



UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK
(UNDAF)**

**EGYPT
2013-2017**

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الطبيعية
المرأة
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UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT

United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Egypt [2013 - 2017]

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

Acknowledgements

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 is based on the Situational Analysis report. The UNDAF was produced thanks to the efforts of the five UN thematic groups; namely: Poverty Alleviation; Quality Basic Services; Food Security and Nutrition; Environment and Climate Change; and Governance.

It represents the result of the collective efforts of the Egypt United Nations Country Team, initiated by Mr. James W. Rawley, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Egypt (July 2006 to June 2012) and built on by Ms. Anita Nirody, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Egypt (since July 2012).

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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 put 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
BL	Baseline
CAA	Cairo Agenda for Action
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA_v	Common Country Assessment
CD	Communicable Diseases
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRDP	the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CRMW	Convention on the Right of Migrant Workers
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DaO	Delivering as One UN
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPG	Development Partners Group
DPS	Development Partners
EC	European Commission
EDHS	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey
EE	Energy Efficiency
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Fixed Based Operators
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FP	Family Planning
FSPAB	Food Security Policy Advisory Board
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Gender Equity Seal
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMR	Global monitoring Report
GoE	Government of Egypt
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting

HDR	Human Development Report
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Waste Water
HIS	Health Indicator Survey
HIECS	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIO	Health Insurance Organization
HP Strategy	Health Promotion Strategy
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDSC	Information Decision Support Centre
IECD	Integrating Early Childhood Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHR	International Health Regulation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LED	Local Economic Development
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIC	Middle Income Country
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Population
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
MSAD	Ministry of State for Administrative Development
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTR	Mid Term Review
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
NCW	National Council for Women
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NSS	Nutrition surveillance system
NTP	National TB Programme
NTRA	National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
ODS	ozone depleting substances
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
OR	Other Resources
PBB	Performance Based Budgeting
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWGs	Priority Working Groups
RBM	Results Based Management
PEMA	Centre for Project Evaluation and Macro-Economic Analysis
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PPM	Parts per Million
PPP	Public Private Partnership
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
POP Council	Population council
PSG	Peer Support Group
PSPU	Policy and Strategic Planning Unit
PWG	Priority Working Group
RBM	Roll Back Malaria partnership
RC	Resident Coordinator
RE	Renewable Energy
R/UNDG	Regional UNDG Team
RR	Regular Resources
SA	Situation Analysis
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBD	To be Determined

TCPR	Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review
TED areas	Targeted Areas
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Council for Western Asia
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
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

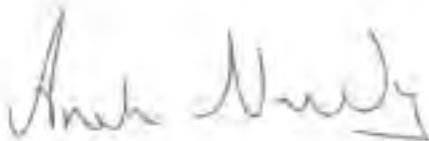
The United Nations in Egypt supports Egypt's transition to greater democracy and is committed to improve the quality of life for all women, men, boys and girls living in Egypt by developing national capacity and building strong partnerships with the Government, civil society, the private sector, academia, 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:

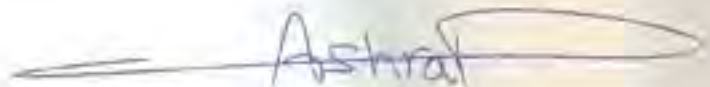
- Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity;
- Quality Basic Services;
- Democratic Governance
- Food Security and Nutrition;
- Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management.

