-food goods. The extreme poverty measure is very close to US\$1.25 per day (MDG 1), whereas the upper poverty measure is very close to US\$2.5 per day. The equivalence is calculated at a purchasing power parity (ppp) exchange rate of US\$1=LE3.1 for 2008/2009.

Egypt also witnessed significant development in the last few years in the field of information and communication technology. The number of fixed line subscribers reached 13.28 per 100 inhabitants in November 2009 (declined to 9% in 2011), and the number of cell phone subscribers has risen to 70.06 per hundred people during the same reference period and to 81 by 2011. The number of Internet users has increased to reach 18.86% in 2009 (27.8 million or 34.3% in 2011).

The above points to the success of Egypt in reaching the MDGs. At the same time, challenges such as the wide ranging disparities that exist between the various parts of the country, especially Upper Egypt and rural areas, gender disparities, continued high levels of population growth and the need to achieve high and sustainable economic growth to reach levels that exceeds those observed before the successive global crises. Special attention will need to be given to enhance both youth and women opportunities and expand their level of participation, and the quality of various national data systems need to be enhanced to provide regular quality evidences and sex disaggregated data about the level of progress.

Egypt also faces a new set of development challenges that have emerged in recent years. These include: the negative impact of climate change and the associated risks this represents to large populations residing in vulnerable regions of the country (including the economically important and highly-populated Delta region); endemic Avian Human Influenza and its negative impact on livelihoods, especially amongst rural women; and increasing incidences of poverty, such as rising child malnutrition.

Even though Egypt has attained lower Middle-Income Country (MIC) status it continues to face a wide array of development challenges that should compel development partners, including the UN, to remain engaged in supporting national efforts that address these issues and, more broadly, to make advances on its human development agenda. It is however important to embrace strategies that empower people both in the area of democratic governance and on economic and social issues, to benefit the most vulnerable and marginalized and to increase linkages between development initiatives and the norms and standards of international human rights law. In addition, there is a need to use development cooperation more effectively and efficiently, in line with Paris, Accra and Busan principles on aid/development effectiveness.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacities in Egypt

A prominent comparative advantage of the UN is that the UN upholds the norms, standards and principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and statutory and customary international law and international treaties as well as the Millennium Declaration. The UN is the custodian of these instruments, advocates for their implementation, monitors adherence, and supports Governments in complying with their obligations. The UN stands for a principled, norm-based, constructive engagement. The following principles, amongst others, are fundamental to UN engagement: a human rights based approach, dignity, growth with equity, inclusiveness, accountability, transparency, anti-corruption and a focus on results.

The work of the UN in Egypt and the programme areas identified in this UNDAF have been shaped by the confidence that national partners have in the UN to respond quickly, flexibly and effectively to both on-going and emerging needs, and to operate in harmony with other stakeholders while remaining neutral and impartial. These advantages have been reinforced by the long-term presence of the UN in the country.

The UN in Egypt has supported national partners to undertake important normative and analytical work on priority development issues, the value of which is recognized by the Government and other development partners. This includes supporting the preparation of ten national human development reports, periodic reports on the status of children, periodic reports on status of women; the state of population report, the report 'Situation Analysis: Key Development Challenges facing Egypt'; as well as studies on child poverty, human trafficking, food security and nutrition, etc. In addition to strengthening national capacities at the individual and institutional levels, these studies have enriched the development debate in Egypt, informed public policies, provided evidence for programming, and resulted in important allocations of national and international resources. Likewise, UN support to poverty mapping at the national and governorate levels has guided the design, implementation, and monitoring of poverty programmes.

In order to address effectively key development challenges in Egypt, the UN will continue to work closely with Government, both at the central level and with increasing emphasis at the governorate level. At the same time, to ensure broad national ownership and sustainability of results, the UN is developing a more substantive partnership for dialogue and consultation with a wide variety of relevant national development partners from the public and non-public sectors (including the Parliament, civil society organisations, youth-led groups and associations, the private sector, foundations, academia, and the media), as well as Egypt's international development partners (bilateral, multilateral and foundations), both from the North and the South. This expanded engagement builds on the UN's demonstrated capacity to facilitate the participation of a wide array of national and international actors including through existing initiatives, such as the Development Partners' Group (which brings together 20 bilateral² and 19 multilateral organisations); multi-stakeholder platforms, such as the Food Security and Nutrition Policy Advisory Board; and strategic joint programmes on multi-sectoral issues, such as climate change, human trafficking, etc.

As in other middle income countries, the UN is expected to work less on direct programme implementation and increase its work in the areas of upstream policy advice, advocacy, and capacity development, drawing on its strong and varied country presence, healthy mix of international managers and highly-capable national professionals with local knowledge that is backed by regional and international expertise. Facilitating access to the UN's worldwide experience and knowledge is an important asset the UN brings to bear, as well as supporting Egypt in South-South Cooperation (SSC) – both in terms of brokering incoming SSC to address domestic needs and helping Egypt to expand its role as a provider of development services to other countries.

The UN will continue to undertake and promote the use of analytical work on priority development issues to enrich the development debate in Egypt, inform public policies, provide evidence for programming and policy making, and guide allocations of national and international resources.

The UN in Egypt has demonstrated a strong capacity to mobilize and facilitate interaction with national and international actors. Indeed, the role of the UN in supporting national development actors to bring together a wide variety of development partners from the public and non-public sectors (including NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, foundations, and academia) to engage on complex development issues has been highlighted as being particularly important, as exemplified by several on-going UN supported initiatives.

² If a country participates with more than one member in the DPG (for example the Japanese Embassy and JICA) this is counted as a single country. Similar for countries such as Germany, France, Australia, etcetera

Given that voluntary action is deeply embedded in Egyptian culture, the UN is committed to fostering volunteerism in its various forms, especially amongst youth, to build local capacities and achieve UNDAF objectives.

Finally, the UN has been called upon in Egypt to support both the Government and its international partners to make progress on the aid effectiveness agenda, as set forth in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness, which is explained in detail below. This work has been carried out within the framework of the Development Partners Group (DPG), which has been chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, with support from the UN Coordination Office in Egypt since January 2009.

UNDAF Preparation Process

Rigorous analytical work carried out by the UN, in consultation with government representatives, civil society organizations (CSOs), academics, thematic experts and international development partners, led in 2010 and early 2011, to the preparation of Egypt's UNDAF for its next programming cycle, which was to cover the period 2012-2016. The final draft of this document was ready to be signed in February 2011, when a series of events beginning on 25 January 2011 led the country on a path to greater democracy.

The analytical work carried out previous to January 2011 remains valid in many areas and especially the main findings of the 'Situation Analysis: Key Challenges Facing Egypt', which are reflected in the UNDAF, as well the results of the Mid-Term Review of the UNDAF 2007-2011 and a series of workshops and strategic planning exercises undertaken throughout 2010. However, new opportunities and challenges have arisen since January 2011 that need to be reflected in the UNDAF. From January 2011 to the end of 2012, the UN has continued to work in a coordinated manner implementing the projects and developing new projects/programmes. In parallel, and using the structure of the draft UNDAF, the UN has developed five transition priority strategies under the leadership of the UNDAF Priority Working Groups, which are co-chaired by two UN Agencies. These strategies were then used as the basis for the update of the UNDAF. To ensure full national ownership the MoPIC together with the line ministries and relevant national counterparts and international partners reviewed these strategies and comments/inputs reflected in the UNDAF accordingly.

The content and process of this UNDAF (2013-2017) have been shaped by three mutually-reinforcing and converging work streams:

1. Cairo Agenda for Action: A Mutual Strategy for Development Cooperation

The "Cairo Agenda for Action: A Mutual Strategy for Development Cooperation"³ (CAA)," takes into account the principles embodied in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness⁴ in the context of the specific development challenges facing Egypt as a "middle-income country" (MIC). In mid-2009, the Ministry of International Cooperation and the Development Partners Group, agreed to undertake the CAA. This decision was guided by two considerations. First, there was realization that Egypt has been experiencing a decline in external aid flows in recent years in spite of the fact that it still faces a rather formidable set of development challenges. Second, the recognition by both

³The Cairo Agenda for Action is available at www.un.org.eg.

⁴ These principles are: national ownership of development priorities and strategies; alignment of development cooperation to be consistent with these strategies and national systems; harmonization to improve coordination and simplify procedures; managing for results; and mutual accountability, whereby both the Government and its development partners are accountable for development results.

the Government and international development partners that steps are needed to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation in Egypt.

The CAA has four components:

- A Situation Analysis (SA) that highlights key development challenges facing Egypt over the next five to ten years;
- The identification of Egypt's top development priorities for which the Government seeks the cooperation of international development partners;
- The setting-up or strengthening of results-based management (RBM) arrangements in the lead ministry or council; and
- A plan of action on aid effectiveness

The UNDAF reflects the main findings of the "Situation Analysis: Key Challenges Facing Egypt," which is the first deliverable of the Cairo Agenda for Action. The Situation Analysis (SA) was prepared by a national taskforce comprising a core group of experienced advisers. This group eventually expanded to embrace more than eighty national experts from Government, civil society, academics and the private sector. The taskforce carefully reviewed a vast array of official documents as well as independent analyses of issues and challenges facing Egypt. It also attended more than twenty-five meetings with national and international development partners, including two full-day consultative meetings with approximately three hundred representatives from civil society, the private sector, academia and the media. Moreover, meetings were held with the Development Partners Group (DPG) and UN agencies to receive their comments on drafts of the Situation Analysis.

The overall framework for the Situation Analysis (SA) is sustainable development with three "pillars" selected to represent the intrinsic and interrelated elements of successful and sustained economic, social and political development, along with protection of the environment and natural resources. The first pillar covers the production and growth parameters of wellbeing, the second pillar provides a socio-political dimension of human rights, and the third pillar ensures protection of the environment. The SA summarizes and takes explicit account of Egypt's progress on the MDGs including its need for accelerated progress in the areas of poverty reduction (including types of poverty, such as increasing malnutrition) and gender equity. Throughout the document, attention is given to addressing disparities (gender, income and geographical) and paying special attention to vulnerable groups.

It was in this context that UN Heads of Agencies decided, to make use of the Situation Analysis as the analytical framework for the draft UNDAF, replacing the more typical Common Country Assessment (CCA) that, in the case of Egypt, was undertaken for the previous two UNDAF cycles. This decision resulted in considerable savings in transaction costs for both Government and the UN, aligned the UNDAF process with a nationally-driven multi-stakeholder assessment, and demonstrated respect for a nationally-owned analysis. Despite the new context after January 2011, Government representatives, the UN and international development partners believe that the Situation Analysis provides a good overview of the development challenges Egypt is facing. To complement the Situation Analysis with possible new opportunities, the UNDAF Priority Working Groups (PWGs) have complemented the analysis through the five priority strategies.

2. Mid-Term Review and Strategic Planning Exercises

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the UNDAF (2007-2011)⁵ analyzed the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the UNDAF towards Egypt's national priorities and *vis-à-vis* the wider framework of UN Reform, the General Assembly's Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR), and the development effectiveness paradigm as outlined in the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness (September 2009). MTR findings concluded that:

- The UNDAF was in line with the Millennium Declaration and internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, and national policies and strategies;
- The UN demonstrated its commitment towards the aid effectiveness and harmonization agenda by playing a catalytic role *vis-à-vis* the broader international development community in the country; and,
- The extent of inter-agency cooperation and harmonization at the programmatic and operational levels had significantly raised in comparison to the first UNDAF cycle (2001-2006), as demonstrated by the development of 17 joint programmes.

In addition, the UN Country Team (UNCT) was commended for its intellectual leadership, analytical competence, and capacity to provide robust technical advice and capacity development. At the same time; however, the MTR concluded that the UNDAF was very ambitious and lacked sufficient focus in its strategic intent.⁶

Three strategic planning exercises were undertaken in 2010. The first of these was a two-day retreat for UN Heads of Agencies and other senior staff in February in order to develop a common understanding of the key concepts and documents underpinning UN Reform and development effectiveness in general (including new CCA/UNDAF guidelines), and to reach an agreement on the next steps in the preparation of the UNDAF and its implementation.

The second event was preceded by a survey on the UN's comparative advantage and capacities for UN staff and national and international partners, along with a SWOT analysis carried out by UN Agencies. The results of these exercises were fed into a two-day Strategic Prioritization Retreat held in September. Participants identified priority programme areas for the next UNDAF, bearing in mind the findings of the Situation Analysis, reflections of the comparative advantages and capacities of the UN in Egypt, the alignment of possible areas for UN work with other development partners, and other issues raised in the February orientation retreat. Other filters used in identifying priority programme areas included the experience with the ongoing UNDAF, regional priorities identified by the Regional UN Development Group (R/UNDG), Egypt's status as a MIC, and its progress on the MDGs.

After the January 2011 revolution, an extra filter was provided to ensure that new opportunities would be taken into consideration. As a result, the filtering exercise can be represented by the following diagram:

⁵ The UNDAF 2007-2011 has been extended to 30 June 2013.

⁶ The MTR concluded that the encompassing nature of the UNDAF, with five UNDAF Outcomes, 23 Country Programme Outcomes, and 103 Country Programme Outputs, made it hard to focus and manage, and rendered the UNDAF implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes lengthy, difficult to manage, and partially inefficient.

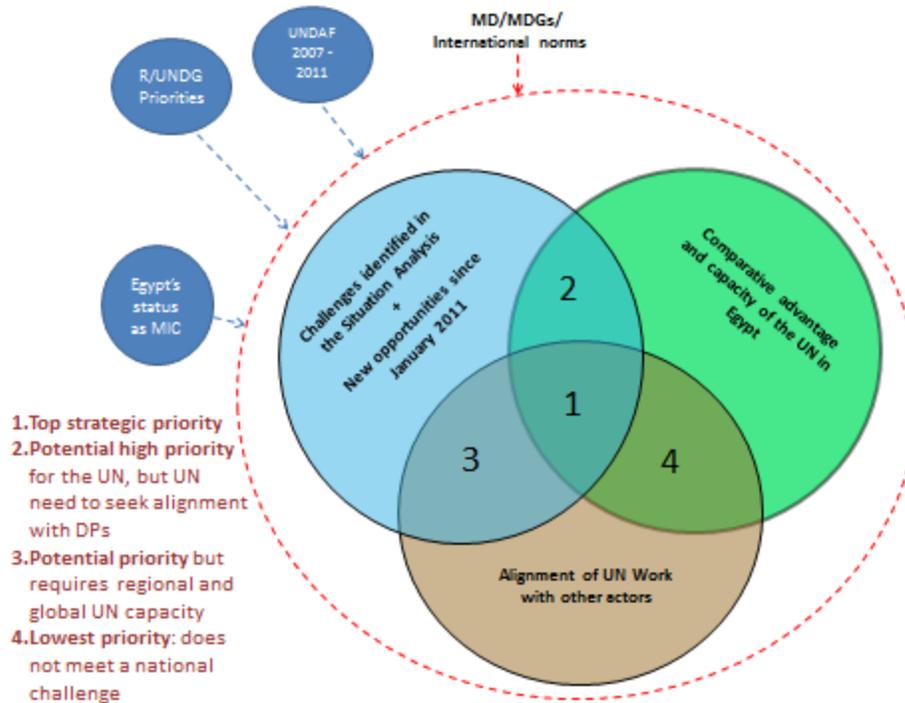


Figure 1: Selection of UNDAF Priority Programme Areas using 'filters'

Following this retreat UNDAF PWGs were set up for each priority area, comprised of senior staff from UN agencies and Government line ministries, to work on formulating the UNDAF outcomes, indicators and other aspects of the UNDAF results matrices.

The third event was a workshop conducted with senior staff to refine and align the preliminary set of outcomes with the five UNDAF programming principles (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development). Subsequently, the PWGs met to formulate and finalize outcomes, identify corresponding results indicators, and prepare a draft of the narrative for each area.

