



UNITED NATIONS  
EGYPT



# UN Country 2023 Annual Results Report







UNICEF EGYPT

## Table of Contents

Foreword	3	2.2 Cooperation Framework Outcome Results	12
UN Country Team in Egypt	4	2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing of 2030 Agenda	30
Key Development Partners of the UN in Egypt	5	2.4 Results of UN Working More and Better Together	31
CHAPTER 1: Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context	6	2.5 Lessons Learned	32
CHAPTER 2: UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities	8	2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization	32
2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results	9	CHAPTER 3: UNCT Key Focus for Next Year	34



## Foreword

It is a pleasure to present the United Nations in Egypt 2023 Annual Results Report. This is the first report under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. Anchored in Egypt's Vision 2030, the UNSDCF was signed jointly by the UN and the Government of Egypt in May 2023 and represents a milestone in our longstanding partnership.

This report presents the impact of the UN's work across our five UNSDCF outcome areas, detailing the collective achievements of all 28 UN agencies, funds, and programmes in 2023. The total delivery of development activities by the UN in Egypt in 2023 was over US\$ 209 million.

A defining characteristic of the last year was our agility and adaptability to help Egypt respond to emerging challenges. Two conflicts erupted on Egypt's borders, first in Sudan and then in Gaza. These came while the nation was already grappling with cost-of-living challenges triggered by the start of the war in Ukraine. The UN rapidly switched gears and expanded efforts beyond our traditional focus on sustainable development to stand with Egypt in these humanitarian operations while continuing to fulfill our primary sustainable development mandate.

Our work in Egypt in 2023 continued to be guided by the principle of leaving no one behind. The UN partnered with the government to strengthen overall implementation of the SDGs through joint development of a new Integrated National Financing Strategy, a set of prioritized reforms and initiatives for securing Egypt's sustainable financing needs. We collaborated on development and implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, an important step towards eradicating malnutrition. We are also proud of our contribution to the landmark Global Health and Population Congress, laying a strong foundation for a healthier future for Egypt. The UN also helped create an environment for more inclusive and sustainable private sector development and jobs, such as through our direct support to MSMEs, entrepreneurship promotion, and income-generating opportunities for women.

The UN in Egypt placed youth at the center of our cooperation framework. In advance of COP28, we supported the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) that brought together 1,500 young people from across Egypt to share ideas, learn about climate change, and give recommendations for action. The Shabab Balad initiative, a localized adaptation of Generation Unlimited, expanded its initiatives for skilling young people, connecting them to opportunities, and encouraging them to contribute positively to their communities. UN programmes like the National Girls' Empowerment Initiative (Dawwie) and Noura have helped empower adolescent girls become agents of change within their communities.

A high-level SDG Summit in September 2023 in New York gave countries around the world the opportunity to re-focus efforts for delivering the SDGs. We supported the Government's consultations to define Egypt's national commitments for accelerating SDG progress, including for poverty eradication, human development, economic transformation, and gender equality. Going forward, the UN will remain a steadfast partner in tackling each of these critical issues.

Looking ahead to 2024, world leaders will gather in September for the Summit for the Future, a landmark opportunity to re-energize multilateralism and accelerate the SDGs. In November, the world will turn its attention to COP29 in Azerbaijan, a critical moment for urgent climate action, unlocking climate finance, and further operationalizing the groundbreaking loss and damage

fund launched at COP27. November will also see Egypt host the World Urban Forum, a chance to collectively develop solutions for making cities more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. These all give space for us to work together for more equitable sustainable development.

As the UN in Egypt, we eagerly look forward to partnering with the Government of Egypt to implement the UNSDCF and help realize the transformative promise of the SDGs and that no one in Egypt is left behind. I extend my deepest gratitude to all our valued partners. We remain united by our shared values and collective commitment to achieving inclusive and sustainable development for all.

**Elena Panova**  
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Egypt





# UN Country Team in Egypt



Twenty-eight United Nations (UN) agencies<sup>1</sup>, funds and programmes engaged in operational development activities comprise the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Egypt, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), the designated representative of the UN Secretary General in the country.

The UNCT is fully committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in close partnership with the Government of Egypt (GOE). The UNCT continues to rely and build upon its key comparative advantages, drawing on all the UN's expertise, and promoting integrated approaches to achieve nationally defined development results. These results are reflected in Egypt's national sustainable development strategy (Egypt Vision 2030) and supporting national strategies, plans and policies.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027 outlines the UNCT's collaborative

work in support of national efforts to adopt inclusive and sustainable development pathways and reach the targets of Egypt's Vision 2030. This includes efforts to ensure strengthened human capital with a focus on children and youth (outcome 1); diversified, inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development (outcome 2); environmental sustainability and climate resilience (outcome 3); good governance, transparency, and rule of law (outcome 4) and women and girls' empowerment (outcome 5). Throughout the UNSDCF, the UNCT has applied five inter-related programming principles: leave no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.

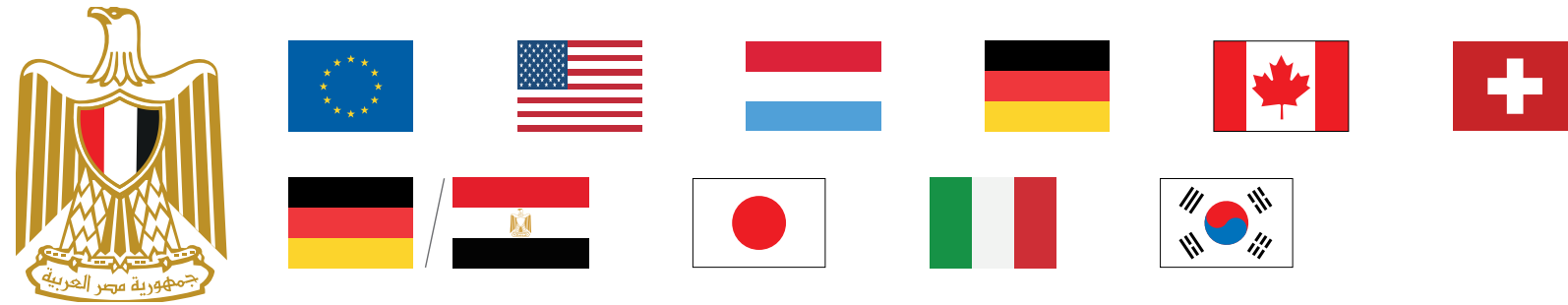


<sup>1</sup> This does not include the World Bank and IMF that are observer-members of the UNCT.



# Key Development Partners of the UN in Egypt

## Bilateral & Multilateral Partners



### Global Funds



### Private Sector Foundations



### International Finance Institutions (IFIs)



### Civil Society



During 2023, the UN continued to work closely with the GOE, bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), civil society, the private sector, academia, media and other relevant stakeholders. Without them, the results presented in this report would not have been possible.

The GOE remains the UN's main partner and one of major contributors in the implementation of its activities in the country. The Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC), co-signer of the UNSDCF on behalf of the Egyptian Government, convened the different government entities throughout UNSDCF development up to its signature in May 2023. The UN also maintained a close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and many line ministries, local governments, national institutions and councils.

In addition to the strong partnership with the GOE, the UN in Egypt continued to foster partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as IFIs, civil society and private sector. In 2023, approximately 55 per cent of financial contributions to the UNSDCF came from bilateral and multilateral partners. The European Union (EU), United States of America, Netherlands, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, Italy, Korea and the German-Egyptian Debt Swap were the top bilateral and multilateral financial contributors. The UN also continued its partnership with global thematic and joint UN funds such as the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, Global Fund, Joint SDG Fund, Human Security Trust Fund, and FGM Global Trust Fund.

Concurrently, strategic engagement and coordination was maintained through the Development Partners Group (DPG) coordination mechanism, co-chaired by the UNRC (permanent co-chair) and the Mission Director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (rotational co-chair), as well as through the UN-IFI strategic dialogues co-chaired by the World Bank Country Director and the UNRC.