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

January 2013



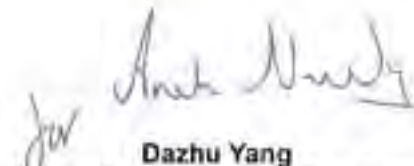
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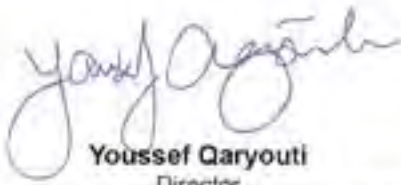
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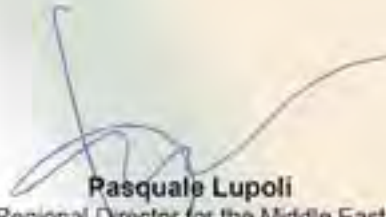
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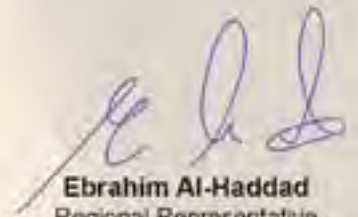
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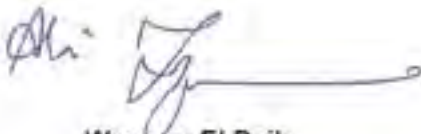
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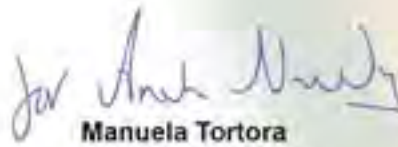
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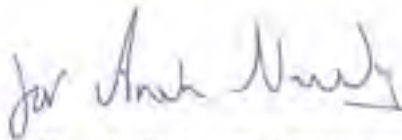
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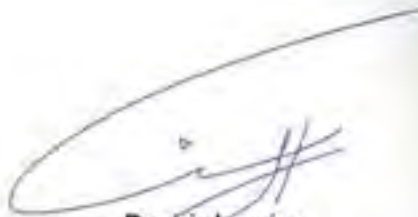
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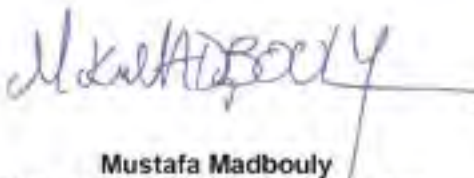
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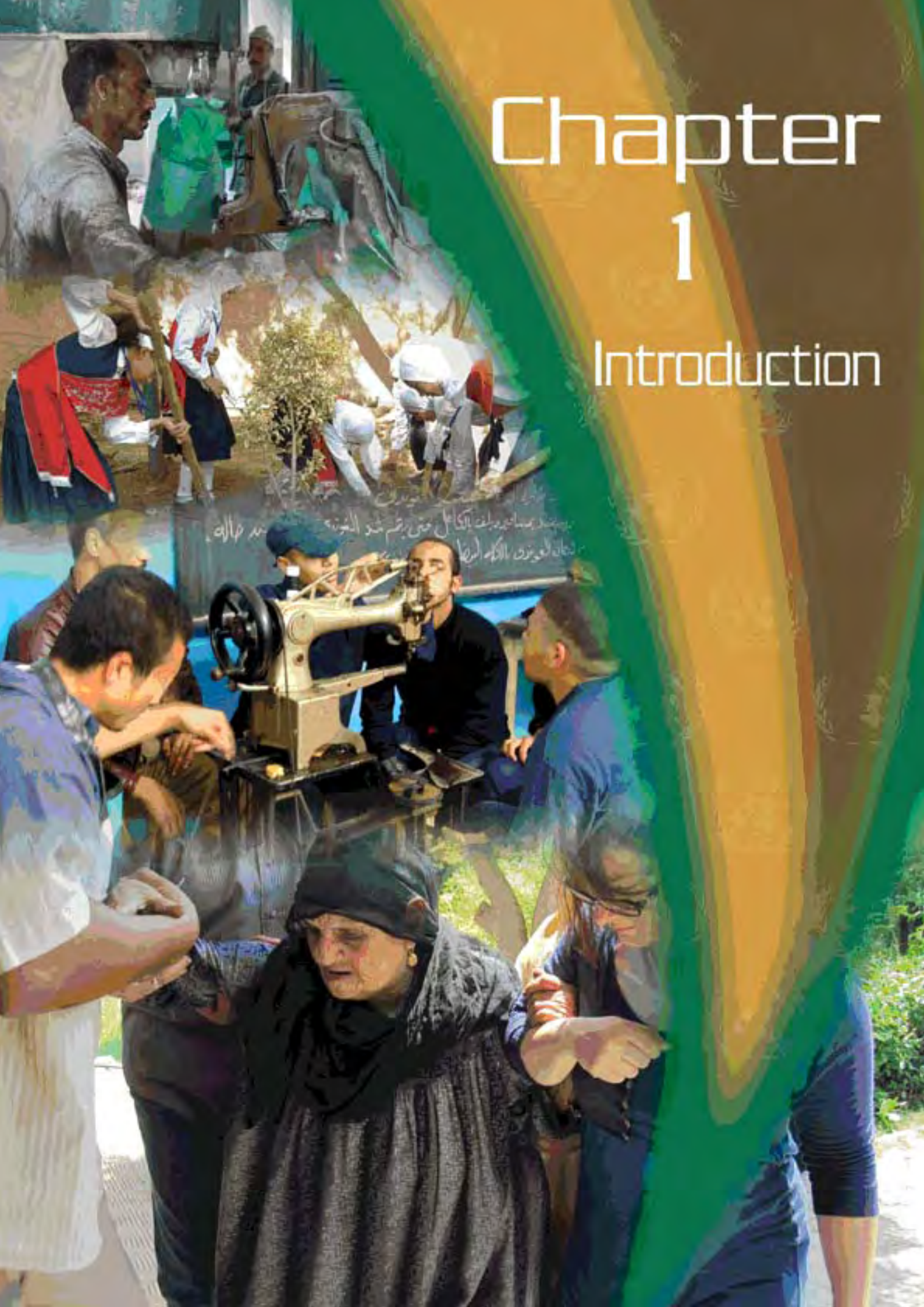
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The World Bank will support the UNDAF Priority Areas coherent with the World Bank's Interim Strategy Note as agreed with the Government of Egypt and will deploy all efforts to ensure aid coordination and development effectiveness.