3. Analytical work and consultations with national partners undertaken since January 2011

Acknowledging that each transition towards greater democracy is a unique process which must respond to the aspirations of its people, the UN organized several events in Egypt and the Arab region to share experiences from other countries that went through a transition. Across many transitions similar questions have arisen on how to manage the pace of change, broaden political participation, determine economic models, and tackle inequalities. These gatherings offered an opportunity to hear first-hand from people who have been prominent in transitions in their own countries elsewhere and gain insights from their experience. The UN facilitated the sharing of experiences of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America which have undergone transitions in recent years to enrich on-going debates on democracy and development in Egypt. These gatherings provided a good opportunity to have South-South experience sharing. The best practices and lessons learned have been taken into consideration while updating the current UNDAF.

A number of new opportunities and challenges that arose since January 2011 have been reflected in this new UNDAF. A series of consultations with national partners carried out during 2011 and 2012 by the

five UNDAF PWGs resulted in an updated situation analysis where relevant areas for reformulation of the UNDAF outcomes were identified.

UNDAF Programme Direction and Priorities

Based on the previously described analyses and the consultative process, five priority programme areas were identified for the UNDAF in line with the development needs of Egypt. They are:

- Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity;
- Quality Basic Services;
- Democratic Governance;
- Food Security and Nutrition;
- Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management.

In keeping with its sustainable development and equity orientation, these priority programme areas address gender⁷, socio-economic and geographical disparities and pay special attention to a range of vulnerable groups. This is consistent with the theme for the UNDAF 2013-2017 **“Achieving MDGs⁺ with Inclusive Growth, Freedom, Social Justice and Dignity,”** which conveys that the over-arching aim of this UNDAF is to support Egypt’s accelerated progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also reflects that the development programmes carried out under this UNDAF will contribute to inclusive development and a more equitable society that translates into positive impacts on people’s lives.

As outlined in the results matrix, the strategic focus of this UNDAF is maintained at the outcome level, with outputs being developed and articulated in agency country programme documents. There are twenty-three UNDAF outcomes, each involving the contribution from at least two UN agencies. These indicate specific, expected results in terms of institutional performance and human behaviour (individual or social change). While the number of outcomes is similar to the previous UNDAF, the outcomes in the UNDAF 2013-2017 are strongly focused on strategic results rather than ‘activities’. For each, performance indicators have been selected to reinforce the strategic intent of the UNDAF, guide programme design and facilitate monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, UN agencies have highlighted their expected contributions for each outcome.

Assumptions and Risks

A number of risks could affect the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes. Egypt is undergoing a historic political change since the revolution. Periods of transitions are characterized by considerable uncertainty which could impact upon the attainment of the UNDAF outcomes.

The prevalence of a peaceful operating environment encourages new roles and responsibilities for civil society that complement state and private sector action. This environment is essential for development⁸ and in achieving the objectives set forth in this UNDAF.

External shocks, such as the current global financial and economic crisis is affecting developed economies and is starting to have an impact in terms of diminishing resources for international development provided by donors. It is important that the international community remains engaged in Egypt, despite its graduation into the ranks of a middle-income country and even more because of the

⁷ Gender mainstreaming is the adopted approach for this UNDAF. Beyond issues of presence and participation, this involves: issues of power relations and asymmetries; access to resources, services and entitlements; exclusions, vulnerability and marginalization; and material and ideological dimensions.

⁸ As suggested in the Egypt Human Development Report 2008 ‘Egypt’s Social Contract: the Role of Civil Society’.

impact of the global financial and economic crisis on the Egyptian economy, which has further exacerbated as a result of the transitional period the country is experiencing. In this regard, international development partners are encouraged to take full account of the considerable development challenges facing Egypt, as their engagement in this historical transition to greater democracy will be crucial.

The threat of further rising commodity prices and particularly that of increased food prices should also be considered as a risk that would put the food security of millions of Egyptians at risk, especially those living under, or just above, the poverty line.

Implementation of the UNDAF will be dependent on the availability of resources. To cover the funding gap, given the limited core funds available to UN agencies in middle-income countries, fundraising will be undertaken by the Resident Coordinator and UN agencies. In this regard, the support of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation is invaluable in encouraging key international development partners to co-fund similar joint programmes, and helping mobilize domestic resources, both from Government budgets and Egypt's well-endowed private sector. Resources would be used for high-priority joint initiatives, as is the case with a number of initiatives currently underway. In addition, since UNDAF priority areas and regional priorities identified by the R/UNDG are strongly aligned, efforts by the R/UNDG to mobilize resources that support national initiatives will be highly beneficial.

Finally, other risks relate to the technical and managerial capacities of the public sector, which requires improvement. Although a full transformation of the public administration is unlikely to be seen during the UNDAF period, it is assumed that promising steps are being taken by Government, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Egypt's public administration. In this regard, the contributions of international development partners towards initiatives such as strengthening national capacity for results-based management (the third deliverable of the Cairo Agenda for Action) are important and need to be reinforced.

Section 2 – UNDAF Results

Taking into account the Situation Analysis and the participatory process described in Section 1, five UNDAF priority programme areas and 23 specific outcomes have been identified and are summarized in Annex 2. Additionally, a comprehensive mapping of all UNDAF outcomes has been completed to provide a detailed breakdown of their coherence with, and consistency to, Egypt’s progress on the MDGs. This includes national development challenges described in the SA, and regional development priorities identified by R/UNDG. In keeping with the aim of the UN to support inclusive development and a more equitable society, these outcomes also reflect the UNDAF’s emphasis of reducing gender, income and geographical disparities, and addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups⁹. In this context, this section highlights specific results and related UN agency contributions for each priority area, which have been influenced by their alignment with other development actors and the UN’s comparative advantage and capacity.

Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity

UNDAF Outcome 1.1: Government is operating with efficient and adequately resourced mechanisms of awareness creation, equitable targeting, delivering and monitoring of social protection services and access to adequate and affordable housing, for children, young people, rural women, elderly and other vulnerable groups.

UNDAF Outcome 1.2: Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in financial and non-financial services supporting Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE).

UNDAF Outcome 1.3: Strengthened private sector businesses in tourism, agro-industries, and other key pro-poor sectors are able to address gender, equity and environmental sustainability

UNDAF Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.

Link with the MDGs, Millennium Declaration, and Other Treaties Relevant for the UN

UN action in this UNDAF priority programme area will contribute to five MDGs (1, 3, 6, 7 and 8). The priority area is also relevant to three other UN treaties: 1951 Convention relating to refugees and the 1967 Protocol; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; 1969 (then) Organization of African Unity Convention and Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Convention on the Rights of the Child and finally, Egypt’s commitments under international legal instruments including, *inter alia*, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations (including #108, #110 and #118, which were accepted by the Government of Egypt); the ILO Conventions on Employment Policy, Vocational Guidance and Training and Employment Security and related recommendations, as well as the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) Declaration of commitment to HIV.

Link with National Priorities

The four outcomes identified in this priority programme area “Poverty Alleviation through pro-poor Growth and Equity” were influenced by the three development challenges outlined in the Situation Analysis. The most significant concerns under Pillar 1 (Sustainable and Inclusive Growth) were related to:

⁹ This term is used generically, and unless otherwise specified, will be used to represent the following: the poor; women; children, young people (including adolescents); the elderly; persons with disabilities; persons living with Hepatitis C, tuberculosis, HIV and other life threatening communicable or non-communicable diseases; persons living in deprived or environmentally at risk areas and refugees, migrants and asylum seekers.

macro policy and stability, which have direct impacts on the poor in terms of inflation; allocation of subsidies, and budget expenditure on public goods. Pillars 2 and 3 identified other issues that have direct and indirect impacts on the lives of the poor, which are also addressed including demography, youth, education system reform, food security and urban planning.

In keeping with the human rights framework, the outcomes were drafted to respond to challenges posed in the Situational Analysis focusing on “strengthening protection, and respect and fulfilment for Human Rights in line with Egypt’s Human Rights commitments.” They also reflect the SA’s special focus on vulnerable groups (women, children, people with disabilities, refugees, the elderly, people affected by HIV), as well as the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Egypt. The latter is noted particularly in Outcome 1.4 whereby well-managed migration can be linked to alleviating local employment pressure and promoting socio-economic development.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacity

The UN’s capacity to pool technical and financial resources and expertise and to “deliver as one” optimizes the use of resources and benefits the country as a whole since the multidimensional aspects of poverty reduction are addressed from different perspectives. There is also the comparative advantage of working at both national and local levels, on all dimensions of poverty, and in the areas of gender responsive, pro-poor public policy and social change.

Cross-cutting Issues

The interrelationship of cross-cutting issues such as gender, capacity building, environmental sustainability and youth were taken into account in the causal analysis of this priority programme area and in the formulation its UNDAF outcomes. These cross-cutting issues appear in a more specific manner such as ensuring women and vulnerable group safety in improved urban settings; increasing employability for women, their access and control over resources; or ensuring that youth and vulnerable groups have better access to employment services and skill development opportunities. UNDAF outcomes have a multiple focus: a) the supply side orientation supports institutional strengthening, and b) the demand side orientation emphasizes giving attention to women’s empowerment and access to productive resources such as employment and entrepreneurship.

Alignment with Other Actors

In addressing this priority programme area, UN collective action takes into account World Bank efforts in enhancing access to finance for micro and small enterprises. This also includes supporting job readiness and placement for marginalized youth and bolstering the European Union’s development assistance to reform the technical and vocational education and training system (TVET), as well as providing sector policy support in education, health, rural and social development. Also the African Bank for Development supports several initiatives in this field. Additionally, UN initiatives are complementary to Canada’s Strategy which emphasizes “sustainable growth with a renewed focus on private sector development” and Italy’s work in poverty alleviation that includes support for the legal rights of children, girls and women, and the technical and financial support to Egyptian SMEs.

Anticipated Results

The overall anticipated result of the UN’s contributions to these four outcomes is clearly focused on the demand (institutional capacity of Government agencies and the private sector) and supply sides (capacity of youth, women and other vulnerable groups and their improved quality of life) of poverty alleviation. They place emphasis on social protection policies, micro and small businesses MSEs, increased employment by facilitating the creation of more decent jobs by effectively referring students

and job-seekers to employment opportunities, by enhancing education and training in line with labour market requirements and international standards creating a proper skilled labour force, as well as facilitated access to work opportunities abroad, and helping create a more skilled labour force, with a focus on young people and women. Child poverty and its multidimensional aspects (going beyond the income aspects, including health, education, socialization, housing, community participation etc.) that also affect migrant, refugee and asylum-seekers' children not integrated in the host communities will be addressed.

Agency Contributions to Outcome Results

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Government is operating with efficient and adequately resourced mechanisms of awareness creation, equitable targeting, delivering and monitoring of social protection services and access to adequate and affordable housing for children, young people, rural women, elderly and other vulnerable groups.	Outcome 1.2: Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in financial and non-financial services supporting Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).	Outcome 1.3: Strengthened private sector businesses in tourism, agro-industries, and other key pro-poor sectors are able to address gender, equity and environmental sustainability	Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.
Anticipated Results	<i>Increased number and quality of social services.</i>	<i>Increased job creation through more sustainable and competitive SMEs.</i>	<i>More predictable income of MSEs that are integrated in bigger value chains and increased number of sustained jobs for their employees.</i>	<i>Increased decent work options and employability of youth and women.</i>
UN Agencies Contributions				
ILO	Support awareness creation, and provide research, legal and policy advice on social protection and capacity building of social partners in the social protection area.	Provide policy advice to central and local governments on BDS: financial and non-financial services and capacity building of social partners in the area of enterprise development.	Conduct training of BDS providers (trainers, coaches) on , entrepreneurial skills development, VCD, business startup, business growth agribusiness , and research. Support awareness raising and capacity building on working conditions and Occupational Safety and Health.	Support the Government and social partners to implement the National Action Plan for Youth Employment. Provide support to the concerned policy makers, social partners and training providers to improve skills development for formal and informal economies including at the workplace (modern and informal apprenticeship), development of employable skills for PWD and other vulnerable groups, skills development for sectors in high demand (green jobs). Support labour market intermediation services, public and private on job placement and career guidance.

<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Provide capacity development to MoISA to access best practice models of social protection and to monitor and document the results of the Conditional Cash transfer pilot and other possible applicable models</p> <p>Facilitate learning about CCT models and scaling up methodologies, and continue to support training and capacity development of - MoISA staff in improving social services infrastructure and business development plans</p>	<p>Work with SFD in providing and upgrading financial and non-financial services provided to MSMEs, and introducing innovative services in the areas of micro insurance, micro leasing and Islamic finance products.</p> <p>Help expand access to financial and non-financial services to the bottom of the pyramid enterprises.</p> <p>Improve monitoring and evaluation capacities to produce gender segregated data and supporting the documentation and automation processes at SFD.</p> <p>Create linkages with non-bank financial regulatory bodies and agencies and broker linkages with stakeholders at the national level to build capacities of the single Financial Regulator and support its training and policy advocacy functions.</p>	<p>Work with Ministry of Investment to promote contribution by the private sector to reduce poverty and enhance job creation.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance from regional networks on Inclusive Market Developments in Eastern Europe and Africa to analyze the value chains and introduce SMEs input and contributions to value chains.</p> <p>Document in a national report and advocate for the development of an enabling private sector environment to generate jobs by working with chambers of commerce and the Industrial Modernization Centre</p>	<p>Support job creation for youth and government efforts to provide skills to youth that help them join the job market.</p> <p>Support implementation of the national IT and innovation strategy.</p> <p>Serve as a knowledge broker to facilitate information exchange, innovations and good practices in the ICT for development field and provide technical assistance to the Ministries of IT and Communication and Administrative Development to adopt and develop innovative initiatives.</p>
<p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>Support the Government in enhancing social and economic protection for women in rural and informal settlements through a productive asset transfer mechanism as well as a village saving and loans association mechanism</p>	<p>Support the Government in encouraging women and young graduates to engage in entrepreneurship and small business development; providing training to young women and graduates that enhance their competitiveness in meeting the actual needs of the labour market, and increase access to information on available labour market opportunities.</p>	<p>Provide support for institutional and legal frameworks in Egypt that are increasingly supportive of women's economic empowerment and working women's rights.</p> <p>Promote gender equity in the workplace by scaling-up implementation of the gender equity seal (GES) in the Salheya area. Support institutionalizing the GES as well as the Women's Empowerment principles and using the gender gap assessment tool as the gender auditing tool for private and public firms at the national level in Egypt.</p> <p>Monitor and track GES certification at the national level.</p>	<p>Provide institutional and legal framework support that enhances social protection for women in the informal sector and create support services to help women balance work and family responsibilities.</p> <p>Work to create a strategy and insurance policy (possibly including an insurance fund) for small and micro-loans that support female entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Provide technical support in tackling problems faced by female domestic workers.</p>

UN HABITAT	Support the Government of Egypt in the preparation of a National Housing Strategy; revisit the legal and institutional frameworks for the land and housing sector, as well as policies to ensure private sector participation; secure a variety of housing options and enhance access opportunities; explore mechanisms for housing delivery programmes with labour intensive approach; provide strategic advise on the provision of affordable housing and the housing rental market, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable families; enhance access to affordable housing finance and subsidy schemes for the poorest and most vulnerable families.	Support inclusive, balanced and sustainable city development plans and land use distribution patterns, as well as provide adequate access and infrastructure to private sector and MSEs, building on the experience at the central and local government.	Support inclusive and sustainable urban and peri-urban development plans that incorporate and promote agro-business, tourism and manufacturing opportunities in a coordinated way to reduce poverty and improve quality of life, building on several years experience at the central and local government levels in Egypt.	Support inclusive, balanced and sustainable city development plans and land use distribution patterns; provide adequate access to decent employment opportunities especially for women and youth, building on experience at the central and local planning levels. Implement land readjustment mechanisms in order to create better open spaces and allocate space for community infrastructure. Realize pilot interventions applying community-contracting mechanisms.
WHO	Assist GoE in reforming social health insurance and improving health care financing particularly for the poor and those living in underprivileged areas.	Assist GoE in the expansion of community based initiatives. Empowering poor communities in needs assessment, priority setting, and local decision making with the aim of improving socioeconomic status including health, gender and household income.		Expand community based initiatives to empower the poor through youth training in livelihood skill development and helping them to improve their health, nutrition, income and, socioeconomic status. Support job creation opportunities at the local level.
IFAD		Provide financial and non-financial services to help create employment opportunities and overcome poverty in rural Egypt, targeting the poorest communities including female-headed households and unemployed youth.	Promote the development of private sector and SMEs in agribusiness. Support the development of improved practices in agriculture, irrigation and other related pro-poor sectors. Support the establishment of marketing associations and NGOs for marketing enhancement.	support capacity building programs for smallholders in rural areas so as to improve employment opportunities and increase income generations
IOM	Support awareness creation on the need to integrate migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in local communities and,	Support Government efforts to mainstream migration into poverty reduction strategies and help relevant authorities, civil society		Develop national capacities to analyze and respond to international labour market demand. Establish referral systems to