Furthermore, the UN in Egypt maintained and enhanced partnerships with key partners from the private sector, including Huawei, Coca Cola Foundation, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Siemens, Bayer AG and public-private partnerships including the GAVI Alliance and the Global Partnership for Education. The UN also continued to engage with civil society, including through the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) Forum which represents INGOs working in Egypt and co-chaired by the UNRC and Terres De Hommes. This comes in addition to the crucial partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent, especially critical in the context of the Sudan and Gaza crises, as well as with Drosos Foundation, Sasakawa Health Foundation, Médecins Sans Frontières, and environmental youth-led organizations, among others.





CHAPTER 1



**Key Developments  
in the Country and  
Regional Context**



**Egypt continued to face a challenging socioeconomic landscape in 2023. The country has been significantly affected by a series of socioeconomic shocks since 2020, compounding existing vulnerabilities and resulting in high inflation, fiscal pressure, and foreign currency shortages.**

The recent socio-economic challenges were triggered by the start of the war in Ukraine in March 2022. The last year saw continued high inflation and cost-of-living challenges for many, with headline inflation reaching 36 per cent in December 2023. Food prices were up 60 per cent at the end of the year compared to December 2022. The Egyptian pound meanwhile lost half its value relative to the dollar from March 2022 to the end of 2023.

Global instability and domestic challenges continued to put pressure on Egypt's financing.<sup>2</sup> The Ministry of Finance estimates a deficit-to-GDP ratio of 6.0 per cent in FY2022/23. Government debt meanwhile increased over the past year, reaching an estimated 95 per cent of GDP. Debt service may exceed 50 per cent of revenue in the next fiscal year. All three major credit ratings agencies also downgraded Egyptian sovereign debt in 2023. Official remittances meanwhile declined by over 15 per cent percent to US\$24.2 billion in 2023 (compared to US\$28.3 billion in 2022).

The challenging domestic situation was further compounded by the emergence of two crises in neighboring areas. The crisis in Sudan led many people to enter Egypt fleeing the violence and seek protection. By the end of 2023, an estimated 500,000 people had entered Egypt regularly since the April start of the conflict. The Egyptian government absorbed and provided services for many new entrants despite challenges for Egyptians and non-Egyptians alike related to employment, food security, and public services.

 **Real GDP growth reached 3.0% in 2023 compared to 6.6% in 2022, and the IMF's forecast for recovery in 2024 to 4.7%**

The crisis in Gaza brought further challenges for Egypt. Virtually all humanitarian aid entering Gaza since 21 October passed through Egypt and the Rafah border crossing. Egypt has meanwhile played

an increasingly important geopolitical role in helping to mediate the conflict. From the socioeconomic perspective, the most direct impact has been on tourism (estimated at 10-15 per cent below forecasts for Q4 2023) and Suez Canal receipts (down close to 50 per cent in January 2024 compared to the previous year). These are particularly important sources of foreign exchange. Egypt can likely cope with impacts over a short period, but an extended or escalated conflict that reduces receipts throughout 2024 would bring significant negative consequences on the balance of payments.

Real GDP growth reached 3.0 per cent in 2023 according to the IMF.<sup>3</sup> This represents a decrease from 6.6 per cent in 2022. Looking ahead, the IMF forecasts a growth recovery in 2024 to 4.7 per cent. The Egyptian government and the IMF meanwhile continued throughout the year to negotiate further details of the 46-month Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement agreed in December 2022.

On the political front, President El-Sisi was re-elected to a third term in elections held from 10-12 December 2023, extending his presidency term to 2030. On the global stage, Egypt's transferred its successful COP27 presidency to the UAE during COP28 in Dubai.



UNIDO EGYPT



ILO EGYPT

**IMF's Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement with Egypt originally agreed at US\$ 3 billion, targets**



**exchange rate flexibility**



**debt sustainability**



**improved resilience to economic shocks, and private sector-led growth and job creation.**

<sup>2</sup> All budget, debt, and trade data taken from Ministry of Finance and CBE.  
<sup>3</sup> All growth data and forecasts taken from IMF World Economic Outlook (January 2024).





# CHAPTER 2

## UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities



## 2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2023 marked the first year of implementation of the new Cooperation Framework (CF). The CF was signed in May 2023 in the presence of Egypt's Prime Minister, the entire Egyptian Cabinet, the UNCT, key UN development partners, members of parliament, and local media. The CF underscores the strong joint UN-GOE commitment to sustainable development. Implementation of the UNSDCF in 2023 reached an expenditure of US\$ 209 million with a delivery rate of 83 per cent. The highest delivery rate of 92 per cent was achieved in Outcome 2, Good Governance & Rule of Law, followed by Outcome 1, Strengthening Human Capital, with 90 per cent. Meanwhile Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development, achieved a delivery rate of 79 per cent, Outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment 70 per cent and Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, 67 per cent. For more details, please refer to the Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization section. Following are highlights of major results under each of the five UNSDCF outcomes through the implementation of joint work plans (JWPs):



### STRENGTHENED HUMAN CAPITAL

Significant strides were made across various sectors to enhance human capital, ensure quality services and social protection measures, and strengthen services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Collaboration between the UN and the GOE led to the development and implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, targeting malnutrition eradication. Over 181,000 individuals benefited from nutritional support programmes, including financial assistance for pregnant and breastfeeding women and vitamin-enriched food for school children. The cooperation also facilitated improvements in healthcare, with a focus on primary health care, HIV services, and health and reproductive health access. Notable results included training over 11,000 healthcare providers, enhancing health facilities with necessary supplies, and providing health services to over 3.6 million people. Additionally, almost 158,000 people accessed basic and digital services through UN support. UN programmes also strengthened high quality education, including expanding access to education and lifelong learning. This support targeted especially children at risk of child labour, primary-level children, teachers, and refugees. The UN also strengthened adult education and vocational training with a focus on youth. Overall, UN-supported education initiatives empowered students with necessary skills, increased capacities of teachers, integrated technology into learning environments, and

introduced inclusive and gender-sensitive education models. The UN's support to national social protection policies meanwhile led to the launch of the National Social Observatory by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) and implementation of initiatives to enhance social protection provision and awareness, benefiting almost 505,000 people through programmes including cash transfers and volunteer training. Additionally, the UN provided integrated support including career guidance, digital skills training, and humanitarian assistance to almost 426,000 migrants, refugees and host communities.



### INCLUSIVE & ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2023, the UN in Egypt worked closely with the GOE to foster inclusive and sustainable economic development through various initiatives and outputs across different sectors. In the area of entrepreneurship and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) promotion, UN activities enhanced entrepreneurship skills nationwide, supporting over 286,000 beneficiaries, including through initiatives like Forsa and Qodwa Tech. UN support also improved the business management skills of more than 50,000 entrepreneurs. To enhance employability and promote decent jobs, the UN in Egypt enhanced income-generating activities for over 30,000 beneficiaries and strengthened the capacity of employment service providers benefitting over 316,000 job seekers with improved skills programmes. The UN also supported 29 enterprises to integrate into dairy and waste recycling value chains. The UN's innovation, R&D, and digitalization efforts also led to significant achievements in 2023, such as serving almost 158,000 enterprises in partnership with the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA). Lastly, the UN helped improve the business environment and ecosystem, concentrating efforts on promoting sustainable and inclusive investments, benefiting from collaborations with local partners and introducing gender-responsive initiatives.



### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY & CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The UN made significant contributions in 2023 to foster environmental sustainability and climate resilience including the promotion of sustainable natural resource management and agriculture, enhancement of climate change adaptation and early warning systems, facilitation of a robust transition towards a circular economy, and the development of sustainable urban environments. Firstly, sustainable natural resource management in Egypt was significantly enhanced through UN support, with almost 30,000 smallholder farmers, including more than 7,800 women, adopting climate-smart practices, the reclamation of over 9,130 hectares of land, and the implementation of extensive agriculture waste management projects. Secondly, climate change adaptation and early warning systems were strengthened, improving disaster risk reduction and preparedness for over 150,820 individuals and enhancing the resilience of agricultural and livestock sectors against climate-related risks. Thirdly, the UN partnered with the GOE to support the transition to a circular economy, focusing on resource efficiency, sustainable energy, biodiversity, and waste management, while driving market transformations through financial, digital, and regulatory improvements. Key initiatives included developing 10 policy instruments to promote sustainable consumption and production, reducing harmful pollutants and enhancing energy efficiency, in addition to advancing green business through financial and non-financial services, benefiting over 47,000 people and institutions. Lastly, the UN supported sustainable urban development including enhancing capacities for spatial and economic planning and developing 18 urban policies and plans to promote balanced, inclusive and climate-resilient urban development.