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

Chapter 1

Introduction



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.

Chapter 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).

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

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 aggregating the food poverty line with an allowance for expenditure on essential non-food goods. In Egypt in 2006, a person who spent less than LE 1,844 per year is considered extremely poor and one that spent less than LE 2,223 is poor (over poverty line). The upper poverty line is LE 2,601 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 2006/2009.

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 bilateral¹ 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.

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

¹ 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, etc.

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" (CAA),¹ takes into account the principles embodied in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness² 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 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.

¹ The Cairo Agenda for Action is available at www.un.org.eg

² 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.

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)¹ 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 intent².

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:

¹ The UNDAF 2007-2011 has been extended to 30 June 2013.

² The MTR concluded that the encompassing nature of the UNDAF, with five UNDAF Outcomes, 25 Country Programme Outcomes, and 103 Country Programme Outputs, made it hard to focus and manage, and hindered the UNDAF implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes, being difficult to measure, and partially inefficient.

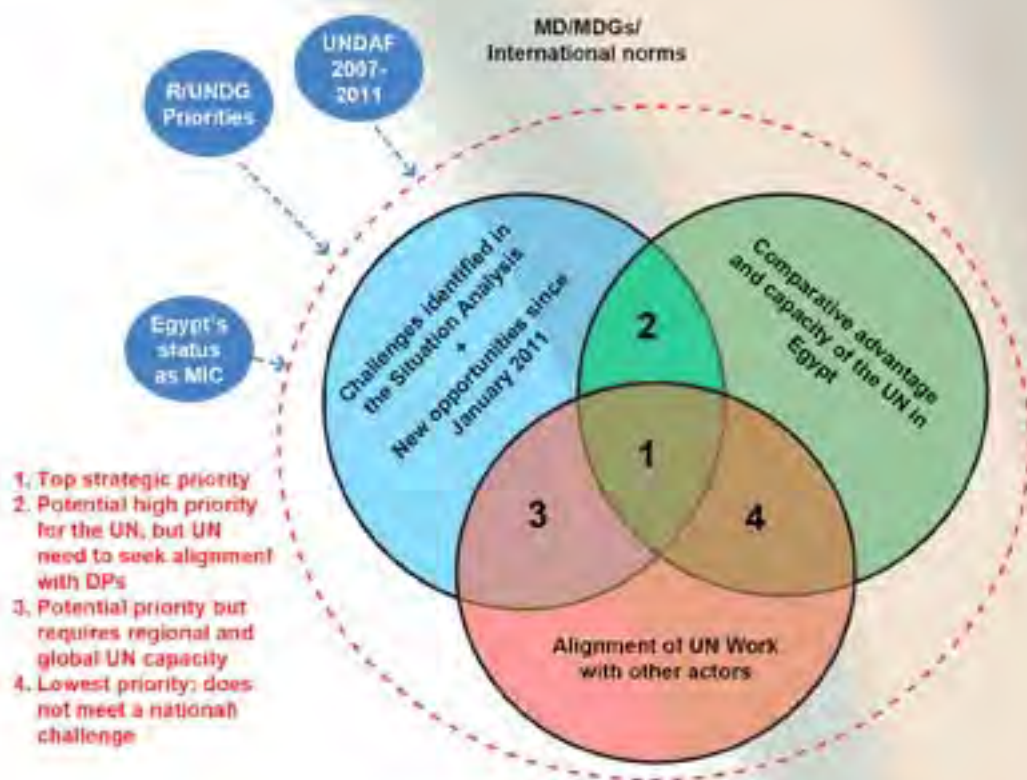


Figure 1: Selection of UNDAF Priority Programme Areas using 'filters'

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 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.

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.

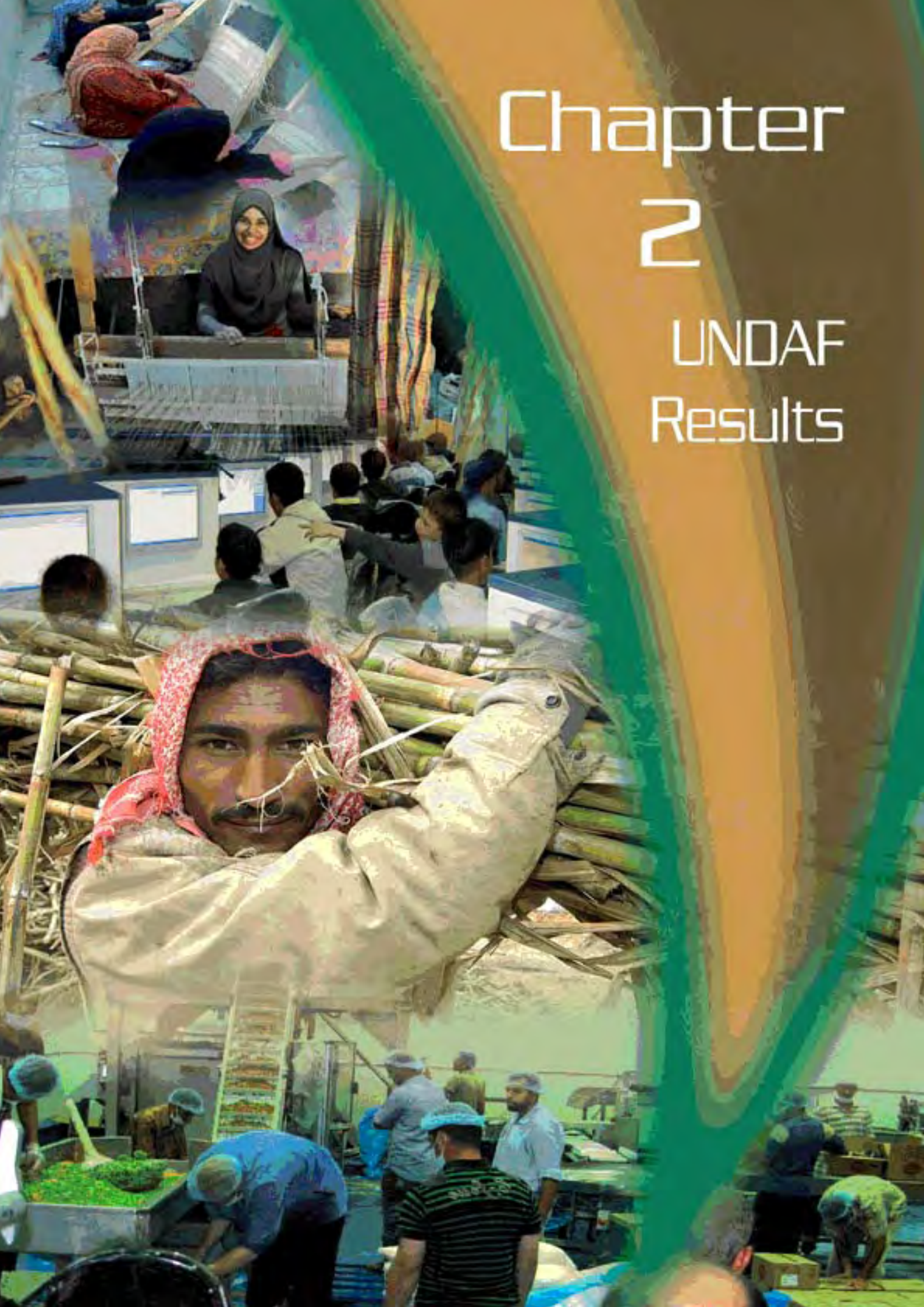
⁸ As suggested in the Egypt Human Development Report 2008 'Egypt's Social Contract: the Role of Civil Society'.