	<p>particularly, to incorporation their needs into central and local planning processes and poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>Strengthen the government's capacity to deliver services to children and mothers related to education, health and environmental health so as to tackle multidimensional child poverty.</p>	<p>organizations and migrants to channel remittances, as well as social, financial and human capital associated with their return, towards MSE establishment and other productive ends.</p>		<p>link students and job-seekers to employment opportunities within governmental entities.</p> <p>Support Government efforts to implement regular labour migration schemes and promote productive return.</p> <p>Continue to promote positive alternatives to irregular migration amongst Egyptian youth in communities with high migration pressure, and enhance education and training opportunities to increase the employability of youth in Egypt and abroad.</p>
UNAIDS	<p>Support the Government to finalize, cost and operationalize the national strategic plan.</p> <p>Advocate for roles of various government and civil society sectors.</p>			<p>Improve economic opportunities for PLHIV and build skills of vulnerable individuals to ensure they have alternative options to reduce their vulnerabilities.</p>
UNCTAD	<p>Provide technical support and capacity-building in sustainable and efficient management of public debt.</p>	<p>Provide policy advice to the Government on ICT and its applications to promote e-business, including MSEs, as well as e-government, ICT-related trade and investment policies, and ICT-related technological innovation, and building on the recent ICT Policy Review.</p>		
UNICEF	<p>Support research on effective social protection policies, focusing on families with children, including simulation of the impact and cost of different policy alternatives.</p> <p>Support strengthening of institutional capacity to monitor and evaluate the delivery and impact of social protection schemes, ensuring social protection measures are child friendly.</p> <p>Support research and data production on child poverty and disparities, to provide solid evidence for policy</p>			<p>Support building employability skills amongst young people to address demands of the job market.</p> <p>Support development and implementation of career guidance for young people.</p>

	making formulation.			
UNIDO		Work with policymakers and the private sector to promote the development of export consortia and MSE clusters. Provide technical assistance to support creative industries' productivity and competitiveness.	<p>Develop competitive manufacturing capabilities; promote conformity with market requirements and connectivity to markets.</p> <p>Promote and facilitate linkages between businesses (B2B), as well as between firms and institutions in targeted sectors.</p> <p>Foster implementation of socially and environmentally responsible business practices.</p> <p>Facilitate, in partnership with IMC, development of the creative industries craft sector through productive activities in local communities.</p>	
WFP	Support Geographical Information Systems (GIS) activities in Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) to enhance targeting criteria used by the GoE.			Enhance skills of vulnerable populations, namely youth and women, through Food for Training and Food for Work Projects according to job market needs.
FAO	Provide technical support on effective approaches to implement gender mainstreaming in agriculturally-related programmes.			
IAEA				Provide assistance and facilitate the training of nationals, including youth and women, in the areas of nuclear medicine and radiotherapy, QC/QA of radiopharmaceutical, nuclear power development for electricity generation, water resources management, uranium exploration, radioactive waste management, and other nuclear applications for social-development.
ITU				Work with MCIT and NTRA on utilization of Regional Initiatives for Broadband, Open Source, and Digital Content, including

				development of policies, guidelines and capacity building activities.
UNFPA	Support the elaboration and dissemination of evidence-based information and data on vulnerable populations, specifically young people and rural women, for programming and policy making purposes.			
UNWTO			<p>Application of UNWTO ST-EP methodology (Sustainable Tourism - Eliminating Poverty) for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment of the poor in tourism enterprises; 2. Supply of goods and services to tourism enterprises by the poor or by enterprises employing the poor; 3. Direct sales of goods and services to visitors by the poor (informal economy); 4. Establishment and running of tourism enterprises by the poor (micro, small and medium sized enterprises), or community based enterprises (formal economy). <p>Investment in infrastructure stimulated by tourism also benefiting the poor in the locality, directly or through support to other sectors.</p>	Provide support to tourism policy makers, social partners and training providers to improve skills development for formal and informal local economies, development of employable skills for poor and vulnerable groups, skills development for sectors in high demand related to tourism.

Quality Basic Services

UNDAF Outcome 2.1: Vulnerable mothers and children under 5 have increased access to continuous & integrated primary health care (PHC) services, particularly perinatal care (PC) and nutritional services.

UNDAF Outcome 2.2: Women of reproductive age, men and young people have increased access to quality Family Planning/Reproductive Health services.

UNDAF Outcome 2.3: The health system is strengthened to improve the health literacy¹⁰ of vulnerable populations (*particularly on proper feeding practices, birth spacing and Family Planning, prevention of Communicable Diseases (CDs) and Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)*).

UNDAF Outcome 2.4: Vulnerable populations have improved access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for Viral Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.

¹⁰ The capacity to obtain, interpret and understand basic health information and services and the willingness and competence to use such information and services to enhance health.

UNDAF Outcome 2.5: National health system is strengthened for preparedness and response to public health emergencies with special focus on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in accordance with International Health Regulations (IHR 2005).

UNDAF Outcome 2.6: Children in Egypt aged 4-5 have more access to inclusive quality pre-primary education.

UNDAF Outcome 2.7: Children in Egypt aged 6 – 14 have more access to, and complete, quality basic education (formal and non-formal), with a special focus on vulnerable groups and gender equality.

Link with the MDGs, Millennium Declaration, possible other treaties relevant for the UN

This UNDAF priority programme area is guided by the Millennium Declaration with particular emphasis on the values and principles of equity, equality, and protecting the vulnerable. The proposed outcomes directly contribute to national and global efforts to achieve seven MDGs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7). UN action on the Quality Basic Services outcomes also contribute to Egypt's efforts in fulfilling basic human rights as per international conventions, treaties and global initiatives that have been endorsed by the Government. These outcomes are aligned with: CEDAW, CRC, World Fit for Children, Education For All (except goal 4 on Adult Literacy), the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ICPD, UNGASS Declaration of commitment to HIV, the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on Health of Migrants (2008), the Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health launched by the UN in September 2010, and the recent Child Survival Call to Action - A promise Renewed¹¹ for ending preventable child deaths, launched in 2012.

Link with National Priorities

The outcomes in this priority area will address key national challenges identified under Pillar II of the Situation Analysis relating to socio-political rights. These challenges include: Egypt's demographic transition with a marked youth bulge and coupled with the slow reduction of the population growth rate; child deprivation and regional disparities; vulnerable populations' poor access to maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) continuum of care and HIV prevention interventions; increasing child malnutrition; on-going transmission of viral hepatitis C and HIV; needed system support to combat TB; lack of a prevention strategy in the face of potential public health emergencies (especially H5N1, H1N1); inadequate health knowledge compounded by high levels of risk behaviour; equal opportunity for pre-school education, and access to quality basic education.

The proposed UNDAF outcomes have been framed to specifically address national development challenges in health, reproductive health/family planning, and basic education while also responding to the Government of Egypt specific request for development assistance in these areas. They are also consistent with various national policies and strategies such as the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, National Population and Family Planning Strategy, Health Sector Reform, National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS, National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education Reform, National Strategic Plan on Prevention and Control of Blood-borne Viral Hepatitis, the National Strategic Plan on Crisis Management, and the recent MoHP renewed commitment to ending preventable child deaths.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacity

In the health and education service sectors, UN agencies in Egypt have extensive experience in advocacy, policy planning, generating and strengthening strategic information programme management, system strengthening, capacity development and providing technical support with various

¹¹ The Child Survival Call to Action - A Promise Renewed is a global initiative that was launched in June 2012 in Washington DC. The GoE signed a Pledge to fulfil the Promise. For more details see (www.apromiserenewed.org)

line ministries: Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education (MoE), and Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs (MISA). Additionally, the UN's collective expertise covers a wide range of areas. For example, in the fields of Primary Health Care (PHC) and young child survival and development, there are strong skills and experience in continuum of care and community based initiatives, community and behaviour change for improving overall practices, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Expanded programme on Immunization (EPI), Integrated Management of Childhood Health (IMCI), school feeding and food supplementation programs. In terms of maternal and women's health competencies, there is also extensive UN experience in safe motherhood, perinatal care, family planning and reproductive health interventions as well as health promotion, and targeted initiatives on combating communicable and non-communicable diseases, addressing emerging epidemics (H5N1, H1N1), and supporting national TB and HIV/AIDS programming.

The UN is also skilled in addressing integrated early childhood development, inclusive education, child friendly schools, promotion of community based education initiatives, school national accreditation and quality assurance, gender based violence including female genital cutting/mutilation, and HIV among most-at-risk young people. Finally, the UN is well-placed to support its national partners to assist those who are currently known to fall outside existing safety nets, such as migrants and refugees, leaving them highly vulnerable to HIV and other infectious diseases.

Cross-cutting Issues

Issues such as gender, capacity building, environmental sustainability and youth were other considerations taken into account in the causal analysis of this priority programme area and in formulating its UNDAF outcomes. For example, the causal analysis highlighted the gender dimension in inequality of access to health care and noted that the response of the health system be modified accordingly. Therefore, these outcomes take into account that health system improvement must move beyond providing more facilities, drugs, and staff to include reorganization and reorientation that promotes access and client focus, and accepts women's roles as providers and promoters of preventive, as well as curative health care in the household and the community. A focus on young people and adolescents is referenced in Outcomes 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 as along with improving strategic information generation, analysis and use.

Alignment with Other Actors

Priority areas align with national reform plans in the education and health sectors and support and complement the GoE efforts and other donor partners. This is particularly true in the areas of early childhood development, basic education, and elimination of disparities that have been identified by both MoE and MoHP as challenges. Coordination of efforts is ensured through regular meetings with concerned government counterparts and the Development Partners Group (DPG).

There is also coherence with other Government stakeholders interested in basic services such as MoLD, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), National Population Council, (NPC), National Council for Women (NCW), and Ministry of Interior (MoI), as well as national CSOs who have a key role to play in supporting sub-national and community-based initiatives. Multilateral and bilateral donor agencies with an interest in the health, population and education sectors have major roles to play in providing financial and technical support to the government. Additionally UN agencies will continue working with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Diseases to maximize benefits and rationalize resources for Egypt.

Anticipated Result

The anticipated overall result of the UN's contributions to these seven outcomes is equitable access to basic health services, reproductive health and family planning, and quality basic education, especially for vulnerable groups.

Agency Contributions to Outcome Results

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 2.1 Vulnerable mothers and children under 5 have increased access to continuous and integrated primary health care (PHC) services, particularly perinatal care (PC) and nutritional services.	Outcome 2.2: Women, men and young people have increased access to quality FP/RH services.	Outcome 2.3 The health system is strengthened to improve the health literacy of vulnerable populations (particularly on proper feeding practices, birth spacing and Family Planning, prevention of Communicable Diseases (CDs) and Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs).	Outcome 2.4: Vulnerable populations have improved access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.
Anticipated Results	<i>Improved child survival and development amongst under 5 boys and girls.</i>	<i>Reduced fertility and incidence of gender-based violence (GBV).</i>	<i>Adequate health related knowledge and improved behaviour towards major health problems in Egypt.</i>	<i>Equitable, accessible and improved quality services for people living with, or affected by Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.</i>
UN Agencies Contributions				
UNHCR	<p>Advocate for the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and migrant populations into integrated primary health care and allow refugee women and children to benefit from community-based initiatives and prevention activities.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of UNHCR's partners to deliver integrated comprehensive maternal and child care services.</p>	<p>Advocate to the MoH to provide refugee and migrant women and men with access to the family health model as it expands in coverage and scope.</p> <p>Scale up efforts to address gender-based violence amongst refugee and migrant communities and provide victims with support.</p>	<p>Support refugee communities through a network of outreach workers and community-based organisations, and provide culturally-tailored and translated IEC materials.</p> <p>Continue to assist refugees and asylum seekers to improve their capacities and comprehension through training and self-reliance activities.</p> <p>Support the MoH and other development actors to identify priority issues and barriers that impact health literacy and uptake/access of services.</p>	<p>Continue to work with national programmes, coordination mechanisms and partners to ensure refugee and asylum seekers have adequate and unhindered access to prevention, care and support.</p> <p>Increase advocacy efforts with the GoE to further reduce stigma and abandon restrictive and discriminating policies and legislations with regards to HIV.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Contribute to the capacity development and system strengthening of the MoHP in the areas of perinatal care, referral support, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Micro-Nutrient (MN) deficiencies, and community-based health and nutrition initiatives.</p> <p>Support the strengthening of</p>		<p>Strengthen the MoHP capacity and systems to plan and institutionalize Health Promotion strategy to address child health and nutrition issues.</p> <p>Support community outreach networks (through strengthening the MoHP CHWs' systems)</p>	<p>Work to address HIV prevention amongst young people, particularly the most-at-risk, and on enhancing comprehensive care, support and treatment for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS (including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission).</p>

	<p>community nutrition services including Micro-Nutrient (MN) deficiencies through existing health structures</p> <p>Support WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) interventions in disparity areas as complementary element to child survival</p> <p>Support data gathering and interventions related to the emerging child health and nutrition needs in urban/slum areas</p>			
WHO	<p>Contribute to streamlining new protocols and systems within the framework of health sector reform.</p> <p>Improve access to quality PHC services for vulnerable groups through capacity building for health staff.</p> <p>Ensure norms and standards for delivery of MCH services are in place and expand community based initiatives in partnership with other UN agencies and national stakeholders/civil society.</p>	<p>Support MoH and ensure the integration of FP/RH into the family health model.</p>	<p>Support MoH in developing, institutionalizing and pilot testing a health promotion strategy that encompasses intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral collaboration in identified priority areas.</p>	<p>Take the lead in providing technical support to the MoH in interventions addressing prevention and control of Hepatitis C, TB and other emerging diseases.</p>
IOM	<p>Develop the capacity of governmental and non-governmental healthcare practitioners to provide quality 'migrant-friendly' healthcare services, including maternal and child healthcare services, with a focus on reproductive health and nutrition-related diagnosis, treatment and care.</p> <p>Deliver healthcare and socio-economic assistance to improve migrants' well-being.</p> <p>Train community health volunteers within migrant communities to act as advocates for vulnerable migrants in accessing PHC services</p>	<p>Work with governmental and non-governmental partners to provide migrants (including stranded migrants) with maternal and child healthcare services-with a focus on reproductive health, family planning and nutrition-related diagnosis, treatment and care</p>	<p>Continue to pilot and expand community outreach, social mobilization and awareness raising strategies to impart important health-related messages amongst migrant families residing in Greater Cairo, and raise their awareness on available services.</p>	<p>Continue to work with the MoH, UNHCR and civil society partners to improve refugees 'and migrants' access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for HIV, TB and other communicable diseases</p>