### GOOD GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW

The new CF introduces an outcome on Good Governance and Rule of Law, in alignment with Egypt's commitment to governance reforms. UN work in this outcome focused on enhancing institutional resilience, access to justice, transparency and international cooperation. Key achievements included strengthening the capacities of 21 national institutions to improve service delivery, governance, digitization

and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). To help ensure equal access to justice, the UN supported more effective judicial and protection services, including through capacity development programmes that reached over 3,000 law enforcement officials, social care stakeholders, and medical service providers. This support came alongside efforts to improve online child sexual abuse reporting mechanisms and promote human rights through establishing a roadmap for a joint technical programme for human rights education. In the area of enhancing transparency, key achievements in 2023 included accountability and anti-corruption measures in private sector and collaboration with the National Council for Human Rights to strengthen public participation in decision-making. The UN also advocated for stronger laws and regulations to eliminate violence and discrimination against children and women. Lastly, to enhance international cooperation, sustainable trade, and peace, the UN capacitated stakeholders on social cohesion, conflict reconstruction, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), benefiting 422 organizations and over 137,000 individuals. The UN also helped address trafficking, advancing peace through South-South cooperation, countering organized crime, and preventing illicit financial flows (IFFs).



### WOMEN & GIRLS' EMPOWERMENT

In 2023, the UN, in partnership with the GOE made significant progress towards empowering women and girls, ensuring their rights, and promoting their leadership in various spheres. Key achievements included enhancing women's civic engagement, leadership, and decision-making through various initiatives such as the provision of national identification cards to over 157,000 women, which facilitated access to rights and services, and adding over 1,000 women to the Egyptian Board Ready Women database, increasing the percentage of women on boards to 23.3 per cent in 2023, up from 19.7 per cent in 2022. Economic empowerment efforts saw increased access to decent employment and economic resources for women, including those with disabilities, survivors of violence, and migrants. This included over 31,000 women engaging in income-generating activities and almost 1,400 women-led businesses accessing finance. Efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls (VAWG) included providing access to prevention, response, care, and protection services, as well as strengthening multi-sectoral response processes. Girls' empowerment was supported through initiatives like the National Girls' Empowerment Initiative (Dawwie) and Noura, which reached a significant number of adolescent girls, preparing them to be agents of change.



Meanwhile, 2023 was also characterized by the emergence of two significant crises in Gaza and Sudan, which necessitated a direct and immediate response from the UN. These crises, each with their distinct challenges, demanded a multifaceted approach involving humanitarian aid, and support for displaced populations, highlighting the UN's crucial role in navigating complex regional dynamics, while continuing its traditional focus in Egypt on sustainable development as highlighted above. Please refer to Box 1 and 2 for an overview of the UN's response to each crisis.



### BOX 1: BEYOND BORDERS: UN EGYPT SUPPORT TO HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS IN GAZA

Following the start of the war in Gaza in the last quarter of 2023, the UN Country Team in Egypt received a presidential-level endorsement to allow the temporary establishment a technical humanitarian support team in Al Arish to advise the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) in streamlining the delivery of relief items from Egypt to Gaza. Composed of experts in humanitarian coordination, logistics, cold-chain management, information management, and medical evacuation, the team has further leveraged global expertise of the UN in delivering humanitarian assistance at large scale, under the leadership of the ERCS.

Through this support modality, the UN in Egypt has geared the coordination of the Gaza Response in Cairo on an operational level towards a demand-driven prioritization process as received from

humanitarian organizations (including UNRWA) and partners in Gaza, who closely work with affected communities. In addition to establishing strategic inter-agency coordination mechanisms and related member state/donor advocacy streams in Cairo, and with a view to enable delivery of life-saving assistance inside Gaza, the UN in Egypt, in collaboration with the UN in Jerusalem and Gaza, has also managed the rotation of humanitarian workers to/from Gaza through the organization of regular convoys from Cairo to Gaza via the Rafah border crossing. Moreover, the UN in close collaboration with the relevant Egyptian authorities, has facilitated high-level visits and delegations to Cairo, Al-Arish and the Rafah border-crossing to advocate for a long-term humanitarian ceasefire that would enable an environment for sustainable and predictable aid delivery.

By end of December 2023, over 6,000 humanitarian aid trucks went into Gaza from Egypt, including over 1,900 trucks facilitated by the UN (32 per cent) and close to 700 trucks (11 per cent) by international NGOs. Most of these trucks were carrying food items, followed by non-food items and medical supplies. The rotation mechanism for humanitarian workers between Egypt and Gaza to enable delivery of relief items facilitated the movement of some 200 UN and INGO humanitarian professionals. Moreover, the UN in Egypt has also managed numerous evacuations of staff and dependents as well as facilitated medical evacuations, in collaboration with relevant authorities.



UNIC EGYPT



# Outcome 1

## Strengthened Human Capital

### Output 1.1: Food & Nutrition



**+181,000 nutritionally vulnerable people** received food/ cash-based transfers

**+4,300,000 people** reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches



### Output 1.3: Inclusive & Quality Education & Learning



**+310,000 children, youth including people in vulnerable situations and adults** directly benefited from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes

**Supported Ministry of Education in preparatory education reform**, with a focus on skills-based education, which will benefit 6 million students



### Output 1.2: Quality Health & Basic Services



**+3,600,000 people** benefited and reached from UN supported health services

**158,000 people** accessing basic and digital services



### Output 1.4: Access to Social Protection & Volunteering Programmes



**3 new or revised national social protection policies** to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN's support

**+505,000 people** directly benefited from social protection programmes and essential social protection messaging



### Output 1.5: Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers Services



**+426,000 people** who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees or part of the host communities, or communities left or affected populations, benefited from integrated and targeted interventions



**+7,000 people** benefited from programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour

#### Contributing UN agencies



unicef  
for every child



World Food Programme



#### Corresponding SDGs





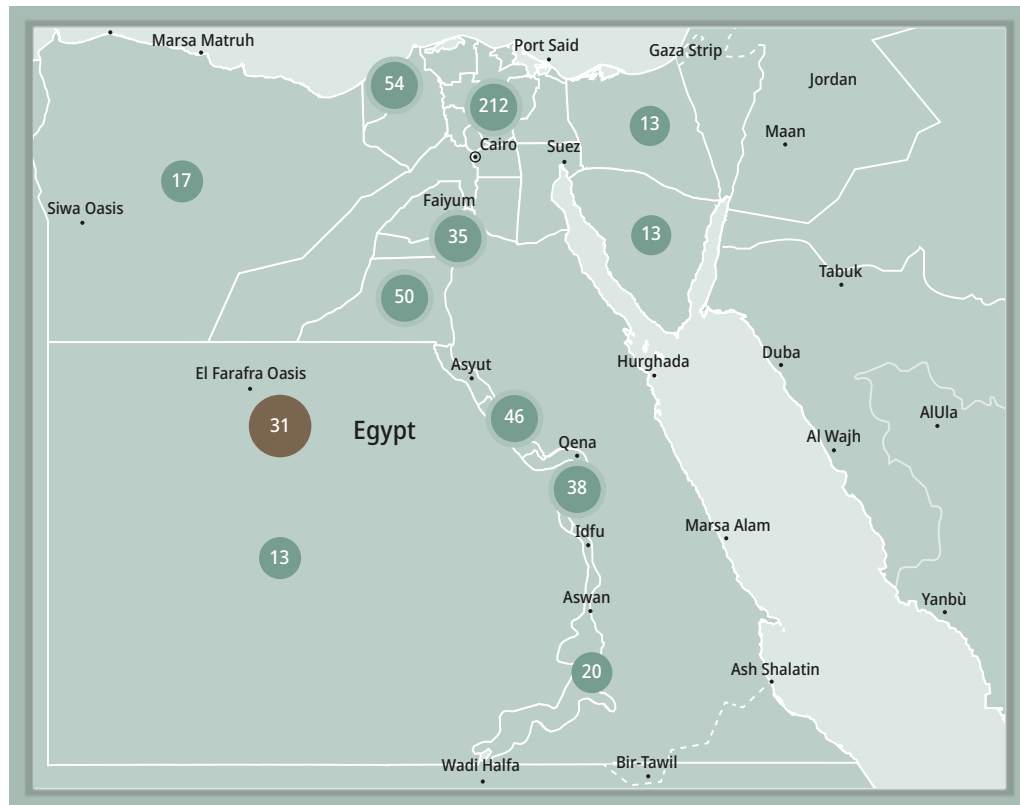
## 2.2: Cooperation Framework Outcome Results