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.

Chapter 2

UNDAF Results



Chapter 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 groups⁶. 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.

⁶ 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.

Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity

UNDAF Outcome 1

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: 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

<p>UNDAF Outcomes</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.</p>
<p>Anticipated Results</p>	<p><i>Increased number and quality of social services.</i></p>	<p><i>Increased job creation through more sustainable and competitive SMEs.</i></p>	<p><i>More predictable income of MSEs that are integrated in bigger value chains and increased number of sustained jobs for their employees.</i></p>	<p><i>Increased decent work options and employability of youth and women.</i></p>
<p>UN Agency Contributions</p>				
<p>ILO</p>	<p>Support awareness creation, and provide research, legal and policy advice on social protection and capacity building of social partners in the social protection area.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Conduct training of BDS providers (trainers, coaches) on , entrepreneurial skills development, VCD, business startup, business growth agribusiness , and research.</p> <p>Support awareness raising and capacity building on working conditions and Occupational Safety and Health.</p>	<p>Support the Government and social partners to implement the National Action Plan for Youth Employment.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Support labour market intermediation services, public and private on job placement and career guidance.</p>

UNDAF Dimension	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
UN Agencies Contributions				
UNDP	<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 GCT 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>
UN WOMEN	<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 Saitheya area. Support institutionalizing the GES as well as the Women's Empowerment principles and using the gender gap</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>

UNDAF Outcome	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
MF Agencies Contributions				
UN WOMEN			assessment tool as the gender-auditing tool for private and public firms at the national level in Egypt	Provide technical support in tackling problems faced by female domestic workers.
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 advice 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.	Monitor and track GES certification at the national level. 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.	Promote the development of private sector and SMEs in agribusiness. Support the development of improved practices in agriculture, irrigation and	support capacity building programs for smallholders in rural areas so as to improve employment opportunities and increase income generations