UNAIDS	Ensure that prevention of mother to child transmission is mainstreamed in antenatal care services.		Support MoH coordination in developing, institutionalizing and pilot testing a national communication strategy based on the National strategic plan for HIV.	Lead and coordinate the provision of technical support for HIV/AIDS interventions through UNAIDS co-sponsors and a single joint programme of support.
UNFPA	Promote advocacy for prenatal, natal and post natal care	Assist the MoHP, NCW, MoSS, NPC and other concerned NGOs in achieving the national population goals regarding population growth with a focus on enhanced demand and supply for quality RH/FP services reducing unmet needs for FP and reducing/eliminating GBV, including FGM/C – Assist MOHP in improving maternal health and reducing disparities in MM.	Support MOHP in improving RH counselling. Empower communities by facilitating different knowledge sharing platforms in RH Integrated RH messages in adolescents health campaigns conducted by government and CSOs	Support the National AIDS Programme in providing quality voluntary counselling and testing services to “most at risk” Populations and work with civil society to provide a range of services to vulnerable women for HIV prevention. Support YPEER Network and MoHP to provide HIV and AIDS information to young people in selected governorates.
UN WOMEN		Support the integration of FP/RH into the family health model. Support the MoH in developing relevant messages and referral services as part of the ministry’s community outreach programmes. Provide support in developing a National Strategy for Women and Children’s Health.		Assist in operationalizing the HIV/AIDS Action Framework and its operational plan on “Addressing Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV.”
WFP	Contribute to food supplementation and nutrition services at both national and sub-national levels.		Support MoH in developing, institutionalizing and pilot testing a health promotion strategy that encompasses intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral collaboration in identified priority areas.	
UNODC			Technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Health on designing and implementing primary prevention and drug dependence treatment programs for people who use drugs; including implementing Life Skills Education for young people, as well as organizing Treat Net training cascades for service providers to gain skills and evidence on drug dependence, to offer high-	Continue providing access to quality prevention, treatment, care, and support of HIV, Hepatitis C and TB for people who inject drugs in local community and prison settings, through capacity building, peer education, and tailored harm reduction services, including advocacy towards prison staff and management to adopt evidence-based prevention and care measures inside prison settings

			quality and human rights based solutions for people who use drugs	
UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 2.5 National health system is strengthened for preparedness and response to public health emergencies with special focus on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in accordance with (International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)	Outcome 2.6: Children in Egypt aged 4-5 have more access to inclusive quality pre-primary education	Outcome 2.7 Children in Egypt aged 6 – 14 have more access to, and complete, quality basic education (formal and non-formal) with a special focus on vulnerable groups and gender equality	
Anticipated Results	<i>Improved national preparedness and response planning for public health crises, hazards and/or disasters.</i>	<i>Improved children’s developmental readiness to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children.</i>	<i>Reduced gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education.</i>	
UN Agencies Contributions				
UNICEF	Support government counterparts in developing and implementing relevant emergency communication strategy and risk reduction plans.	Contribute to the development of Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) policies and programs, as well as advocacy, and communication for behaviour change and system strengthening in the areas of parenting education and evaluation of children’s developmental readiness to start school.	Strengthen national systems to plan and implement child rights-based education reform with an emphasis on gender equity and inclusive education. Focus areas include decreasing the number of out of school children and scaling up Child Friendly Schools (CFS) through professional development, citizenship, life skills and WASH education	
WHO	Assist MoH in updating preparedness and response plans based on the “all hazard approach” with special focus on Avian and Pandemic Influenza including national capacity building, disease surveillance, public awareness and effective partnerships.		Assist MoE and MoH to work together on school health initiatives targeting poor and underprivileged youth and linking it with the Government’s <i>1000 Village Initiative</i> .	
UNESCO		Provide support on capacity building, awareness campaigns, mechanisms for parents and the community at large, and the production of teaching materials.	Revisit the MoE strategic plan for reaching EFA goals by 2015, in addition to assisting in Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms/methods.	
UN HABITAT		Support central and local government to develop and implement inclusive urban development plans that ensure and enhance access to quality education services.	Support central and local government to develop and implement inclusive urban development plans that ensure and enhance access to quality education services.	
WFP		Support the school feeding needs for the most vulnerable populations and adoption of a National School Feeding Strategy.	Assist the GoE in covering school feeding needs for the most vulnerable populations as a means of combating the worst forms of child labour, and in the informal education sector. Provide technical support in the adoption of a National School Feeding Strategy.	
FAO	Assist the General Organization for Veterinary Services (GOVS) in implementing the new strategy jointly developed by FAO and MALR. Strengthen GOVS to control HPAI.			

	Provide technical support that focuses on bio-security measures, surveillance planning, outbreak investigation, and identifying risk points along the value chain and reviewing relevant health-related legislation.		
ITU			Coordinate with GoE in the utilization of the following ITU initiatives: connect a School, broadband connectivity, and Child Online Protection, with the aim of improving the efficiency and reach of the basic education system.
UNHCR			Support improving access to quality education and health screening amongst refugee children.
IOM		Assist MoE to improve migrant children's access to quality pre-primary education.	Provide equipment to selected public schools as well as those serving migrants /refugee communities

Possible Areas of Joint Programmes

In addition to the ongoing joint HIV programming efforts, two new areas of joint health programming can be found in UNDAF Outcomes 2.2 and 2.5. UN agencies will ensure the integration of FP/RH into the family health model, support the MOHP in improving maternal health, help develop a national strategy for adolescent and youth health (including reproductive health), and continue to support the GoE in empowering women, combating medicalization of FGM/C, developing a national strategy for integrating GBV in health service delivery, promoting reproductive rights, and ensuring the availability of evidence-based population data for decision-makers.

Secondly, UN agencies will work together to build on the partnerships formed in 2006 with the GoE to provide additional support in strengthening national health system preparedness and capacity development based on the “all hazard approach.” Support will be provided to raise national capacities to develop mechanisms for information sharing, and risk assessment. In addition to on-going joint programmes – UN Girls Education Initiative and Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour through Education – there is additional opportunity for joint education programming in the next UNDAF Cycle in formulating initiatives for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs and marginalized children, Early Childhood Development

Democratic Governance

UNDAF Outcome 3.1: National and local capacities and systems are enhanced for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

UNDAF Outcome 3.2: National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further protect, respect and fulfil human rights in line with Egypt’s international commitments, with a special focus on women, children, disabled, refugees, the elderly and migrants.

UNDAF Outcome 3.3: Anticorruption and accountability institutions, legislation and policies are reformed, modernized and transparent to ensure social justice and Rule of Law in line with Egypt’s International commitments.

UNDAF Outcome 3.4: The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.

UNDAF Outcome 3.5: Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy

Link with the MDGs, Millennium Declaration, possible other treaties relevant for the UN

Primarily, the priority programme area on Governance supports the GoE to meet its commitments to the different international human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), Convention on the Right of Migrant Workers (CRMW) and the 1967 Protocol, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW) , the UNGASS Declaration of commitment to HIV, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (CRSR) , the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRDP); implement the recommendations by the UN Special Rapporteurs and implement the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations which enjoy the support of Egypt. Additionally, they reflect the 2010 recommendations of UPR relating to migrants' and refugees' human rights, continuing efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), and increased action to combat trafficking in persons, as well as the CRC Concluding Observations on Egypt (2011) and CEDAW review, which were accepted by the Government

Secondly, UNDAF outcomes respond to four MDGs (1, 3, 6 and 7). Those outcomes with an emphasis on supporting policies, national plans, budgets and systems for decentralization, and enhancing the efficiency, transparency and accountability of public service delivery at both the national and local levels are directly linked to MDG1. The focus on strengthening young people and women's leadership and representation in decision making and legislative structures is directly linked to MDG3. Preparation and implementation of activities linked to the Urban Development Plans for cities, districts and governorates (including informal settlements) contribute to MDG 7, and MDG 6 is addressed by respecting the human rights of refugees and people living with or affected by HIV.

Link with National Priorities

The UN support in the area of democratic governance responds to the key features of the transition to democracy and institutional development in Egypt such as the increased calls for transparency; anti-corruption and asset recovery; the respect for human rights; the increased momentum for transparent and credible elections and the setting up of an independent elections management body; the modernization of the justice sector including justice for children; transitional justice; strengthening the voice of women and youth, capacity building and engagement with civil society. This is in addition to key priorities of the transition period such as rebuilding confidence between the people and the police; the national dialogue, responsiveness to the aspirations for social justice and equitable and effective access to public services at the national and local level. This priority program area also addresses several challenges outlined in the Situation Analysis such as the poor representation of women in the political and decision making spheres, and the need to protect the rights of women, children, the disabled, refugees, the elderly and migrants. The outcomes recognize the need for a marked change in attitudes and culture towards the protection, respect and fulfilment of human rights. . This includes strengthening human rights institutions and addressing the absence of an enabling political, social and economic environment for young people's and women's involvement, so as to establish an inclusive culture of participation.

UNDAF outcomes take into consideration the identified problems such as high population density in some cities and the need to increase the inhabited areas, as well as decentralize and localize Egypt's development process by delegating authority and responsibility across different levels of government. Furthermore, the situational analysis (SA) findings identified the need for: 1) national governance indicators, 2) gender sensitive national and local development planning and budgeting, and 3) public

policies and programmes that are guided by human rights principles. Finally, the SA also identified deficiencies in legal administration, law enforcement provisions, as well as a culture of enabling corrupt practices that are limiting the impact of government efforts to reach all sectors. Furthermore, the existence of child deprivations and regional disparities are all addressed in this priority programme area.

The UNDAF outcomes are aligned with national priorities including the establishment of the Transparency and Integrity Committee within MSAD, the National Coordinating Committee for Anti-corruption to follow-up on Egypt's commitments to the UNCAC, the enactment of the Law to Combat Human Trafficking and adoption of the National Plan of Action Against Human Trafficking (2011-2013), the establishment of the National Council for Disability. They also take into account recent findings about violence against women and children and key policy instruments. These include the implementation of the 2008 Child Law, including capacity development of governorate and district Child Protection Committees, the protection of Egyptian and foreign children's rights through initiatives to prevent irregular migration or unaccompanied minors, in addition to the restructuring of the National Council for Women (NCW) and its adopted national plan. UNDAF outcomes address the needs to strengthen local development and local governance and ensure the rights of local committees in deciding on their own activities.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacity

The UN has been proactive in providing technical expertise, the mobilization of comparative experience and best practices and has extensive experience in advising the Egyptian government on sensitive topics such as child and women's rights, human development, gender responsive planning and budgeting, rights of migrants and refugees, anti-corruption, elections, access to justice and supporting strategies to counteract stigma towards people living with HIV. UN agencies have also demonstrated their convening capacity to engage all stakeholders and actors (government, private sector, civil society organizations (CSO), media) on sensitive issues such as corruption and human rights at all levels of society.

Cross-cutting Issues

UN support is focused on capacity development at both national and local levels. South-South Cooperation is critical for learning from comparative experiences and best practices and UN assistance has facilitated the sharing of international experiences.

While gender is considered in all outcomes, Outcome 3.4 specifically focuses on building the capacities of women for better political participation, engagement and strengthening conditions for women's participation and influence on a range of decision-making processes including their ability to hold government and society accountable for upholding their rights. In comparison, Outcome 3.1 incorporates capacity development in gender sensitive planning, budgeting monitoring and evaluation, and Outcome 3.2 will follow-up on Egypt's implementation of CEDAW concluding remarks. Egypt is already a centre of excellence on gender responsive budgeting and gender mainstreaming in the national plan.

Young people's civic engagement and volunteerism is important for this priority programme area, and is specifically highlighted in Outcome 3.4. Although RBM and capacity development are two fundamental themes of this UNDAF, M&E is found in Outcomes 3.1, 3.2 (monitoring child rights in Egypt against a comprehensive set of indicators for the welfare and protection of Egyptian children) and 3.4 (monitoring the civic engagement of youth and target communities).

Alignment with Other Actors

The UN implements all its programmes and activities in co-operation with line ministries, national and local authorities, national coordinating committees as well as the national human rights institutions (NCHR, NCW, NCCM) and the Parliamentary secretariat. Particular emphasis will be placed on linkages to the:

- National Action Plan for Human Rights to be developed by NHCR
- National Strategic Framework Supporting Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Ending Violence Against Women; and the adoption of gender-responsive budgeting and performance-based budgeting by the MoF; and gender planning, monitoring and evaluation by the MSAD
- The National Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee
- The National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood in Egypt, currently being prepared by NCCM
- The National Youth Policy to be developed by the Ministry of State for Youth
- The National Action Plan of the National Council for Women (NCW)

In this priority programme area, the UN will continue to coordinate and establish synergies with bilateral and multilateral development partners. The UNDAF outcomes will utilize the existence of the UN Thematic Funds such as the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund and the Fund for Gender Equality.

The anticipated overall result of the UN's contributions to these five UNDAF outcomes is strengthened national governance capacity to promote human rights, enhanced transparency and accountability, combat corruption, implement and enhance youth and women's participation and strengthen civic engagement.

1. Central and local authorities have a strengthened capacity for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning and budgeting processes, as well as a strengthened capacity for evidence-based M&E.
2. Women, children, juveniles, refugees, migrants, the poor, elderly and the disabled benefit from enhanced culture for the protection, respect and fulfilment of human rights and have improved access to judicial services and legal aid. Strengthened co-operation of national authorities and national human rights institutions with UN treaty bodies and the UN Human rights mechanisms.
3. National Anti-Corruption Strategy developed and improved ranking for Egypt on international indicators for transparency and anti-corruption.
4. Improved roles and higher visibility of actions taken by women in decision making positions and more active youth structures/groups, along with higher positive community perception of young people's right to participation.
5. Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy

Agency contributions to outcome results

Outcomes	Outcome 3.1 National and local capacities and systems are enhanced for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring & evaluation.	Outcome 3.2 National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further promote, protect, respect and fulfil human rights in line with Egypt's international commitments, with a special focus on women, children, disabled persons, refugees, the elderly and migrants.	Outcome 3.3 Anticorruption and accountability institutions, legislation and policies are reformed, modernized and transparent to ensure social justice and Rule of Law in line with Egypt's International commitments.	Outcome 3.4 The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.	Outcome 3.5 Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy
Anticipated Results	<i>Central and local authorities have a strengthened capacity for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning and budgeting processes, as well as a strengthened capacity for evidence-based M&E.</i>	<i>Women, children, juveniles, refugees, migrants, the poor, elderly and the disabled benefit from enhanced culture for the protection, respect and fulfilment of human rights and have improved access to judicial services and legal aid. Strengthened co-operation of national authorities and national human rights institutions with UN treaty bodies and the UN Human rights mechanisms.</i>	<i>National Anti-Corruption Strategy developed and improved ranking for Egypt on international indicators for transparency and anti-corruption.</i>	<i>Improved roles and higher visibility of actions taken by women in decision making positions and more active youth structures/groups, along with higher positive community perception of young people's right to participation.</i>	<i>Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy</i>
UN Agencies Contributions					
UNDP	Strengthen the Local Development agenda by supporting a National Local Development Information Network (NLDIN); a decentralization/local development observatory and the introduction of the system, tools and capacities at the Governorate and Markaz levels for the promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) and employment generation. Strengthen national and	Technical assistance to develop and implement the National Strategy and Plan to integrate Human Rights in Higher Education. Strengthen the institutional capacity of NCHR to update and follow-up on the implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights; to follow-up on the UPR recommendations for Egypt; to enhance partnerships and networking with NGOs and to promote	Support the MSAD, IDSC, IMCAC and the ECRC in promoting transparency, anticorruption and disclosure in the Civil Service and the Private Sector; and in conducting evidence-based governance assessment at the sectoral level including the assessment of integrity mechanisms; sharing of international experiences in instruments used for preventing corruption and in developing capacities in evidence	Enhanced political participation of women through provision of training for women parliamentarians and candidates and implementation of the UNWOMEN/UNDP initiative on "Citizenship Rights". Provide Support to strengthening legislative and oversight capacities of women MPs. Support the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy	Strengthen the Capacities for the National Electoral Authorities including the electoral management body for the management and administration of transparent and credible elections through technical, operational support; public outreach; voter education and information and enhancing the access of women and rural dwellers to citizenship rights.