# Outcome 1

## Strengthened Human Capital

*By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people*

*Furthermore, the joint efforts focused on enhancing educational opportunities, strengthening social protection, while addressing the needs of migrants, refugees and host communities.*



### OUTPUT 1.1 FOOD AND NUTRITION

In 2023, the UN and the GOE, aligning with Egypt Vision 2030, collaborated to improve and equitably provide sustainable, high-quality, and adequate food for everyone, particularly the most vulnerable. This was achieved by offering multi-sectoral nutritional services and equipping people with the knowledge, skills, and social support needed to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition.

breastfeeding women, were reached through social and behaviour change communication activities. These activities promoted positive behavioural changes for optimal nutrition and healthy dietary habits to prevent malnutrition among those most at risk. Finally, the UN supported the GOE in developing multilayered feedback mechanisms and engagement platforms, using Rapid Pro capabilities and social media channels to facilitate the exchange of credible information between displaced and vulnerable populations. By using these platforms, 4,235,000 people received advice and feedback regarding social and behavioural change. This comprehensive initiative aimed to prevent malnutrition among those most at risk, fostering healthier communities in the future.

#### Food and Nutrition Assistance

In line with the Egyptian government's commitment to citizen welfare, over 181,000 individuals were reached through various UN-supported nutritional programmes. Specifically, 60,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women were able to meet their nutritional needs through the financial assistance provided by the UN and MOSS under the 'Takaful & Karama' social safety net. This effort was specifically designed to address the essential nutritional needs of this vulnerable group and children under the age of two. In a complementary initiative to reinforce nutritional support within the educational system, over 116,000 children attending community schools in 11 governorates received vitamin and mineral-fortified date bars as part of the national school feeding programme. Moreover, the UN distributed close to 5,000 food vouchers to refugees.

#### Nutrition Policy Support

At the policy level, the UN engaged in a series of nutrition policy initiatives in Egypt to address and mitigate malnutrition through strategic planning, research, and implementing technology-driven solutions. Leveraging the collective capabilities of concerned agencies<sup>4</sup>, the UN supported the launch of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy (NFNS) 2023-2030, targeting the eradication of all forms of malnutrition. Building upon the NFNS, the UN collaborated with national stakeholders to develop a National Anemia Reduction Roadmap, which was endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP). The roadmap guides the multi-sectoral implementation of vital national interventions to combat anemia, a significant public health issue. This effort was further complemented by developing an acceleration roadmap against obesity, particularly for children under five and adolescents, ensuring multi-sectoral<sup>5</sup> engagement and alignment with the NFNS. Moreover, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), and the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) to revive the national flour fortification programme and the review and endorsement of the national flour fortification specifications and standards. Additionally, the UN collaborated with MOHP in implementing research and monitoring activities focused on the quality of children's diets, including identifying nutrient gaps in children aged 6-23 months. The UN's contribution also resulted in pilot testing of a digital health information platform (DHIS2) to enhance the monitoring and quality of health services.

#### Institutional Capacity to Agrifood Systems

To reduce supply chain losses of critical food staples in Egypt and enhance food security, the UN strengthened the technical capacities of 150 officials from the Egyptian Holding Company for Silos and Storage by providing training in phytosanitary control and the application of wireless sensor technologies in grain storage. Furthermore, the UN facilitated collaborations between public and private sector stakeholders to minimize avoidable losses throughout the supply chain, thereby reinforcing food and livelihood security.

### OUTPUT 1.2 QUALITY HEALTH AND BASIC SERVICES

Under Egypt Vision 2030, the UN and the GOE collaborated in 2023 through several initiatives that involved developing and implementing health policies guidelines and strategic frameworks, focusing on population health, digital health, and specific health challenges such as HIV/AIDS.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

#### Improve this map

- Programmatic interventions tagged with detailed locations
- Programmatic interventions tagged at country level only

*Aligned with Egypt Vision 2030, the UN and GOE worked together to help ensure access to nutritious food, quality health care, inclusive education, social justice, and security. The collaboration supported progress towards ensuring that everyone has rights, especially the most vulnerable, no one is left behind, and Egypt steers towards sustainable development and social justice. This included collective UN work to elevate nutritional standards, improve health care access and quality, and ensure comprehensive support during critical early development stages.*

<sup>4</sup> This was a joint effort by UNICEF, WFP and WHO

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, relevant NGOs and National Food Safety Authority).



Simultaneously, there was a significant focus on expanding access to a wide array of health services, including reproductive, mental, and primary health care, alongside basic services to enhance the quality of life and health outcomes for the Egyptian population and refugees.

### Health Policies and Guidelines

The GOE and the UN collaborated in 2023 to develop and update comprehensive health policies and strategic frameworks aimed at enhancing national health care delivery. This included the launch of the National Population and Development Strategy (2023-2030) during the Global Congress on Population, Health and Development held in Cairo in September 2023 in the presence of the Egyptian President. The Strategy is an update of the previous population strategy of 2014 and was developed with direct support from the UN to the National Population Council (NPC). The Strategy adopts an integrated approach to balance population and economic growth and enhance demographic characteristics. Furthermore, the UN worked with the MOHP to formulate many pivotal strategic frameworks, such as the Strategic Directions Framework for Health 2023-2030, One Health Strategic Framework, Digital Health Strategy<sup>6</sup> and National Midwifery Strategy for Egypt.

The UN also worked with GOE on developing and implementing targeted guidelines to advance healthcare services for vulnerable groups. Key achievements include incorporating migrants into the National AIDS Programme, with training initiated for doctors to improve inclusion, and developing and disseminating tools and guidelines for HIV prevention and self-testing. Comprehensive healthcare guidelines for closed settings, covering mental health, tuberculosis, and women's reproductive health, were also established. These guidelines have been instrumental in improving overall health care provision in these settings. Furthermore, the UN developed the Clinical Guideline for the Opioid Agonist Therapy Programme and conducted the first assessment of Women Who Use Drugs.

### Primary Health Care

In line with the GOE's aim to provide Egyptians with an accessible, high-quality, and universal health care system, the UN, in partnership with MOHP, supported enhanced primary health care (PHC) by capacitating more than 11,000 health care providers and workers in different topics, including youth-friendly and family planning services, maternal and newborn health, integrated management of childhood diseases, COVID-19 vaccination, nutrition services for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, HIV services, malnutrition management among school children, and integrated community case management.

Additionally, the UN supported piloting MOHP's Electronic Logistics Management in seven governorates, quality of care systems, and primary health care-oriented research. The UN also contributed to infrastructure development by equipping 408 health facilities with necessary supplies and cold chain equipment for child health and COVID-19 vaccinations. Lastly, the UN supported the modelling of an integrated package of services for the First 1000 Days programme.