UNDAF Element	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
IPM Signature Contributions				
FAD		including female-headed households and unemployed youth	other related pro-poor sectors. Support the establishment of marketing associations and NGOs for marketing enhancement.	
IGM	Support awareness creation on the need to integrate migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in local communities and, particularly, to incorporate their needs into central and local planning processes and poverty reduction strategies. 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	Support Government efforts to mainstream migration into poverty reduction strategies and help relevant authorities, civil society 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.		Develop national capacities to analyze and respond to international labour market demand. Establish referral systems to link students and job-seekers to employment opportunities within governmental entities. Support Government efforts to implement regular labour migration schemes and promote productive return. 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.
UNAIDS	Support the Government to finalize, cost and operationalize the national strategic plan. Advocate for roles of various government and civil society sectors.			Improve economic opportunities for PLHIV and build skills of vulnerable individuals to ensure they have alternative options to reduce their vulnerabilities.
UNCTAD	Provide technical support and capacity-building in sustainable and efficient management of public debt.	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.		

SDG4E Outcomes	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
UN Agencies Contributions				
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 making formulation.</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>
UNIDO		<p>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>	<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	<p>Support Geographical Information Systems (GIS) activities in Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) to enhance targeting criteria used by the GoE.</p>			<p>Enhance skills of vulnerable populations, namely youth and women, through Food for Training and Food for Work Projects according to job market needs.</p>

UNDAF Dimension	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
UNE Agencies Contributions				
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			Application of UNWTO ST-EP methodology (Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty) for: <ul 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; 	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

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:	Outcome 1.4:
UN Agencies Contributions				
UNWTO			<p>3. Direct sales of goods and services to visitors by the poor (informal economy).</p> <p>4. Establishment and running of tourism enterprises by the poor (micro, small and medium sized enterprises), or community based enterprises (formal economy).</p> <p>Investment in infrastructure stimulated by tourism also benefiting the poor in the locality, directly or through support to other sectors.</p>	development for sectors in high demand related to tourism.

Quality Basic Services

UNDAF Outcome 2

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.

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.

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.

[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 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.

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)

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

<p>UNDAF Outcomes</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2: Women, men and young people have increased access to quality FP/RH services.</p>	<p>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)).</p>	<p>Outcome 2.4: Vulnerable populations have improved access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.</p>
<p>Anticipated Results</p>	<p><i>Improved child survival and development amongst under 5 boys and girls.</i></p>	<p><i>Reduced fertility and incidence of gender-based violence (GBV).</i></p>	<p><i>Adequate health related knowledge and improved behaviour towards major health problems in Egypt.</i></p>	<p><i>Equitable, accessible and improved quality services for people living with, or affected by Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.</i></p>
<p>UN Agencies' Contributions</p>				
<p>UNHCR</p>	<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 refugees 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>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<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</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>

UNEP Outcome	Outcome 2.1:	Outcome 2.2:	Outcome 2.3:	Outcome 2.4:
UN Agencies Contributions				
UNICEF	<p>of 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>	Support MoH and ensure the integration of FP/RH into the family health model.	Support MoH in developing institutionalizing and pilot testing a health promotion strategy that encompasses intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral collaboration in identified priority areas.	Take the lead in providing technical support to the MoH in interventions addressing prevention and control of Hepatitis C, TB and other emerging diseases.
IOM	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.	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.	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.	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.

UN/AF Channels	Outcome 2.1:	Outcome 2.2:	Outcome 2.3:	Outcome 2.4:
UNA Regional Contributions				
IOM	Deliver healthcare and socio-economic assistance to improve migrants' well-being Train community health volunteers within migrant communities to act as advocates for vulnerable migrants in accessing PHC services			
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		Support MoH in developing, institutionalizing and pilot testing a health promotion strategy that encompasses	

UNDAF Outcome	Outcome 2.1:	Outcome 2.2:	Outcome 2.3:	Outcome 2.4:
UN Agencies Contributions				
WFP	levels.		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-quality and human rights based solutions for people who use drugs	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

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		Assist MoE and MoH to work together on school health initiatives targeting poor and underprivileged youth and linking it with the Government's 1000 Village

UNDAF Outcome:	Outcome 2.5:	Outcome 2.6:	Outcome 2.7:
UN Agencies Contributions:			
WHO	national capacity building, disease surveillance, public awareness and effective partnerships		Initiative
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.