	<p>local capacities in crisis management, disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution.</p> <p>Upscale the implementation of the “Demining for Development” to cover all of the North West Coast, support the reintegration of mine victims and their families into the community through income generation activities and ensuring their inclusiveness in NGOs that represent their interest.</p> <p>Support national and local capacity development for preparing participatory strategic urban development plans, setting up national and regional urban observatories and the implementation of the safe cities model.</p> <p>Support the development of institutions, systems and polices for GOPP decentralization and RBM capacity development.</p>	<p>National Dialogue on economic and social rights.</p> <p>Support the national strategy to combat FGM/C</p> <p>Support development and implementation of a National Program on Human Trafficking.</p> <p>Capacity Building in human rights for the law enforcement sector.</p> <p>Technical Assistance to support the national counterparts to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of persons with disability.</p>	<p>based policy formulation</p> <p>Support National oversight and anti-corruption bodies to follow-up on Egypt’s commitment to the UNCAC for the prevention of corruption in line with the UNCAC.</p> <p>Support to ICT-based service delivery, e-government, and efficient complaint mechanisms</p> <p>Feasibility study on the Open Government Initiative in collaboration with the Centre for Development of Information and Communication Technologies</p> <p>Support the modernization of the Justice Sector through restructuring, automation, capacity building, access to legal information and awareness as well as new channels for service delivery (including specialized courts).</p> <p>Support MSAD to become a centre of excellence for RBM and to transfer RBM tools to 2-3 line ministries.</p> <p>Support the modernization of the ministry of transport, Egypt post and the national telecom regulatory authority.</p>	<p>Provide technical backstopping to the organization of National and local youth fora to highlight best practices from other countries on youth strategies and legislation as well as model youth clubs and allow youth to become engaged in the process of strategy development and management of youth clubs.</p> <p>Upgrade and pilot test 1-3 youth clubs in different governorates in cooperation with MICT (expanding IT clubs) and looking at successful governance structures, exploring idea of social franchise and innovative practices to ensure self-sustainability of the youth club.</p> <p>Strengthen civic education in youth clubs and youth centers</p>	<p>Cooperation with the Police Sector and relevant NGOs to rebuild confidence between citizens and the Police.</p> <p>In collaboration with national counterparts and CSOs, support Informed Citizenship Initiatives aiming at enhancing economic, political literacy and civic education.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the Parliamentary secretariat aiming at strengthening Legislative and Oversight Structures</p> <p>Organize international and regional fora to facilitate the exposure for comparative experiences in the different aspects of the transition to democracy such as transitional justice and transformation in policing.</p> <p>Provide Technical Assistance for the conduct of inclusive and participatory national dialogue including support to the prospective economic and social council.</p>
<p>WHO</p>	<p>Support institutional restructuring of the health sector.</p> <p>Strengthen general management,</p>	<p>Assist MOH to ensure universal coverage with equitable, universally accessible and quality health services to the whole population,</p>	<p>Provide support to ensure that policies and strategies in the decentralized system are fostering accountability and</p>	<p>Support actions that can reduce health inequity and promote physical and mental health of the most vulnerable groups.</p>	

	information and financial management in support of effective, efficient and gender sensitive decentralized service delivery based on social health insurance involving public and private providers.	particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups	transparency.		
UNFPA	<p>Strengthen capacities for developing and monitoring gender sensitive local plans.</p> <p>Support NCW and Ministry of Local Development to institutionalize M&E system and training manuals in line with national decentralization processes.</p>	<p>Support NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and Academic Institutions to strengthen their capacities to protect and promote human rights with specific attention paid to sexual and reproductive rights</p>		<p>Support young people's accessibility regarding civic engagement opportunities in governmental and non-governmental institutions, with a focus on young women in underprivileged areas (rural areas and slums).</p> <p>Develop policy papers and dialogue on emerging issues based on the comprehensive national Survey Young People in Egypt and support the launch and dissemination of national Standards of Peer Education to promote a cohesive national strategy on young people and peer education</p>	
UNICEF	<p>Strengthen RBM, M&E and Management Information Systems in selected national and local entities to support evidence-based policies and child sensitive budgeting.</p> <p>Strengthen community engagement to access quality social services.</p>	<p>Assist the government and civil society in the implementation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2011) Concluding Observations and preparation of National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood.</p> <p>Support national institutions responsible for Child Rights, including an independent monitoring mechanism</p> <p>Support central and local level child protection systems and mechanisms for early prevention</p>		<p>Promote the inclusive participation and civic engagement of adolescent boys and girls through strengthened existing structures such as youth centers, schools and NGOs.</p> <p>Support evidence-based policy dialogues with an equity focus and with the involvement of young people.</p>	

		<p>interventions and response to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.</p> <p>Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against children including FGM/C</p> <p>Support the reform of the Justice for Children system with emphasis on legal aid, social support and capacity building of specialized systems, including remedial mechanisms</p>			
UNESCO				<p>Foster the culture of democracy, provide a platform of dialogue among different parties in the society, and identify urgent needs and action through organization of an international conference on Ethics and Democracy in Cairo involving youth, women, religious representatives, policy makers, media and international scholars.</p>	<p>Support enabling environment for freedom of expression and freedom of press through developing and launching of a comprehensive assessment of the country's media landscape based on internationally recognized UNESCO Media Development Indicators.</p>
UN WOMEN	<p>Technical support to the Ministry of Finance to develop and implement the gender responsive social budgeting strategy</p> <p>Support gender sensitive social planning and budgeting at the national and local levels, and pilot implementation of the <i>Safe Cities</i> initiative in the Greater Cairo Area</p> <p>Support gender mainstreaming in the socio economic national development planning process</p>	<p>Capacity development of government bodies, technical assistance to national bodies, capacity building of civil society, and establishment of structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's rights advocates and groups. All media and communications activities will aim at media mobilization in order to create support for what women need and want (Women's charter), women candidates, and gender-responsive policies and programming.</p>		<p>Design a youth-tailored capacity development package, training materials on campaigning, advocacy, leadership skills, culture of peace with a gender crosscutting component.</p> <p>Formulation of a National Women's Statement/Charter and Support the formation of women's watch groups/ women's observatory to articulate a women's agenda.</p> <p>Provide Technical Support and develop a knowledge Platform on Women in Democratic Transition through</p>	<p>In collaboration with CSOs, support Informed Citizenship Initiatives aiming at enhancing economic and political literacy</p>

		<p>Build partnerships with religious institutions/figures to raise awareness on women's rights and to promote gender sensitive religious discourses</p> <p>Media strategy to display Gender awareness in national media when reporting of political issues in the democratic transition</p> <p>Support CEDAW follow-up and implementation of concluding remarks and observations and a media campaign to raise public awareness on women's rights and violence against women.</p> <p>Support legal frameworks and processes in Egypt related to women's economic security rights, property and inheritance rights, ending violence against women and girls and laws that promote and protect women's rights and eliminate gender inequality.</p>		<p>developing and disseminating policy briefs/analytical papers/studies and reports addressing the following.</p> <p>Promote equal participation of women in the political sphere; capacity building for women leaders to effectively participate in electoral campaigns in addition to close monitoring Women leaders' access to politics in the run up to the local and national elections through the creation of a social watchdog.</p> <p>Design a youth-tailored capacity development package, training materials on campaigning, advocacy, leadership skills, culture of peace with a gender crosscutting component.</p> <p>Promote education on women human rights, gender based violence and women's political participation through youth activities: Model United Nations programs in Egyptian schools and universities</p> <p>Develop a framework for UN Women volunteer program</p> <p>Enhanced political participation of women through the UNWOMEN/UNDP initiative on "Citizenship Rights".</p> <p>Strengthen Capacities of political parties to adopt a gender perspective in their campaign</p>	
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				platforms, party structures and policies Support strengthening of legislative and oversight capacities of women MPs.	
UNAIDS		<p>Support the government to ensure that the formulation and implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV pays particular emphasis to fighting stigma and discrimination related to people living with HIV.</p> <p>Strengthen and broker the collaboration between the government of Egypt and nongovernmental sector in the operationalization of the national strategic plan on HIV 2012-2016.</p> <p>Develop a joint UN plan to support capacity strengthening of civil society organizations to ensure sound governance and accountability, particularly those addressing women, children and adults living with HIV as well as young people in response to identified national priorities.</p>		Support capacity building of CSOs to have a meaningful role in supporting the national response.	
UNODC		Support criminal justice and victim assistance agencies to activate Egypt's anti-trafficking law's various provisions and to implement the 2011-2013 Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, with a focus on prevention, prosecution and protection.	Support measures to Combat Corruption and Money Laundering in Egypt, in order to support Egypt to fully implement the UNCAC by designing a national strategy on corruption, revising the relevant legal framework, building the capacity of the anti-corruption agencies, raising public		Cooperation with the Police Sector and relevant NGOs to rebuild confidence between citizens and the Police Organize international and regional forum and thematic experts meetings on comparative experiences and lessons learned in the area of

		<p>Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to better respond to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.</p> <p>Build capacities and organize training for: a) actors in charge of implementing alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law; b) law enforcement, prosecutors and judges on border control, international cooperation and mutual legal assistance; and c) NGOs working or willing to work in legal aid to enhance their capacities.</p> <p>Elaborate a national strategy, in consultation with national stakeholders, to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims of trafficking and to prosecute the offenders.</p> <p>Promote citizens' access to justice and legal aid through advocacy, awareness raising and legislative reform.</p>	<p>awareness and promoting transparency within the private sector.</p> <p>Support the development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy and national capacity development for implementation of effective anti-corruption measures.</p> <p>Provide technical support to strengthen the anti-corruption institutional framework through reforming the existing anti-corruption agencies and the establishment of a new anti-corruption agency.</p> <p>Provide technical support in modernizing the asset disclosure system in Egypt.</p> <p>Support Egypt in conducting the UNCAC self assessment review as part of the UNCAC official review mechanism.</p> <p>Provide technical support in aligning the existing anti-corruption legislations with UNCAC and developing and adopting new legislations relevant to: conflict of interest, transparency and access to formation, whistle-blowers, complainants, informers, experts and victims' protection, and mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset recovery.</p> <p>Provide technical support to the judiciary and law enforcement</p>		<p>support to the Police Sector</p> <p>Strengthening the national capacity to handle asset recovery cases (including under the UNODC and World Bank Group Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) Initiative).</p> <p>Support review and reform of legal framework and build capacity to strengthen national response to threats of organized crime and terrorism.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the Parliamentary secretariat aiming at strengthening Legislative and Oversight Structures</p> <p>Organize international and regional fora to facilitate the exposure for comparative experiences in the different aspects of the transition period such as transitional justice.</p>
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			<p>authorities in international mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset recovery.</p> <p>Provide technical support to strengthen and modernize the complaint and reporting mechanisms at the anti-corruption authorities and the ministries provide service to public.</p> <p>Provide technical support to enhance the internal coordination between the anti-corruption authorities in the fields of combating corruption and recovering stolen assets.</p> <p>Conduct corruption surveys to measure public attitudes regarding corruption in Egypt in order to measure the progress of the implementation of future anti-corruption measures.</p> <p>Support the development and the implementation of a public awareness campaign about the destructive effects of corruption and the effective role that the public can play in combating corruption.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to strengthen transparency and disclosure in the public business sector and the private sector.</p> <p>Provide capacity building for Egyptian Non-Governmental Organization in UNCAC review and combating</p>		
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			corruption.		
WTO			<p>Conduct a Tourism Value Chain Analysis.</p> <p>Develop pro-poor business linkages in tourism value chains.</p>	<p>Support manpower planning for the tourism sector.</p> <p>Support capacity building in hospitality skills and tourism business development.</p>	
IOM		<p>Raise awareness on the risks associated with irregular migration - in particular of minors in vulnerable communities and promote safe and positive alternatives amongst Egyptian youth, including education and training opportunities, local employment, and/or regular migration.</p> <p>Support criminal justice and victim assistance agencies to enforce Egypt's anti-trafficking law's various provisions and to implement the 2011-2013 National Plan of Action Against Human Trafficking, with a focus on prevention, prosecution and protection.</p> <p>Provide training and other technical support to law enforcement officials, policy makers, government and non-governmental service providers with a view to enhancing migration and border management.</p> <p>Support efforts to safeguard migrants' rights, in line with UPR recommendations #108, #110 and #118 and provide humanitarian assistance to stranded</p>			

		<p>migrants and promote durable solutions.</p> <p>Strengthen government and CSO capacities to provide vulnerable migrants (incl. victims of trafficking and migrant women and children) with health care, psychosocial services, legal counselling, shelter etc. so as to protect their human rights.</p>			
UN HABITAT	<p>Continued technical support to decentralization efforts in Egypt, promotion of inclusive planning and participatory budgeting</p> <p>Capacity building to MoPIC, MoLD, GOPP and local administration in preparing, implementing and monitoring Strategic Development Plans and Participatory Budgeting at urban, Markaz and Governorate level</p> <p>Community-based implementation of Priority Projects at local level (with particular focus on youth employment), cities selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria</p>			<p>Provide technical assistance and capacity building to local government to facilitate youth engagement in planning at the city, district and governorate levels</p> <p>Provide capacity building to youth organizations to enhance their active engagement in local governance issues</p>	<p>Facilitate national and international forums and round table discussion regarding the needed reform in the field of territorial governance in Egypt</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the Parliamentary secretariat with respect to legal and institutional framework governing planning and local administration in Egypt</p> <p>Undertake legal and institutional assessment to explore current challenges facing the planning framework in Egypt, and means to tackle them</p>
UNHCR		<p>Provide training and other technical support to law enforcement officials, policy makers, government and non-governmental service providers.</p> <p>Provide refugees and asylum seekers in detention with protection and/or assistance.</p>			
UNV				<p>Strengthen institutional infrastructure and promoting awareness for youth and women on volunteering</p>	

				<p>opportunities and their participation in sustainable development activities, including MDG achievement to enhance their empowerment and employability</p> <p>Harness and develop the attitudes, skills and capacities of youth & women as “agents of change” for peace and development in their communities</p> <p>Promote volunteerism for development and civic engagement amongst youth and integrate volunteerism into development policies, strategies and programming.</p>	
UNWTO	Capacity building for Tourism Management at regional and local levels. Support in the creation and operation of Destination Management Organizations (DMO)				

Possible Areas for Joint Programmes

In addition to joint work on improving the portrayal and social perception of women and girls’ rights, FGM/C, human trafficking and disability, there is great potential for new areas of joint UN programming. This includes programme opportunities in the areas of youth, anti-corruption, women’s leadership, family empowerment, and violence against women and girls.

Food Security and Nutrition

UNDAF Outcome 4.1: Relevant institutions/bodies develop and implement evidence-based policies and joint sustainable interventions on food security and nutrition in a coordinated manner.

UNDAF Outcome 4.2: Food subsidy system delivers good quality food packages efficiently to vulnerable and poor families and targeted high risk populations.

UNDAF Outcome 4.3: Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food.

UNDAF Outcome 4.4: Efficient agriculture and food production supply chains, including the adoption of good agricultural practices, are achieved.

Links with Millennium Declaration, MDGs and Other Treaties

This priority programme area is aligned with the Millennium Declaration A/resolution 55/L.2, especially Section III - Development and poverty eradication; Section IV - Protecting our common environment;

and Section VI -Protecting the vulnerable. It is also directly relevant to five MDGs (1, 4, 5, 6 and 7) and two specific UN treaties - the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action. The Rome Declaration calls for UN member states to work together to halve the number of chronically undernourished people by 2015. Its Plan of Action sets targets for government and non-governmental organizations for achieving food security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels.

Links to National Priorities

This priority programme area addresses many challenges outlined in the Situation Analysis, including high population growth rates. From the SA it was found that increasing per capita income and urbanization are fuelling rising demands for food, especially cereals, while Egypt's agriculture potential is diminishing in relative terms. The analysis also showed that with an average of 700 litres of water per head, Egypt is now considered 'water poor,' and faces challenges related to poor sanitation, health coverage, and housing for the poor. It is also noted that deteriorating health and nutritional conditions are expected to be further compounded by water scarcity and climate change. It has been suggested that the rise in malnutrition rates could be partially attributed to the negative effects of climate change, endemic avian influenza, and high international food and fuel prices. Among the most vulnerable groups are the poor, women and children and migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Finally, the SA highlighted the importance of conditional cash transfers for the extreme poor and expanded social safety nets.