### Access to Health & Reproductive Health

In 2023, the UN collaborated with the GOE to enhance health services by providing 3.6 million people with different health and reproductive services. Over 2.8 million people benefitted from Reproductive Health (RH) services, including 2.4 million women who received contraceptives. Another 387,000 young individuals were reached with Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFHS). Additionally, over 55,000 individuals received COVID-19 rapid tests and PPEs.

Furthermore, health services were also extended to refugees and asylum seekers, with over 20,000 people receiving various services ranging from mental health to obstetric care. Moreover, 1,750 people living with HIV (PLHIV) and 15,600 women with vulnerable health conditions received Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, 120,000 children were assisted with integrated management of childhood illnesses services, and close to 123,000 live births were delivered in health facilities.

UN support for reducing communicable diseases among those living in closed settings led to screening of over 63,000 inmates, released inmates and their families for HIV, tuberculosis (TB), hepatitis B (HBV), and hepatitis C (HCV) in 13 rehabilitation centres in Egypt. Lastly, the UN supported the MOHP with medications, vaccinations, diagnostics, and medical products, aiding in the scaling up health care services provided to Egyptians.

### HIV Services

In collaboration with the National AIDS Programme and following the HIV National Strategic Plan, the UN has made strides in HIV/AIDS treatment, awareness and prevention. Over 98,700 at-risk and vulnerable population, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and inmates, have been reached through various initiatives. These efforts included collaboration with NGOs to provide community-based harm reduction and HIV prevention services. These include awareness campaigns, testing services, treatment referrals, and antiretroviral drugs. A particular emphasis was placed on the needs of vulnerable groups, with interventions tailored to be more gender-sensitive and to establish an environment free of stigma. This enabled more than 2,400

women to receive HIV testing. Additionally, the UN extended its reach to migrants, including Sudanese and Gazan migrants, providing free HIV testing and treatment. This included the successful delivery of three months' worth of HIV medications to 35 PLHIV in Gaza.

Furthermore, a mother-to-child prophylactic package was provided to 113 women and children. Furthermore, the MOHP, with the support of the UN, implemented the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBSS) study and estimating key populations for better targeting and improving HIV prevention and treatment programmes.

### Access to Basic & Digital Services

In 2023, the UN and the GOE launched several initiatives to enhance the quality of life for Egyptian residents benefiting almost 158,000 individuals. Over 5,000 inhabitants benefited from improved sanitation services in Damietta Governorate, while comprehensive aid, including education, housing, socioeconomics, and transportation support, reached over 10,800 individuals. Financial assistance was provided to over 130,000 individuals, including multipurpose cash assistance and emergency aid for recently arrived Sudanese.

A crucial part of Egypt's 2030 vision is digital transformation. Within that framework, over 5,600 individuals were equipped with digital skills and access to digital mental health services. The "Cairobike" bike-sharing system was introduced, benefiting 5,000 users and promoting sustainable transport. These multifaceted interventions collectively enhanced the quality of life and opportunities for the targeted beneficiaries.

## OUTPUT 1.3 INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION AND LEARNING

### Access to Education and Life-long Learning

In alignment with Egypt's strategic vision for education (Egypt Vision 2030), UN agencies have implemented several initiatives in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE), the Adult Education Authority, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and the National Council for Women (NCW) to provide high-quality education and training to all without discrimination. These efforts benefited about 310,000 individuals. This includes reaching 226,000 Egyptian and non-Egyptian children through interventions such as the Learning Recovery programme, Life Skills, and Citizenship Education activities.

Additionally, 600 children at-risk or engaged in child labour were educated about their rights and reintegrated into educational systems. Their parents were also enrolled in a financial literacy programme. Noura programme<sup>7</sup> built social, economic, and health assets for around 7,600 girls and young women, and a life skills package reached over 500 students and 500 parents. Moreover, the UN supported the integration and mainstreaming of comprehensive RH age-appropriate messages into the educational system. The UN also targeted programmes to strengthen educational opportunities for migrants and refugees, with 74,000 migrant and refugee students receiving standard education grants, special needs grants and unaccompanied and separated children grants.

Lastly, the UN initiated the Curriculum globALE programme in collaboration with the Adult Education Authority and the MOETE. The programme enhances adult learning standards and targets vulnerable women and their families. This included developing a comprehensive teaching package for this target group and conducting national consultations to aid the development of Egypt's first lifelong learning strategy.

### Enhancement of Learning Outcomes

The UN assisted the MOETE in strategically transitioning Egypt's preparatory education to a more skills-based approach. This collaboration resulted in the development of a comprehensive framework for the preparatory education curriculum by MOETE. Scheduled for implementation in 2024, this reform is expected to enhance the learning skills of six million Egyptian and non-Egyptian students.

Furthermore, the UN supported the National Teachers' Professional Development Programme to strengthen teachers' competencies in line with international standards and empower them to deliver quality education. This support included revising teaching standards, assessing the Professional Academy for Teachers (PAT) capacity, and formulating a PAT capacity-building action plan. The UN also facilitated the development of an alternative teacher certification programme that equipped 260 Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Syrian teachers to provide quality education.

### Technology-Enabled Learning Systems

The UN supported GOE efforts to integrate technology into learning environments with a strong emphasis on digital infrastructure, teacher training on digital skills and innovative learning solutions. In collaboration with PAT, the Distance Learning Centre (DLC) was established to empower 950,000 K-12 educators with ICT solutions. The

<sup>6</sup> The Digital Health Strategy was drafted in 2023 to be launched in 2024.

<sup>7</sup> "Noura" together with "Dawwie," are two UN supported programmes driving the collective mobilization for girls' empowerment in Egypt. Both programmes gained the patronage of the First Lady of Egypt, Ms. Entissar El-Sisi, and are implemented within the Investment Framework for Girls in Egypt.



DLC has already conducted workshops for 35 educators and trained 300 teachers in marginalized communities on ICT skills and distance learning tools.

In addition, the UN expanded Learning Passport content to provide equitable online learning opportunities. It equipped 48 public schools, set up computer labs in 15 more, and trained staff in ICT. This effort has been extended to 66 Refugee Community Schools (RCSs), providing ICT supplies and training 200 teachers in ICT integration. Furthermore, the UN partnered with the National Center for Examination and Education Evaluation to develop quality standards for RCSs. These standards have been used to assess 260 RCSs, with data captured in a newly developed RCS Management Information System.

### ***Inclusive and Gender-Sensitive Education Models***

The UN and MOETE collaboratively developed an inclusive education model for pre-primary children with mild disabilities. This initiative equipped 153 resource rooms, benefiting over 2,500 children aged 4-5. Additionally, 80 master trainers were trained to disseminate the inclusive education capacity-building programme to 765 educators. In pursuit of gender equality, the UN provided technical support to MOETE, including a gender-based curriculum analysis and training for curriculum leaders to foster gender-responsive education. Furthermore, the UN promoted equitable and inclusive education for refugees by offering educational grants, material support to public schools, and training for government officials and teachers. This support extended to refurbishing public preparatory schools, providing digital equipment, and training teachers on utilizing online educational resources.

## **OUTPUT 1.4 ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION & VOLUNTEERING PROGRAMMES**

### ***Support for National Social Protection Policies***

In partnership with the UN, the GOE has made notable progress in implementing national social protection policies. Their joint efforts successfully established the first National Social Observatory, a crucial tool for collecting data on vulnerable families and guiding policy making. The UN's research on inflation's impact on poverty led to the development of social safety expansion guidelines and highlighted the urgent need to assist families and children affected by inflation. Furthermore, the UN has been prioritizing the creation of an index to identify vulnerable children in the Takaful and Karama programme for child protection services.

### ***Access to Social Protection Services & Awareness Messaging***

The UN has undertaken several initiatives that align with Egypt's Vision 2030 for Social Justice, the National Youth Strategy, and the National Human Rights Strategy. This strategic alignment highlights the UN's commitment to enhancing well-being, alleviating poverty, fostering awareness, and encouraging youth volunteerism in Egypt. In collaboration with the GOE, the UN implemented several initiatives to improve quality of life for 505,000 people. This included support provided to 48,300 families of community school children in five governorates with cash transfers conditional on school attendance, benefiting a total of over 241,000 individuals. Additionally, 235,000 Takaful and Karama programme beneficiaries were educated about social protection.