UNDAF Outcome	Outcome 2.5:	Outcome 2.6:	Outcome 2.7:
UN Agencies Contributions			
IDM		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

UNDAF

Outcome

3

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 1987 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) contributes 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 fulfillment 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 converging 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 voluntarism 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

LINDAF Initiatives	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.
<i>Anticipated Results</i>	<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/loc	Technical assistance to develop and implement the National Strategy and Plan to integrate Human Rights in Higher Education. Strengthen the institutional capacity	Support the MSAD, IDSC, IMCAC and the ECRC in promoting transparency, anticorruption and disclosure in the Civil Service and the Private Sector; and	Enhanced political participation of women through provision of training for women parliamentarians and candidates and implementation of the UNWOMEN/UNDP	Strengthen the Capacities for the National Electoral Authorities including the electoral management body for the management and administration of

UNDAF Outcome:	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UNR Agencies Contributions					
UNDP	<p>I 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.</p> <p>Strengthen national and 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. 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</p>	<p>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 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>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 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</p>	<p>initiative on 'Citizenship Rights'.</p> <p>Provide Support to strengthening legislative and oversight capacities of women MPs.</p> <p>Support the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy</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</p>	<p>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> <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</p>

UNDP	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies - Commitment					
UNDP	<p>institutions, systems and policies for GOPP decentralization and RBM capacity development.</p>		<p>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>education in youth clubs and youth centers</p>	<p>Assistance for the conduct of inclusive and participatory national dialogue including support to the prospective economic and social council.</p>
WHO	<p>Support institutional restructuring of the health sector</p> <p>Strengthen general management, 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.</p>	<p>Assist MOH to ensure universal coverage with equitable, universally accessible and quality health services to the whole population particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Provide support to ensure that policies and strategies in the decentralized system are fostering accountability and transparency.</p>	<p>Support actions that can reduce health inequity and promote physical and mental health of the most vulnerable groups.</p>	
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</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>	

UNDAF Division	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
UNFPA	decentralization processes.			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.	
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 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>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>	

UNDP Outcomes	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UNDP & partners' Contributions					
UNICEF		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			
UNESCO				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.	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.
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 Safe Cities initiative in the Greater Cairo Area</p> <p>Support gender mainstreaming in the socio economic national development</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		<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</p>	in collaboration with CSOs, support Informed Citizenship Initiatives aiming at enhancing economic and political literacy

UNDAF 3	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Egyptian Contributions					
<p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>planning process</p>	<p>policies and programming.</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>a knowledge Platform on Women in Democratic Transition through 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. 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</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
UN WOMEN				<p>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 platforms, party structures and policies</p> <p>Support strengthening of legislative and oversight capacities of women MPs.</p>	
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</p>		<p>Support capacity building of CSOs to have a meaningful role in supporting the national response</p>	

UNDAF Element	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
UNAIDS		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.			
UNODC		<p>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.</p> <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</p>	<p>Support measures in 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 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</p>		<p>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 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</p>

UNODC Outcome	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN #Agencies Contributions					
UNODC		<p>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>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 information, 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 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</p>		<p>international and regional fora to facilitate the exposure for comparative experiences in the different aspects of the transition period such as transitional justice.</p>

UNDAF Outcome	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
UNODC			<p>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. Provide capacity building for Egyptian Non-Governmental Organization in UNCAC review and combating corruption.</p>		

UNDAF Element	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions:					
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>	
IGM		<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'</p>			

UNDAF Dimension	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
MM Agencies Contributions					
IOM		<p>rights, in line with UPR recommendations #108, #110 and #118 and provide humanitarian assistance to stranded 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>

UNDP Outcome	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
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 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				

UNDAF Outcomes	Outcome 3.1:	Outcome 3.2:	Outcome 3.3:	Outcome 3.4:	Outcome 3.5:
UN Agencies Contributions					
UNWTO	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.

UNDAF Outcome 4

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.