The UNDAF outcomes on Food Security and Nutrition respond to a number of challenges under Pillars II and III in the Situation Analysis. They also respond to the Government's request that development partners focus on institutional capacity development, improving policy making capacities and the creation of an enabling environment. These three dimensions constitute the foundation of Outcome 4.1. In comparison, Outcome 4.3 responds to the Government's emphasis on health, nutrition, primary education, and environmental challenges, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children. Outcomes 4.2 and 4.4 specifically reflect SA findings on the importance of the agriculture sector and sustainable use of natural resources as engines of growth, as well as the promotion of food security and agriculture as critical dimensions for poverty alleviation.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacity

Seven UN agencies have expertise that spans the entire food security and nutrition field, as well as considerable experience in Egypt working on various dimensions of this priority area. More recently, the UN has conducted a joint analysis of food security challenges and is currently assisting the GoE to tackle bottlenecks and constraints related to food availability and accessibility, as well as nutritional concerns, strengthening livelihoods and providing support to vulnerable groups. At the same time, the UN supported the GoE to complete the Nutrition Landscape Analysis, which identified the willingness and capacity of the MOHP to address and scaled up action on nutrition. This serves as a solid basis and framework for UN contribution to this priority programme area.

Cross-cutting Issues

There are several cross-cutting issues that are addressed in this priority programme area. First, taking into account Egypt's Middle-Income Country (MIC) status, capacity development is stressed in all outcomes and indicators, through collaborative work with the GoE, as well as improvement of the food subsidy system, ensuring that vulnerable groups consume healthy and nutritious foods, and improving agricultural practices (as seen in Outcome 4.1 that emphasizes the upstream policy orientation of the UNDAF).

Second, the gender dimension is a key element in safeguarding household food security, given that 75% of the agro-food chain activities are performed by women who also have a major role in food production, access and utilization. Gender issues are addressed through three outcomes in this priority area: 4.1, where data analysis and policies will take into account gender disparities; Outcome 4.3 that specifically focuses on women and children, and outcome 4.4 that introduces the Gender Equity Seal with an objective to develop, promote, and encourage gender equity in the firms related to food production and agri-business.

Third, Outcome 4.4 will contribute to environmental sustainability, since tracking agricultural products through supply chains has a positive impact on the environment and the quality of fresh produce. In addition, shifting farmers' attention to serve higher quality markets and export markets will lead to cleaner production (organic or with monitored levels of pesticides). Finally, there will be a special emphasis on improving the nutritional status/behaviour of women and children including adolescent girls, as well as populations living in the most deprived areas.

Alignment with Other Actors

The UN will place particular emphasis on working with the recently formed National Food Security and Policy Board, which serves as a platform for coordination amongst stakeholders in this priority area. As a result, strategic partnerships will also be fostered and maintained with relevant donors and international organizations interested in, or already working on, this development area such as the United States, Italy and the EU. Efforts will be made to synchronize UN efforts and interventions with other development partners. To expand those concerned with this development priority, private sector partnerships will be sought along with funding through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) schemes. Additionally, outreach activities will also include global and regional funding mechanisms. Given the data gaps and need to understand the full scale of issues underlying food security and nutrition problems in Egypt, the UN will actively seek to collaborate with academia and national research centres in studies and follow up surveys. Finally, proactive engagement with the media will be pursued to strengthen advocacy, outreach and public awareness, especially pertaining to changing food consumption behaviours.

Anticipated Result

The anticipated result of UN contributions to all four outcomes is improved status of the population in Egypt, particularly women and children, with regards to food security, food safety, and nutrition. The expected result of each outcome is listed below and their achievement will be directly linked to, and affected by, the provision of quality basic services, especially health and nutrition, which is UNDAF priority programme area 2.

Agency Contributions to Outcome Results

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 4.1: Relevant institutions/bodies develop and implement evidence based policies and joint sustainable intervention on food security, food safety and nutrition in coordinated manner.	Outcome 4.2: Food subsidy system delivers good quality food packages and in an efficient manner, to vulnerable and poor families and other targeted high risk populations.	Outcome 4.3: Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food.	Outcome 4.4: Efficient food production supply chains, including the adoption of good agricultural practices, are achieved.
Anticipated Results	<i>The GOE endorses and implements an integrated national long-term food security strategy and action plan.</i>	<i>Vulnerable people have access to better quality commodities in the food subsidy system.</i>	<i>Vulnerable populations have better access and awareness regarding adequate and nutritious foods.</i>	<i>Starting with better agricultural practices, food is produced and marketed more efficiently.</i>

UN Agencies Contributions				
WFP	<p>Support the formulation of the Action Plan and preparation of reports on food security and nutrition through the provision of technical support.</p> <p>Support coordination amongst various government institutions.</p>	<p>Support the GoE, in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the food subsidy system through technical support and capacity building.</p>	<p>Work with the GoE in implementing fortification programmes.</p> <p>Support awareness raising activities for mothers and children, including the development of a nutrition module for inclusion at the primary education level.</p>	<p>Support improved agricultural practices and the agro-supply chain for small farmers in <i>Food For Asset</i> creation projects implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.</p>
WHO	<p>Support monitoring and surveillance of needs, assessment and evaluation of responses in the area of nutrition and diet-related chronic diseases and the ability to identify best policy options in urban and slum areas.</p> <p>Support MoH in the development of national-level standardized guidelines/protocols for the detection, prevention, management and monitoring of all forms of malnutrition.</p>	<p>Provide technical support in determining the optimal food basket. Support community awareness building on the importance of nutrition amongst the most vulnerable family members.</p>	<p>Assist in monitoring and reporting on malnutrition and support interventions to reduce malnutrition particularly amongst vulnerable groups (children and pregnant mothers).</p>	<p>Continue taking the lead and supporting the implementation of new growth monitoring.</p> <p>Assist MoH in establishing a data base for the nutrition surveillance system.</p> <p>Continue supporting MoH and other institutions in reviewing and developing nutrition, food security and food safety standards, guidelines and related training manuals.</p>
FAO	<p>Support developing capacities of the Food Security Policy advisory board on data analysis and policy formulation and monitoring; including the preparation of a yearly flagship report on food security and nutrition and formulation of a comprehensive Long term Food Security Strategy.</p>		<p>Support the improvement of the nutritional status of infants and children in Egypt's poorest villages through the implementation of food and nutrition security policies and programmes, institutional capacity building, nutrition education and training and linking production to consumption, assessment and M&E.</p>	<p>Support sustainable crop intensification through good agriculture practices.</p> <p>Build the capacity of small farmers and strengthen their linkages to the open market.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Support capacity development for nutritional research, policy making, programming and coordination.</p> <p>Support the establishment of an nutrition unit in the MoHP and expansion of the nutrition surveillance system at national, Governorate and district levels.</p>	<p>Support MoH/NNI to revise the food basket.</p>	<p>Support an improved level of nutritional knowledge and practices with a special focus on most deprived areas using communication for behavioural change interventions on improved infant and young child feeding (IYCF), micronutrients and nutrition.</p>	
IFAD	<p>Support the implementation of the agricultural development strategy and related business/work plans.</p>		<p>Share knowledge and facilitate access to IFAD's relevant publications, reports and studies so as to help decision makers to better serve</p>	<p>Contribute to improved agricultural productivity and competitiveness so as to increase rural income</p>

			<p>vulnerable groups in rural areas.</p> <p>Encourage coordination among relevant stakeholders for the benefits of poorest farmers.</p>	<p>Design and implement relevant interventions that promote rural income through market enhancement for farmers with a focus on agribusiness value chain , contract farming and post-harvest processes</p> <p>Contribute to rural finance programs including micro-credit schemes to promote SMEs for agriculture development.</p>
UNDP		<p>Enhance the capacity of MoSS to design and implement social policies. Increase the relevance and efficiency of social protection schemes and social intervention including local development. Contribute to the elaboration of the new social contract, namely in the field of poverty reduction through improved empowerment and participation of civil society organizations and poor citizens.</p>		<p>Provide support to increase farmer productivity and competitiveness that links farmers to exporters and small farmers in three Upper Egypt governorates to agribusiness value chains.</p>
UN WOMEN			<p>Support enhancing household livelihood conditions, especially food security, through enhanced enterprise and productive capacity of women and youth in agro-food chains (coupled with sustained access to markets and finance).</p> <p>Invest in women farmers as a double dividend: better food security and greater economic growth.</p>	<p>Support introduction of the Gender Equity Seal as part of the Fair Trade Initiative and certification for agribusiness industries.</p> <p>Promote awareness raising amongst female farmers and apply the GES certification model to the PHC.</p> <p>Conduct high level advocacy and mainstream gender concerns into relevant policies and provide advice on an operational level.</p>
IOM			<p>Work with the government and local communities to improve migrants' access to nutrition-related diagnosis, treatment and care.</p> <p>Work with the government and local communities to enhance livelihoods in the</p>	

			agricultural sector.	
UNIDO				Undertake holistic agro-value chain analyses to design support strategies to agro-industries. Promote conformity with standards and technical regulations by establishing efficient testing, mechanisms of certification and accreditation conforming to international requirements with regard to product quality and safety.
IAEA				<p>To strengthen the diagnostic capacity of national veterinary services to monitor and control major transboundary animal diseases.</p> <p>To develop and pilot test appropriate irrigation systems (methods and related water/nutrient management practices) for small-scale farmers for increasing yield, quality of high value crops and farmers income to improved livelihood.</p>
UNWTO				<p>Contribute to improved agricultural productivity and competitiveness so as to increase rural income.</p> <p>Remove quality and delivery barriers in supplies and value chains linked to tourism consumption.</p> <p>Design and implement relevant interventions that promote rural income through market enhancement for farmers with a focus on agribusiness value chain.</p>

Environment and Natural Resource Management

UNDAF Outcome 5.1: The Government of Egypt has adopted and effectively implemented sound Climate Change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes focused on vulnerable sectors, groups and high risk geographic locations.

UNDAF Outcome 5.2: The Government of Egypt, private sector and civil society have complied with

Multilateral Environmental Agreements, adopted policies, and implemented operational measures towards a green and sustainable economy and society including, EE, RE, low carbon cleaner technologies, SWM, POPs, ODS, and Carbon Finance Mechanisms.

UNDAF Outcome 5.3: The Government of Egypt and local communities have strengthened mechanisms for the sustainable management of, and access to, natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems.

Link with Millennium Declaration, MDGs and Other Relevant Treaties

All UNDAF Outcomes in this priority programme area address MDG7 and contribute to two other MDGs (1 and 3). In line with MDG7, Outcome 5.2 focuses on environmental services such as water supply and sanitation, while Outcome 5.3 centres on the management of natural resources in accordance with the integration of environmental policies into national development plans. Finally, UN action in this development priority area supports several Global Environmental Agreements including UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Montreal Protocol, the UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Hyogo Framework, and contributes to the MDGs since Egypt is signatory to more than 60 Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements.

Link with National Priorities

These UNDAF Outcomes respond to a number of challenges under Pillar III of the SA, as well as the priorities identified by the Egyptian Cabinet. Outcome 5.1 responds to the need to manage climate change risks as outlined through national priorities and the National Adaptation Strategy. Outcome 5.2 is consistent with national interest in solar energy as a renewable source of energy. This outcome also responds to four specific challenges identified in the SA: renewable energy, energy security, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. UN action under Outcome 5.3 makes a contribution to addressing a range of challenges related to investment needs in the agriculture sector, deteriorating land efficiency, land allocation, strengthening technical and institutional capacities for managing natural resources, expanding fisheries, water shortages and environmental protection.

UN Comparative Advantage and Capacity

A number of UN agencies have a great deal of expertise in the area of environmental conservation, which is coupled with long standing experience with the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Agriculture on the sustainable management of natural resources including air, water, land and biodiversity. Regarding the emergence of climate change as a new issue, UN Agencies have developed the technical capacity to conduct nationwide and sectoral assessments of climate change impacts on migration, food security, human settlements, water resources, coastal zones and agriculture and have supported the development of responsive policies and measures. Furthermore, the UN has traditionally been the main supporter for Egypt's compliance with multi-lateral environmental agreements, including one of the most successful global programmes for phasing-out ozone depleting substances in line with the Montreal Protocol. In the energy sector, the UN is working with Egypt's Supreme Energy Council to support national policy reform, as well as improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy resources with the Ministries of Environment, Industry, Electricity and Investment. Finally, UNDAF Outcomes 5.1 to 5.3 build on similar outcomes found in the previous UNDAF, which enable UN agencies to capitalize on earlier initiatives and continuing activities.

Cross-cutting Issues

Educating women about the impacts of climate change, natural resources management and ways to reduce climate change impacts are crucial components of extension services to inform female farmers

about appropriate technological innovations, improved storage facilities and resource management. Improving women's economic status is a key element in activities related to accessing and managing natural resources and is an imperative given the fact that women are directly connected to locally based natural resources. Additionally, special attention will be given to other vulnerable groups affected by climate change and disasters including children, the elderly, people living in climate affected areas, as well as environmentally affected migrants.

Individual and institutional capacity development will be one of the main strategies for outcome implementation, with a focus on job creation in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy management and sustainable management of natural resources. Additionally, in terms of South-South co-operation, UN Agencies will continue to support regional activities in climate change mitigation and adaptation, Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) reduction, energy efficiency promotion, renewable energy resources management and shared natural resources, as well as sustainable development practices.

Gender issues in these UNDAF outcomes will be covered through gender responsive strategic urban planning, along with a gender analysis of migration patterns, a qualitative assessment of women's food security in climate affected areas and in the management of natural resources.

Alignment with Other Actors

UN system-wide cooperation with the GoE on climate change will continue with the ongoing Joint Programme on Climate Change Risk Management that involves six UN Agencies working with four Government entities and is funded by Spain. UN system activities will complement initiatives implemented by the European Union and the Netherlands on climate change adaptation. It will also collaborate with the UN Climate Change Adaptation Fund in building resilience of food security systems to climate change. With respect to climate change mitigation, the UN will cooperate with the EU, Spain and Germany in providing technical assistance to targeted beneficiaries in order to capitalize on the energy efficiency and pollution abatement credit lines to be established by Germany and the AfDB. The UN will also continue to join forces with Italy on strengthening Egypt's protected areas.

Further cooperation and coordination with other partners will be achieved through meetings of the DPG. UN Agencies will foster Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the areas of climate change mitigation and "green economy" while funding will be sought through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) networks. In addition, strategic partnerships will be fostered with the government, development partners, CSOs and national NGOs, which play a key-role in supporting sub-national and community-based initiatives for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable management of natural resources. Finally, a proactive engagement with the national and local media will be pursued to strengthen advocacy outreach and public awareness, especially for changing non-sustainable behaviours and moving towards a *greener* society and economy.

Anticipated Result

The overall anticipated result of UN contributions to all three outcomes is environmentally sound development and effective management of Egypt's natural resources and an effect to reduce losses from disaster risk.