The UN also supported the national premarital education programme, reaching around 12,000 couples (24,000 people) with information to foster well-being and informed decision-making in marriage, including reproductive health. Finally, over 3,600 young people and volunteers were engaged in various awareness activities related to population, gender issues, volunteerism and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

### ***Creation of More Inclusive & Stigma-Free Environments***

The UN backed Egypt's initiatives to enhance human rights, emphasizing equality and non-discrimination. The UN supported MOHP in raising awareness among more than 50 health care providers in Kafr El Sheikh and Sharkia governorates towards leprosy disease to decrease stigma. Community-level awareness efforts were also carried out in conjunction with contact-tracing activities. Moreover, workshops targeting over 390 migrants were conducted to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and combat stigma. Additionally, a preliminary legal environment assessment was conducted to assess its effect on those living with HIV/AIDS and TB. Finally, The UN produced "Damma Mesh Fasla" campaign to foster empathy toward children in conflict with the law. This included short videos depicting true stories and informative posts on legal definitions and available services.

## **OUTPUT 1.5 QUALITY SERVICES TO MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS**

### ***Combating Child Labour and Trafficking in Persons***

In a collaborative effort to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP), the UN and the GOE implemented several initiatives to prevent trafficking and protect victims. The UN has concentrated on enhancing three

critical protection services. These include expanding protection services for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) through NGOs, strengthening shelter capacity (staff and infrastructure), and disseminating and operationalizing the National Referral Mechanisms for VoTs in coordination with the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM and TIP). To further strengthen these efforts, the UN also conducted an assessment to enhance the information management systems that the national councils use to record trafficking victim data.

The UN also continued its partnerships with the GOE for protecting trafficking victims and raising awareness to prevent vulnerable populations from becoming victims of criminal groups. Advocacy by the UN led to the expansion of victim services, including the renovation of a new shelter and capacity building for shelter staff. Furthermore, relevant stakeholders were sensitized on the effective operationalization of the National Referral Mechanism. This included training of 120 community members on reporting potential or actual cases of TIP. This is in addition to 485 individuals counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling and protection of vulnerable migrants.

In a collaborative effort to combat child labour and forced labour, the UN and the Egyptian government have reached more than 7,000 vulnerable and at-risk individuals, including 5,700 registered unaccompanied and separated children and 792 children identified at a heightened risk of child labour. These children were referred to case management services for comprehensive support.

### ***Migrants & Refugees Protection***

The UN and the GOE collaborated to establish a policy and institutional framework that protects the rights of migrants and refugees, integrating it with employment, skills, and social protection policies. This includes the introduction of the UN's International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) among Egyptian labour recruiters. IRIS, a voluntary certification system, fosters ethical recruitment, promotes the "employer pays" model<sup>8</sup>, and enhances transparency in recruitment processes and supply chains. Legal sessions on livelihoods were also conducted for all self-employment grant recipients, benefiting 400 individuals. This holistic approach ensures the protection and empowerment of migrants' and refugees' rights throughout their recruitment and employment, reinforcing their livelihood opportunities.

### ***Integrated Interventions For Migrants, Refugees & Host Communities***

The UN conducted a comprehensive series of interventions in close collaboration with the GOE to improve the quality of life for almost 426,000 migrants, refugees, and host community members. The UN's initiatives, including career guidance, digital skills training, and entrepreneurship programmes, have reached over 10,000 refugees and host community members and fostered social cohesion through sports and apprenticeships. In response to the Sudan crisis, the UN provided emergency cash assistance, non-food assistance and crucial health services to approximately 110,000 Sudanese arrivals<sup>9</sup> and extended food and non-food assistance to additional 113,000 migrants and refugees living in Egypt. Additionally, 40,000 patients in hosting communities received non-communicable diseases (NCDs) kits. Lastly, the UN reached over 153,000 children and caregivers, including children on the move and those affected by Sudan crisis with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services as well as child protection services.



<sup>8</sup> The "employer pays" advocates that the costs of recruitment should be borne not by the worker but by the employer.

<sup>9</sup> For full details about Sudan Response and various types of assistance provided, please refer to Box 2 below.





## BOX 2: RESPONSE TO THE SUDAN CRISIS: IMPLEMENTING THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS IN EGYPT



The magnitude of displacement within Sudan and into neighbouring countries continues to increase since the devastating conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in mid-April 2023. As the conflict has continued to evolve with constant associated displacement, the Sudan situation became one of the largest protection crises in the world. By the end of 2023, more than 7.5 million people had been forcibly displaced within Sudan and across borders, with more than 1.4 million refugees, returnees and asylum seekers having arrived in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. These countries were already hosting large refugee, migrant and internally displaced populations before the crisis, causing additional hardship for vulnerable host communities. Egypt has historically hosted many Sudanese and has had the second-highest number of Sudanese refugee arrivals. According to the Government figures at the end of December 2023, Egypt received 400,000 Sudanese new arrivals

and 9,000 of other nationalities. Humanitarian programmes in the hosting receiving countries are chronically underfunded and need international support to sustain their generosity as host countries. The 2023 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) was just 38 per cent funded.

In response to the Sudan crisis in 2023, comprehensive humanitarian efforts were undertaken across multiple sectors to support affected individuals. The UN in Egypt, in collaboration with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and other relevant authorities, has provided immediate relief items and services to people fleeing the conflict in Sudan, while adjusting existing programmes to continue targeting most vulnerable people, including migrants and refugees – a practical example in implementing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus.

Key achievements include: assisting more than 320,000 people with food and cash assistance<sup>10</sup>; distribution of 50,000 hygiene kits ensuring that 225,000 people had access to clean drinking water; providing sanitation services to over 350,000 people; access to education for over 25,000 students, also offering psychosocial support; protection assistance to over 185,000 refugees, including mental health services and cash assistance, registration and case management of 5,717 unaccompanied and separated children. In addition, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) initiatives reached out to 9,300 Sudanese newcomers through the Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), providing essential GBV-Reproductive Health services, distributing 20,000 dignity kits, and offering cash assistance to 1,152 survivors, highlighting the sector's commitment to addressing the complex needs of those impacted by the crisis. Additionally, the IOM's voluntary repatriation programme assisted 180 individuals, providing a comprehensive package of support to those opting to return home.

**Khadija and her family** fled to Egypt following the armed conflict in Sudan in the early days of summer 2023. Her parents chose Alexandria (a coastal city in the north) because it has, as Khadija's mother describes, 'better weather and less people.' The family had some ties to the city. It is where Khadija's father got his university degree. He kept a dear memory of the city through adulthood that brought him back to it, this time with his family seeking a haven.

As they try to settle in a new country, Khadija's family and many other families fleeing Sudan faced major financial struggles. It is estimated that more than 250,000 people crossed the borders to Egypt between April and July 2023. Many of them had to leave everything behind immediately to take the next available bus crossing the borders.

To address the humanitarian needs of these families, UNICEF partnered with the World Food Programme(WFP) to deliver Emergency Cash Assistance to eligible Sudanese individuals in Greater Cairo, Aswan and Alexandria. WFP and UNICEF co-designed the Programme, targeting criteria and transfer values to fulfil the displaced families' immediate basic needs. UNICEF specifically targeted single women with children below the age of 18, lactating women and unaccompanied or separated children. To date, more than 38,000 individuals have been enrolled in the Programme.



Organization/Agency: **UNICEF**  
 Name: **Khadija**  
 Programme/Project/Initiative: **Social Policy / Emergency Cash Assistance**  
 Age: **12 Years**  
 City: **Sudan**

<sup>10</sup> Among them, approximately 240,000 individuals received ready-to-eat food assistance, while over 80,000 benefited from cash assistance.