Agency Contribution to Outcome Results

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 5.1: The Government of Egypt has adopted and effectively implemented sound climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes focused on vulnerable sectors, groups and high risk geographic locations.	Outcome 5.2: The Government of Egypt, private sector and civil society have complied with multi-lateral environmental agreements, adopted policies, and implemented operational measures towards a green and sustainable economy and society.	Outcome 5.3: The Government of Egypt and local communities have strengthened mechanisms for sustainable management of, and access to, natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems.
Anticipated Results	<i>Adopted climate change adaptation policies and disaster risk reduction policies and action to reduce risks for different vulnerable sectors.</i>	<i>Less carbon intensive development.</i>	<i>Better and sustainable access to natural resources that support the livelihoods of local communities.</i>
UN Agencies Contributions			
UNDP	Support preparation of the Third National Communication Report for Egypt, as well as the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. Collaborate with the GoE on the preparation of a socio-economic assessment of climate change impacts. Support environmentally-friendly low cost technologies for sea defence systems as an adaption measure against rising sea levels.	Support government efforts in reducing GHG emissions through market transformation to energy efficient lighting systems, promotion of renewable energy and introduction of sustainable transport concepts. Contribute to the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Support national efforts to access carbon finance mechanisms Support implementation of action plans for the management of solid and agricultural wastes in rural governorates, as well as e-waste and medical waste. Establish a reporting and monitoring system for Rio Environmental Conventions.	Support the establishment of a mechanism to improve management effectiveness and ensure financial sustainability in the Egyptian protected area strategy and its system.
UN HABITAT	Introduce climate change adaptation policies into urban planning policies and practices through raising awareness and capacity development.	Support the GoE in preparing comprehensive strategic urban plans for cities which include studies on SWM. Support the GoE in preparing integrated municipal SWM systems in cities.	Provide technical assistance to GoE to develop sound policies and practices that protect valuable agricultural land and natural resources by assisting in the preparation of integrated strategic urban plans for Egyptian cities. Develop and promote land management policies (within the framework of urban and peri-urban development plans) that address desertification and best-practice natural resource (particularly water) protection and sustainability policies in 10 selected cities/urban/rural communities. Provide technical assistance to local governments at the governorate, Markaz and city levels to plan and facilitate

			<p>implementation of pilot projects through detailed planning for extension areas of city boundaries.</p> <p>Assist GoE in preparing action and pilot project plans within cities according to approved strategic urban plans.</p>
WHO	Strengthen MOH capacity to identify and address the health impacts and repercussions of environmental degradation.	Conduct research on health impacts of environmental degradation focusing on air pollution.	Conduct research on health impacts of environmental degradation focusing on water sanitation, and medical waste management
UNEP		<p>Support the process and development of a strategy towards green transformation in Egypt through dialogue and consultation platforms; macro-economic and sectoral assessments; and capacity enhancing actions.</p> <p>Develop the business case for scaling up investment in resource efficient, cleaner and safer technologies.</p>	<p>Support the Egyptian Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW), to build its capacity and explore opportunities to work with institutions and agencies that could assist the HCWW to work on a pilot project to reduce the disposal of untreated wastewater into coastal and marine environments by exploring alternative uses of wastewater that are environmentally safe, socially acceptable and economically viable.</p> <p>Support designing and implementing activities in facilitating the reuse of treated wastewater for the production of crops that are best suited given Egypt's climatic conditions.</p>
UNESCO	<p>Assist in strengthening national capacities to identify climate-related risks, raising awareness on the potential impact of climate change and inclusion of adaptation measures in national and local policies.</p> <p>Support monitoring and mapping mechanisms to enhance early-warning systems.</p> <p>Promote knowledge base and capacity building of assessing climate change impacts on management of water resources management of Egypt and enhancing capacities for adaptation strategies development.</p>		<p>Through its MAB programme, support the development of specific mechanisms and processes at the community level to improve natural resource management, conservation and adaptation.</p> <p>Work to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to better plan, manage and monitor natural resources through the establishment of Biosphere Reserves in the country.</p> <p>Through IHP, Provide assistance and facilitate building national capacities including, water professionals, women, youth and school students to better manage the water resources of Egypt. Additionally, continue supporting regional cooperation in the field of water resources management of the Nile basin</p>

UNIDO		<p>Deliver services to eliminate ozone depleting substances (ODS), through knowledge transfer and adoption of policies and strategies. Support institutions and enterprises to reduce the usage of materials and energy through cleaner production processes that enhance production efficiency and reduce effluents of hazardous and toxic chemicals.</p> <p>Promote flows of materials to support their continued reuse and recycling. Promote energy efficiency and the shifting from non-renewable to renewable sources of energy.</p> <p>Support national efforts to access carbon finance mechanisms</p>	<p>Support the ecosystem approach through best practice strategies, capacity building, and strategic partnerships that reduce the degradation of trans-boundary river basins and marine and coastal environments</p> <p>Support the sound management of resources at priority industrial hot spots in order to minimize use, maximize productivity, and promote zero discharge, through demonstration of best practices, application of clean technologies, and capacity building.</p>
UN WOMEN	<p>Provide support to women MPs and Environmental Advocates to involve women in the design of environmental policies and ensure gender sensitive climate change adaptation policies.</p>		<p>Provide support to improve women's economic status in activities related to accessing and managing natural resources.</p> <p>Provide extension services to women farmers on appropriate technological innovations, improved storage facilities and resource management services.</p>
FAO			<p>Support the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring system for Sea Level Rise (SLR) impacts resulting from climate change on soil and groundwater in the Nile Delta to serve as a support system for reducing impacts on the environment, agriculture and population.</p>
IAEA			<p>Support the Government of Egypt to build capacity for the use of isotopes for the management of surface and ground water resources, as well as for uranium exploration and mining purposes.</p>
IFAD			<p>Support GoE's initiatives to improve water management in rural areas particularly on-farm irrigation improvement programmes.</p> <p>Encourage and support sustainable use of water and land in rural areas through integrated agricultural production approaches i.e. Increase agricultural competitiveness, improved</p>

			irrigation systems, knowledge sharing etc. Support the establishment of water user's organizations.
IOM	Work with the Government and at-risk communities to assess, monitor and develop strategies to respond to environmentally-induced migration in Egypt.		
ITU	Work in close collaboration with MCIT on developing green policies and plans for Green ICT usage and minimize the impact of other industries on carbon generation by using smart grid, smart transportation and e-services amongst others. This is in accordance the Cairo Roadmap published in the Symposium held with MCT and ITU in Cairo in Nov 2010.		
UNICEF	Contribute to research on the impact of climate change on children. Support adaptation plans with a focus on climate change and children, and support awareness raising on climate change amongst students and young people.		
WFP	Finalize climate and food security national vulnerability index and produce an atlas that summarizes findings. Train government on vulnerability assessment. Provide decision support to entities that would naturally use the index in making geographic targeting decisions within their programmes. Improve the adaptive capacity of the Southern zone in the face of anticipated climate-induced reduction in food production through improving community preparedness, asset creation, knowledge and technology transfer and skill development Build institutional capacity at all levels to enable sustainability and replication throughout the Southern zone and support the Government in committing to investing in, and sustaining, climate risk reduction strategies and measures.		
UNWTO	Support the Ministry of Tourism in risk management related to	Support government efforts in reducing GHG emissions in the	Support the establishment of a mechanism to improve resources

	<p>Climate Change.</p> <p>Promote tourism policies and strategies in the context of transformation towards a Green Economy</p>	<p>accommodation sector, through mitigation and resources efficiency tools and instruments aiming at market transformation to energy efficient lighting systems, promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>Support national efforts to access carbon finance mechanisms through tourism</p>	<p>management effectiveness in the tourism sector, and ensure socio-economic sustainability in the protected area strategy.</p>
UNISDR	<p>Support the UN system and government partners to finalize Egypt's national disaster loss database, to regularly report on implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action for disaster risk reduction, to contribute to define global and regional DRR Strategies and initiatives, to participate in global advocacy campaigns and special events for DRR and other activities aimed at reducing disaster losses.</p>		

Section 3 – Initiatives outside UNDAF Outcomes

The signatory agencies of this UNDAF have committed to focus their development cooperation on the five priority programme areas discussed in Section 2. In addition, four UN agencies will undertake supplementary action that is aligned with the priority areas, but falls outside the UNDAF outcomes. These initiatives are as follows:

1. UNEP will provide support – with funds from the MDG Achievement Fund – to help Egypt align its climate risk management and human development initiatives in pursuit of the achievement of the MDGs in the face of climate change and associated impacts that would mostly affect the poor. The programme supports climate risk management (CRM) through mainstreaming greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation into national policy and investment frameworks, including increased clean development mechanism (CDM) financing opportunities, and enhancing Egypt’s capacity to adapt to climate change. In this context, this initiative will contribute to reducing poverty, mitigate risk and strengthen governance.
2. UNHCR will provide additional support to refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt that includes registration and refugee status determination, identification of durable solutions, capacity building, livelihood activities, provision of legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers through implementing partners, youth related activities and identification – together with the Government of Egypt – of practical responses to protection challenges, including protection-sensitive responses to irregular movement.
3. IAEA will support the Government of Egypt to build national capacity in the areas of nuclear power development for electricity generation, industrial applications and human health.
4. WHO will support a “road safety” project (with multi-stakeholder involvement) in six governorates, along with the “tobacco-free” initiative that includes the People’s Assembly, central and local authorities, as well as public/private entities and NGOs.

Section 4 – Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated total financial resource requirements for the UN's contribution to achieve the planned UNDAF outcomes¹², amount to 736 million US dollars for the period 2013-2017 (annual budget of 147 million US dollars). These figures are indicative as they include both regular (core) and other resources that need to be mobilized.¹³ While considerable efforts will be required by the Government and the UN to mobilize funds, this budget is realistic as it is in line with expenditures reported by UN agencies for 2010 (approximately 153 million US dollars).

UNDAF Priority Area		Total Est. Resources	Of which core resources	Of which other resources	% of total
1	Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity	361,783,018	147,418,018	214,365,000	49.14
2	Quality Basic Services	81,385,000	17,085,000	64,300,000	11.05
3	Democratic Governance	126,710,000	18,735,000	107,975,000	17.21
4	Food Security and Nutrition	35,111,916	8,406,975	26,704,941	4.77
5	Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management	131,289,720	90,629,720	40,660,000	17.83
Total		736,279,654	282,274,713	454,004,941	100%

Figure 2: Estimated resource requirements by UNDAF Priority Area, 2013-2017 (million USD)

UN Agency	Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity	Quality Basic Services	Democratic Governance	Food Security and Nutrition	Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management	Total	% of total
FAO	100,000	6,000,000	0	13,345,941	338,000	19,783,941	2.7
IAEA	500,000	0	0	300,000	400,000	1,200,000	0.2
IFAD	115,283,018	0	0	1,311,975	49,966,720	166,561,713	22.6
ILO	25,000,000	0	0	0	0	25,000,000	3.4
IOM	12,680,000	2,080,000	15,000,000	500,000	500,000	30,760,000	4.2
ITU	20,000	30,000	0	0	150,000	200,000	0.0
UNAIDS	0	860,000	300,000	0	0	1,160,000	0.2
UNCTAD	650,000	0	0	0	0	650,000	0.1
UNDP	153,000,000	0	70,900,000	0	22,000,000	245,900,000	33.4
UNEP	0	0	0	0	565,000	565,000	0.1
UNESCO	0	360,000	0	0	120,000	480,000	0.1
UNFPA	2,600,000	7,900,000	5,250,000	0	0	15,750,000	2.1
UN HABITAT	6,570,000	2,070,000	4,000,000	0	3,500,000	16,140,000	2.2
UNHCR	0	850,000	500,000	0	0	1,350,000	0.2
UNICEF	3,500,000	22,500,000	15,000,000	2,700,000	610,000	44,310,000	6.0
UNIDO	19,000,000	0	0	6,500,000	41,500,000	67,000,000	9.1
UNODC	0	1,300,000	6,500,000	0	0	7,800,000	1.1
UNV	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0.1
UN WOMEN	14,000,000	1,600,000	5,000,000	2,800,000	1,100,000	24,500,000	3.3
WFP	4,200,000	32,360,000	0	5,596,000	7,000,000	49,156,000	6.7
WHO	1,050,000	3,475,000	1,850,000	1,250,000	1,825,000	9,450,000	1.3
WTO	3,630,000	0	1,410,000	808,000	1,715,000	7,563,000	1.0
TOTAL	361,783,018	81,385,000	126,710,000	35,111,916	131,289,720	736,279,654	100%

Figure 3: Estimated planned resources (core and other resources combined) by UN Agency per UNDAF Priority Area, 2013-2017 (million USD)

¹² Details of the resources per UNDAF Outcome can be found in the UNDAF Results Matrices (annex 3).

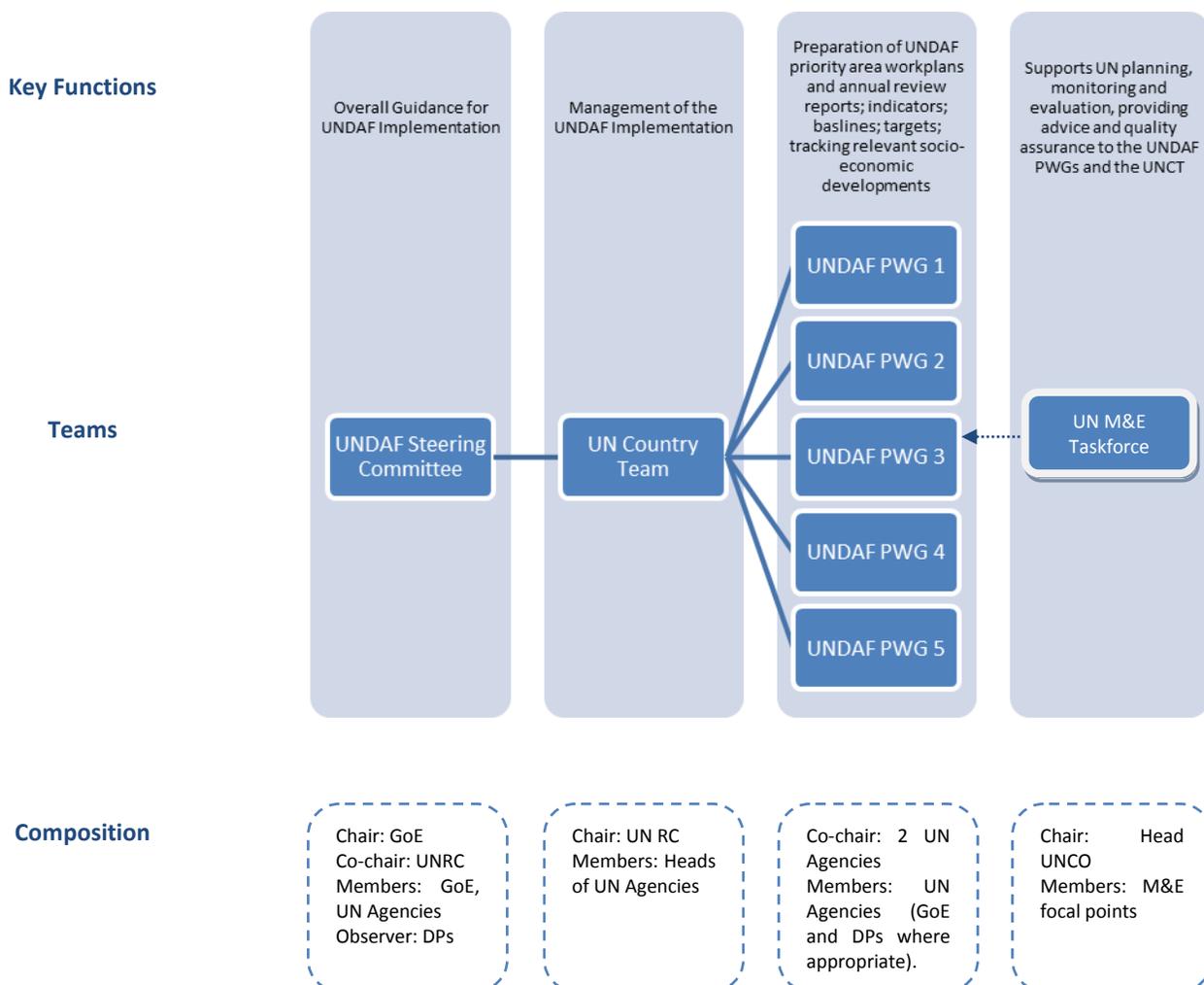
¹³ UN Agencies use different criteria to identify if resources are from regular (core) or other resources. Some agencies do not have regular resources. Generally, other resources are funds that are not guaranteed and need to be mobilized from a variety of sources, such as UN thematic trust funds, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the Government of Egypt, all of which have been important sources for co-funding.

Section 5 – Implementation and Coordination Arrangements

The Mid-Term Review of the UNDAF 2007 – 2011, as well as the survey on the comparative advantages and capacities of the UN revealed that UNDAF implementation has been hampered by a number of factors including ineffective arrangements for coordination, monitoring and evaluation. As a result of this experience, the management arrangements for the UNDAF 2013-2017 have been strengthened, with special attention to ensuring consistency with the following guidelines and principles:

- The revised CCA/UNDAF guidelines;
- The principles of aid effectiveness, embodied in the Paris Principles and Accra Declaration of Action on Aid Effectiveness, and reflected in the Cairo Agenda for Action, including the importance of alignment and harmonization with national systems;
- The “upstream” nature of much of the UN’s work in Egypt; and,
- The need for a clear division of labour and accountability amongst partners involved in UNDAF implementation and coordination.