# Outcome 2

## Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

### Output 2.1: Entrepreneurship & MSMEs

 **+50,000 private sector entities** (including MSMEs) with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation


**+286,000 people** capacitated with entrepreneurship skills 


### Output 2.3: Clusters and MSME Integration into value chains

 **29 enterprises** with increased inclusion in value chains & **+120,000 MSMEs** with increased financial inclusion

**44.14M USD of international business transactions** of MSMEs, including national business transactions that are part of international or global value chains 

### Output 2.2: Decent Jobs and Employability

 **+316,000 people** benefited from improved skills programmes, to develop qualifications required by the labour markets

**+ 30,000 people** benefited from income generating activities 

### Output 2.4: Innovation, R&D and digitalization

 **+207,500 MSMEs** having accessed new markets (including through e-commerce)

**2 interventions** to support the Government to develop inclusive Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy systems, governance and platforms to stimulate entrepreneurship 

### Output 2.5: Improved business environment and ecosystem

 **3 business and workers' support organizations and worker'** with increased capacity to provide services to their members

 **1 policy measure** implemented to facilitate the transition of informal enterprises and workers to formal economy, with UN support

#### Contributing UN agencies



#### Corresponding SDGs





# Outcome 2

## Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

*By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development driven by productivity growth, industrialization decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy*



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

### Improve this map

- Programmatic interventions tagged with detailed locations
- Programmatic interventions tagged at country level only

*In 2023, the UN in Egypt collaborated with the GOE to design and implement policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive economic development, aligning with the GOE's priority on inclusive economic growth. At the policy level, this involved sensitizing institutions and legislators to support to support good governance and the effective design and execution of socioeconomic policies. This involved sensitizing institutions and legislators at the policy level to support good governance and the effective design and execution of socioeconomic policies. At the meso-level, UN support facilitated successful initiatives in areas such as value chain development, green investment, entrepreneurial skills enhancement, MSMEs development,*

*market-driven curriculum reform, vocational training, business climate improvement, and inclusive social dialogue. Additionally, thousands of entrepreneurs and start-ups received both financial and non-financial support, aiding them in launching, operating, and expanding their businesses. Meanwhile, a large number of beneficiaries acquired the skills necessary to start up decent work opportunities and income-generating activities.*

### OUTPUT 2.1 ENTREPRENEURSHIP & MSMEs DEVELOPMENT

In 2023, the UN continued its strategic collaboration and collaboration with Egyptian institutions and authorities to strengthen entrepreneurial capacities across Egypt, particularly for youth, and to support the improvement of MSMEs performance by advancing their business management skills.

#### Enhancing Entrepreneurial Capacities

UN in Egypt supported the enhancement of entrepreneurship skills nationwide by developing the capacities of 286,000 beneficiaries including people with disabilities (males, females, and youth) through a comprehensive approach encompassing entrepreneurship, business management, career guidance, e-marketing, and e-commerce, in addition to reintegration support for refugees and host communities. Moreover, UN support also resulted in enhanced knowledge of youth on green and digital economy and practical knowledge and skills to expand their businesses, develop new designs/products, and access alternative market channels and finance. This is in addition to equipping them with innovative practices in hydroponics and photovoltaic solutions (PV). This support included implementation of different programmes and initiatives such as Forsa and Meshwary programmes and initiatives such as Qodwa Tech, PV solutions, TechneSummit, FDC Techathon 2023, and the Youth Challenge initiatives.

#### Enhancing MSMEs Performance

Notable results last year also included improved performance of the MSMEs through support to enhance the entrepreneurial business management capacities of 50,000 entrepreneurs, including men, women, people with disabilities (PWDs), refugees and host communities, including to start and sustain start-ups, increase potential to generate work opportunities, and enhance access to services, information, and resources. The UN meanwhile scaled-up the business and management skills of 27 small and medium companies working in the food industry for joining or enhancing engagement in the Tomato Value Chain (TVC). These results were achieved through training programmes, initiatives, and technical consultations such as Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) and One Stop Shop.

### OUTPUT 2.2 DECENT JOBS AND EMPLOYABILITY

In 2023, the UN's inclusive economic development efforts in Egypt prioritized partnerships for better employment prospects and decent job opportunities via income generating activities. These partnerships included training programmes to improve employability, initiatives to facilitate job seekers' entry into the labour market, and support for innovation and digitalization throughout the country.

In accordance with GOE priorities, the UN successfully supported income-generating activities and expanded enterprises in collaboration with partner NGOs. Over 30,000 beneficiaries started and developed their businesses, resulting in improved livelihoods and incomes. Beneficiaries have acquired business management abilities, financial skills, technical and vocational skills necessary to run and expand their income-generating activities.

Moreover, around 316,000 job seekers (including refugees) benefited from UN-supported enhanced skills programmes in 2023. These programmes include apprenticeships, employability skills, digital competences, and career assistance services. These aimed to improve economic self-sufficiency and open up access to available employment possibilities. Beneficiaries increased their skills in, for example, cutting, sewing, air conditioning, maintaining electronics, preserving art and cultural heritage, and producing handicrafts. All programmes were created with the demands of the market in mind and executed with consideration for gender.

A number of the job seekers equipped are beneficiaries of the presidential initiative Hayah Kareema and Takaful & Karama programme. In collaboration with the MOL, the UN has launched a vocational training programme targeting young women and men from underprivileged areas, particularly those from villages covered by Hayah Kareema and Takaful & Karama programmes. The inaugural training session covered diverse fields including e-marketing, sewing, embroidery, solar power installation, and computer and mobile maintenance, along with hospitality services. Participants received training in essential digital and soft skills at the Ministry's vocational centres, conducted in partnership with a specialized digital training company. The programme's primary objectives are to enhance youth knowledge and professional skills, incorporate on-the-job training using updated manuals, and establish robust connections with the private sector for enhanced career prospects.

#### Improved Employment & Vocational Training Services

The UN's support also resulted in the improvement of 26 employment service providers' and active labour market programme providers' capacities through enhanced fair and ethical recruitment practices and adherence to the IRIS standard, strengthened digital and technological infrastructure, and introduction of new mechanisms for gathering and analysing labour market data. Other key results included increasing youth access to decent job opportunities, such as



through participation in youth rights at work roundtable discussions and capacity development programmes. The UN support further enhanced the MOL Labour Market Information Platform, vocational training programmes, and fostered twinning between the public and private sectors.

In 2023, UN system meanwhile also supported seven technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions with improved capacity to deliver training and assessments. New equipment was provided to two centres which serve migrants. Another three technology-enabled community learning centres (CLCs) were established in Hayah Kareema communities in Giza, Damietta and Aswan, benefiting 620,000 community members. These centers provide non-formal and adult education aimed at empowerment, particularly for women and youth, covering a range of skills from literacy to vocational education and entrepreneurship. Additionally, a twinning programme with private sector trainers was launched in November 2023 to enhance the skills of MOL trainers through on-the-job training. The programme involved key areas such as managing work teams, train-the-trainer (TOT), classroom management, and mentoring. Finally, technical rounds took place to update the TVET's training curricula to meet current market needs.

### OUTPUT 2.3 CLUSTERS AND MSMES INTEGRATION INTO VALUE CHAINS

In collaboration with governmental institutions such as MSMEDA and MOSS, the UN in Egypt supported 29 SMEs to strengthened integration into value chains by equipping and providing and rehabbing necessary machinery to increase productivity and enhance performance, including in sectors like dairy, tomatoes, and waste recycling. Supported SMEs are now able to integrate into global value chains, diversify their trade markets, and export their products to new buyers. Moreover, the UN's partnership with MSMEDA supported the financial inclusion of 106,000 microfinance and close to 14,000 small enterprises, enhancing access to financial services for business owners. The value of additional exports achieved by UN-supported SMEs reached 4.14 million USD, achieved through initiatives such as participation in trade missions, exhibitions and matchmaking with international buyers from USA and Europe.