The following diagram highlights the key functions and composition of the four teams involved in the UNDAF implementation and coordination arrangements, namely the UNDAF Steering Committee, the UN Country Team, the UNDAF Priority Working Groups (PWGs), and the UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) task force:



- The **UNDAF Steering Committee** provides overall guidance to the UNCT and the UNDAF PWGs based on an annual work plan¹⁴ and an annual review report prepared by the UNDAF PWGs, with the support of the UN Coordination Office¹⁵, and reviewed by the UNCT. It discusses the continued relevance of the UNDAF Priority Areas to national priorities, and the progress and challenges with UNDAF implementation. The Steering Committee also assists in mobilizing resources to support UNDAF implementation, particularly for UN joint programmes.

The Steering Committee, which will meet at least once a year, preferably in January, is chaired by a senior Government official and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. Other members are drawn from ministries central to the UNDAF and from the UN Country Team. In addition, a number of Development Partners (DPs) may participate through observer status.

- The **UN Country Team** (UNCT) is responsible for managing the implementation of the UNDAF. It guides and oversees the work of the UNDAF Priority Working Groups. The UNCT will have at least two of its monthly meetings dedicated to the implementation of the UNDAF: one of these meetings is to discuss the UNDAF consolidated annual progress report for the previous year and the annual work plan for the coming year, while the other is to discuss the mid-year review. Additional sessions of the UNCT can be dedicated to UNDAF implementation as required.

The UNCT is composed of the Heads of UN agencies serving in Egypt.

- The **UNDAF PWGs¹⁶, with support of the UN Coordination Office**, are responsible for preparing an annual work plan and results-oriented annual review report for the five UNDAF priority Programme areas, the details of which are described in more detail in Section 6 “Monitoring and Evaluation.” In addition, they follow-up on the guidance provided by the UNDAF Steering Committee and the UNCT. The PWGs are also expected to keep abreast of socio-economic and other developments within their particular area, bringing important developments to the attention of the UNCT, and helping to forge coordinated UN positions, especially on multi-sectoral issues, where appropriate.

UNDAF PWGs will meet on a regular basis. Each PWG is co-chaired by two UN agencies and composed of senior UN programme staff. Government and other UNDAF stakeholders may also participate in the meetings of the PWGs, as appropriate¹⁷.

- The **M&E Taskforce** supports UN planning, monitoring and evaluation, particularly, but not limited to, the UNDAF. It provides technical support to UNDAF PWGs and the UN Country Team in

¹⁴ A very simple template for an annual work plan will be developed. The idea is to have one document (2-3 pages per UNDAF Priority Area) that highlights the main interventions of the UN in that specific priority area for the next year. It should be clear that the agency annual workplans remain the only document for signature with the government.

¹⁵ The UN Coordination Office supports UN inter-agency work, including joint analytical work and the development of joint programmes, monitoring and evaluation, and internal and external communications. As described in this section, the UN RCO provides support to the UNDAF PWGs and chairs the M&E Taskforce. It offers policy advice to the UNCT on coordination issues and acts as interlocutor with the Regional UNDG Team, the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO), other UN Development Group mechanisms, and units in the UN Secretariat such as UN DPA and UN DESA. It also serves as interlocutor with the Government of Egypt, mainly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of International Cooperation, on joint UN initiatives, such as joint programmes. The UN Coordination Office works under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and supports the UN Country Team.

¹⁶ If the UNDAF PWGs deem it necessary to have more detailed planning and reporting at the UNDAF outcome level, they may decide to establish UNDAF Outcome Working Groups (OWGs). In this case, the plans and reports of the OWGs will feed into the annual work plans and reports of the UNDAF PWGs.

¹⁷ UNDAF PWGs may also be represented in other multi-stakeholder coordination forums, such as the Government-led Food Security Policy Advisory Board, the Mutual Accountability Working Groups (currently operating in the health and education sectors), and the thematic working groups of the Development Partners Group.

monitoring and reporting on UNDAF outcomes and results. It assists the UNDAF PWGs to ensure that the UNDAF M&E process is, to the greatest extent possible, consistent and builds on national M&E systems and mechanisms. The taskforce provides normative and technical guidance on planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, following results-based management (RBM) principles that are in line with the corporate guidance and standards set by the United Nations Evaluation Group. The M&E Taskforce will also seek to identify opportunities for joint monitoring and evaluation wherever possible (e.g. for joint programmes and thematic reviews), and provide technical support to these exercises.

The M&E Taskforce is composed of the M&E focal points drawn from each UN Agency. It meets regularly, with meetings chaired by the Head of the UN Coordination Office.

- The **UN Communications Group (UNCG)** brings the UN system's communications resources and skills under a common umbrella. The UNCG works to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in the field of communications, ensures that messages are consistent, and enhances the media profile of UN activities at the national and/or regional level through jointly-organized activities. The core objectives of a UNCG focus on communicating with staff, stakeholders and the public to strengthen the UN system's public knowledge, support policy advocacy and resource mobilization, and inspire action that promotes development.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 provides the framework for the UNCG to structure the joint UN communication strategy, ensuring that communication and advocacy efforts are supporting the anticipated results of this UNDAF.

The UNCG is composed of the communication focal points from UN Agencies. UNIC chairs the meetings and provides the secretariat, with support from the UN Coordination Office.

Section 6 – Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF will be systematically monitored on the basis of the UNDAF results matrices for the five UNDAF priority programme areas. These matrices consist of a set of performance indicators for each UNDAF outcome with corresponding baselines, targets, and means of verification.

At the beginning of the year, each of the UNDAF Priority Working Groups will prepare annual work plans¹⁸, highlighting key activities towards the achievement of UNDAF Outcomes in the coming year. A consolidated version of the work plans will then be prepared by the UN Coordination Office. The UNDAF annual work plan and UN agency-specific annual work plans should feed from each other, so in this way, synergies between UN agencies will increase and duplication of activities will be avoided.

The PWGs will monitor UNDAF progress during the year. Towards June, the UNDAF PWGs will discuss progress and challenges with the implementation of the consolidated annual work plan. These discussions will be written up in minutes that will be discussed by the UNCT in its plenary mid-year meeting.

Towards December, the PWGs will prepare short, results-oriented annual review reports¹⁹. A consolidated version of the UNDAF annual review report that also factors in the results of agency-specific annual reviews will be prepared by the UN Coordination office, with the support of the UN M&E Taskforce. This report will highlight progress, issues requiring the attention of the UNCT and the UNDAF Steering Committee, lessons learned, good practices, and possible challenges in the year ahead, as well as reflecting on the assumptions and risks that underpin the UNDAF.

Towards the beginning of year, the UNDAF Steering Committee will hold an UNDAF Annual Review meeting to review progress on the UNDAF based on the above-noted UNDAF annual review report²⁰. It will also review the annual work plan.

To the extent possible, monitoring data will come from national M&E systems and data repositories. This will ensure alignment with national M&E processes, reduce transaction costs, enhance national ownership, and increase mutual accountability for results in the UNDAF Priority Areas.

¹⁸ To facilitate the preparation and consistency of the annual work plan, a template will be prepared by the PWGs with the support of the M&E Taskforce and the UN Coordination office.

¹⁹ To facilitate the preparation and consistency of the annual report, a template will be prepared by the PWGs with the support of the M&E Taskforce and the UN Coordination office.

²⁰ As part of the UNDAF Annual Review process, the UNDAF results matrices can be reviewed by the UNCT and the Steering Committee and updated, as needed.

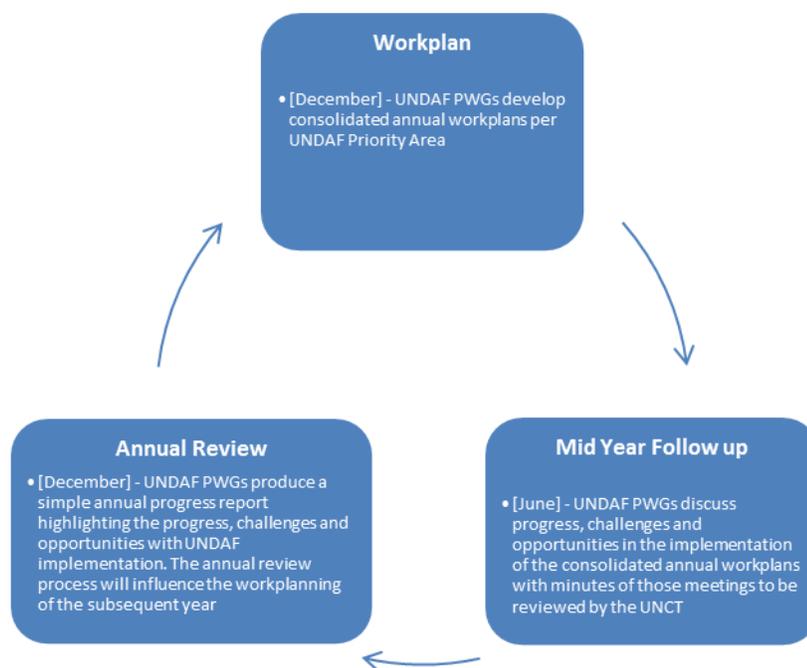


Figure 4: Process flow of the UNDAF Work planning, Mid-Year Review and Reporting

UNDAF M&E Calendar

The UNDAF M&E Calendar lists all major activities that support the monitoring of UNDAF Outcomes, including: surveys, research and studies related to the UNDAF; the UNCT’s support to national monitoring systems; planned evaluations and reviews; M&E capacity development initiatives; the use of information resulting from M&E activities; and major M&E activities of the GoE and other partners relevant to the UNDAF. It will be compiled by the UN M&E Taskforce with the support of the UN Coordination Office. The calendar will be prepared at the outset of the UNDAF and updated annually.

Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation

A final evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2017. A Mid-Term Review is projected to take place towards the first quarter of 2015. The Mid-Term Review and the evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN system’s technical and development assistance to Egypt, and the collective UN system’s contributions to national priorities. These exercises will also provide an opportunity to assess the coherence of the UN system in addressing national priorities, and the strengths and weaknesses of partnerships developed during UNDAF implementation. In addition, these exercises will help to identify key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as the constraints encountered, which will help guide the design of the subsequent UNDAF.

The UNDAF Mid-Term Review and final evaluation will use the UNDAF Annual Review Reports as a basis for their assessments.

Annex 1: Situation Analysis: Key Development Challenges Facing Egypt, 2010

The overall framework for the Situation Analysis report is sustainable development, which is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The framework recognizes three interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development: economic and social development, and environmental protection. The first pillar covers the production and growth parameters of well-being, the second pillar addresses the socio-political dimension of equity and human rights, and the third pillar ensures the medium and longer term protection of the environment and natural resources.

The links between the three pillars are such that any sector — such as agriculture — appears under all three pillars so that it is influenced by the other pillars, and in turn, feeds into policies and actions in other sectors. Under the first pillar (economic-based), agriculture is a potential engine of growth, with increased productivity, higher value added exports, and more off-farm employment. Under the second pillar (socio-political), poverty reduction in rural communities is emphasized in terms of health, literacy, and family planning, together with increased participation in community affairs. Finally, under the third pillar, challenges are analyzed to ensure the medium and longer-term sustainability of agricultural and water resources, along with protection of the environment and natural resources. Beyond agriculture, the same inter-linkages can be found in all productive sectors (e.g. manufacturing), and service sectors (e.g. tourism).

Pillar I (sustainable and inclusive growth) covers elements of macroeconomic policy for sustainable and inclusive growth, and these depend on an effective competitiveness strategy for production and service sectors, with employment and growth opportunities. Egypt has identified five engines of growth, which are manufacturing industry, tourism, agribusiness, ICT, and the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector. Another three sectors are construction, housing and renewable energy. A critical element under Pillar I is labour market policies that ensure adequate education and skill formation, increased productivity, and decent job opportunities. The emphasis is on youth employment, especially in the private MSME sector.

Pillar II (socio-political rights) covers elements of human development including policies and programs for poverty alleviation, and access to social services (education, health, family planning) for all segments of the population, with a special focus on children, youth, and women, as well as the handicapped and the elderly. Human development is also concerned with the processes of participation, democratization and good governance. This requires accelerating the on-going process of administrative, political and fiscal decentralization, promoting further reforms towards applying international human rights standards, reforming and implementing a new civil service reform law, and furthering efforts in fighting corruption.

Pillar III (environment and sustainable natural resources) covers all elements of natural resources including agricultural land, water, energy — both depletable energy (petroleum and gas) and the potential for renewable energy (wind, solar) — and their sustainability. The purpose is to analyze the status of the agricultural development strategy and issues of food security, water and irrigation. Pillar III also pays special attention to the impact of growth and development on Egypt’s environment and related sectors, including water, sanitation, health and waste management. The importance of introducing environment-friendly practices such as ecotourism is highlighted. Pillar III is especially

concerned with the potential threats of climate change, water and energy scarcity, and the need for adaptation. Finally, issues of long-term sustainability are covered in the areas of urban planning, informal settlements and transport.

35 challenges were identified in the three pillars in addition to 4 cross-cutting challenges, namely capacity building, scaling-up best practices, coordination and connectivity, and access to reliable data.



Figure 5: Overview of the challenges identified in the Situation Analysis

Annex 2: Summary Matrix of the UNDAF Outcome Statements

Poverty Alleviation through pro-poor growth and equity	Quality Basic Services	Democratic Governance	Food Security and Nutrition	Environment and Natural Resource Management
Outcome 1.1: Government is operating with efficient and adequately resourced mechanisms of awareness creation, equitable targeting, delivering and monitoring of social protection services and access to adequate and affordable housing, for children, young people, rural women, elderly and other vulnerable groups.	Outcome 2.1: Vulnerable mothers and children under 5 have increased access to continuous and integrated primary health care (PHC) services, particularly perinatal care (PC) and nutritional services.	Outcome 3.1: National and local capacities and systems are enhanced for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring & evaluation	Outcome 4.1: Relevant institutions/bodies develop and implement evidence based policies and joint sustainable intervention on food security, food safety and nutrition in coordinated manner.	Outcome 5.1: The Government of Egypt has adopted and effectively implemented sound climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes focused on vulnerable sectors, groups and high risk geographic locations.
Outcome 1.2: Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in financial and non-financial services supporting of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE).	Outcome 2.2: Women, men and young people have increased access to quality FP/RH services.	Outcome 3.2: National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further promote, protect, respect and fulfil human rights in line with Egypt's international commitments, with a special focus on women, children, disabled persons, refugees, the elderly and migrants.	Outcome 4.2: Food subsidy system delivers good quality food packages and in an efficient manner, to vulnerable and poor families and other targeted high risk populations.	Outcome 5.2: The Government of Egypt, private sector and civil society have complied with multi-lateral environmental agreements, adopted policies, and implemented operational measures towards a green and sustainable economy and society.
Outcome 1.3: Strengthened private sector businesses in tourism, agro-industries, and other key pro-poor sectors are able to address gender, equity and environmental sustainability.	Outcome 2.3: The health system is strengthened to improve the health literacy of vulnerable populations (particularly on proper feeding practices, birth spacing and Family Planning, prevention of Communicable Diseases (CDs) and Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs).	Outcome 3.3: Anticorruption and accountability institutions, legislation and policies are reformed, modernized and transparent to ensure social justice and Rule of Law in line with Egypt's International commitments.	Outcome 4.3: Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food	Outcome 5.3: The Government of Egypt and local communities have strengthened mechanisms for sustainable management of, and access to, natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems.
Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.	Outcome 2.4: Vulnerable populations have improved access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.	Outcome 3.4: The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres	Outcome 4.4: Efficient food production supply chains, including the adoption of good agricultural practices, are achieved.	
	Outcome 2.5: National health system is strengthened for preparedness and response to public health emergencies with special focus on Avian and	Outcome 3.5: Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy		

	Pandemic Influenza in accordance with (International Health Regulations (IHR 2005))			
	Outcome 2.6: Children in Egypt aged 4-5 have more access to inclusive quality pre-primary education			
	Outcome 2.7: Children in Egypt aged 6 – 14 have more access to, and complete, quality basic education (formal and non-formal) with a special focus on vulnerable groups and gender equality			

Annex 3: UNDAF Results Matrices