### OUTPUT 2.4 INNOVATION, R&D AND DIGITALIZATION

In a concerted effort to enhance digital access and literacy, MSMEDA and UN achieved a milestone with their Cloud and One Stop Shop (OSS) initiatives. In 2023, 157,800 enterprises were served through the MSMEDA Cloud service, while the OSS initiative reached close to

50,000 beneficiaries. This facilitated the creation of enterprises and empowered them by providing cloud-based e-services. UN agencies also supported 10 enterprises to access new markets (including through e-commerce) through online matchmaking platforms, support in building websites and e-commerce marketplaces, and individual coaching on market analysis and best market access approaches aligned with their business model and products. UN organizations also supported private sector entities to innovate their business practices and mainstream environmental, social, and economic sustainability elements. Specifically, 71 private sector entities introduced and mainstreamed measures like: up-cycling, food safety, energy efficiency practices, water recycling, improving social practices and enhancing working conditions for women.

Finally, to support GOE innovation policies, the UN supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR) in producing 5.6 tons of vegetable seeds as part of the National Programme for Vegetable Seeds Production. Additionally, 2,400 farmers in Kafr El Sheikh, Dakahlia and Sohag governorates were introduced to these new seeds to enhance their production in response to climate change.

### OUTPUT 2.5 IMPROVED BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND ECOSYSTEM

#### Support for Transition to Formal Employment & Economy

To facilitate the legal and institutional transition towards formal employment and economic structures, the UN implemented several initiatives in 2023 to streamline this process. During a high-level tripartite decision-making event, stakeholders, including government representatives, workers, and employers' organizations - supported by the UN- reaffirmed their commitment to a roadmap for promoting sustainable, responsible, and inclusive investments for decent work in Egypt. This roadmap aligns with the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy that specifically targets facilitating the economic transition from informal to formal sectors through integrated policy frameworks and enhancing public social security systems.

The UN also continued to foster an environment conducive to the employment of refugees and migrants. This included providing legal sessions and consultations

to both refugees and host communities to clarify the legal steps necessary to legalize business operations in Egypt. Additionally, a roundtable with the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI) was held to discuss and validate recommended strategies for integrating refugees and migrants into the Egyptian labour market.

#### Enhancing Environmentally Sustainable and Gender-Sensitive Practices in the Workplace

Meanwhile, the UN supported the development of a new curriculum and provided capacity development to trade unions, promoting advocacy for a just green transition with a gender-sensitive approach. It also facilitated the publication of a guidance on gender-responsive corporate social responsibility (CSR) to assist private sector companies in implementing effective, green and gender-sensitive CSR initiatives. Additionally, the UN, in partnership with the National Council for Women (NCW), empowered 88 staff members from NCW and various financial institutions through targeted financial education training sessions. Additionally, the UN facilitated the participation of prominent representatives from FEI, GAFI, and the private sector in an ITC Turin course, enhancing their expertise in international labour standards and responsible business conduct.

Finally, with UN support, three Business Support Organizations (BSOs) have modified or introduced new services to enhance accessibility for women, such as launching online courses tailored for home-working mothers and implementing new strategies to ensure gender balance in internships. As a result, 471 enterprises have utilized the revamped services offered by these three BSOs.



**Rasha Abdel Salam**, a mother of four from Beni Suef in Upper Egypt, faced difficulty in finding a stable job. The lack of employment opportunities in her community, combined with her responsibilities as a housewife and mother, made it challenging.

Rasha's fortune changed when she came across a Facebook post announcing a free training programme (SheCan), organized by WFP in Egypt in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, in tailoring, sewing, and embroidery as well as other crafts. Rasha soon applied and was accepted into the SheCan programme.

During the training, Rasha discovered her talent for sewing and tailoring, and the knowledge she acquired about entrepreneurship, project management, and workplace safety gave her the confidence to start her practice.

Using a skirt as her first prototype, Rasha demonstrated her skills that led to securing her first contract, with an Egyptian clothing factory to produce a large quantity of clothes. With the help of other trainees from the programme, she delivered her first order. While still attending the training, Rasha began taking the necessary legal steps to establish her business.

Rasha's success not only improved her family's living conditions, but it also challenged customary norms in her community. She began serving male clients in her business, something that was previously unthinkable in her community.

Her dedication and determination were celebrated by the Ministry of Labour, when they nominated her to attend a presidential celebration, where she received a Medal of Action from the President of Egypt.



Organization/Agency: **United Nations World Food Programme**  
 Name: **Rasha Abdel Salam**  
 Programme: **SheCan - Women Economic Empowerment programme**  
 City: **Beni Suef**



# Outcome 3

## Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience

### Output 3.1: Sustainable natural resource management and agriculture systems



**+28,500 people** directly benefited from initiatives, with UN support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources

**9,100 of hectares (ha) of land** under a) Rehabilitation; b) Restoration



### Output 3.3: Just Transition to Circular Economy



**10 national policy instruments** aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

**104,943 Mton** in releases of harmful pollutants and waste to the environment reduced



### Output 3.2: Climate Change Adaptation and Early Warning Systems



**12 National, local and sectoral Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**, preparedness, early warning and response strategies, policies and plans developed

**+150,500 of people** that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms in line with Sendai Framework



### Output 3.4: Sustainable Urban Development



**6 governorates** with enhanced participatory and land efficient urban planning

**18 national urban frameworks** that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches developed



#### Contributing UN agencies



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



#### Corresponding SDGs

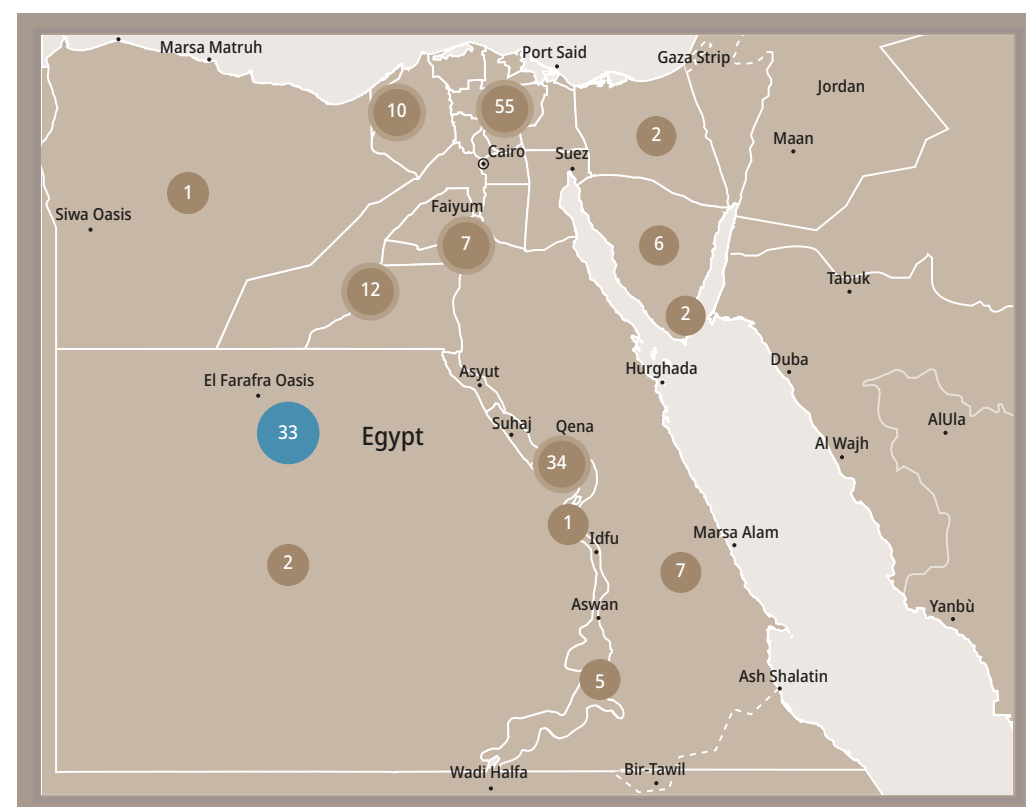




# Outcome 3

## Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

**By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment**



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

- Programmatic interventions tagged with detailed locations
- Programmatic interventions tagged at country level only

*In 2023, the UN in Egypt continued to support the government's efforts towards enhancing climate resilience and efficient natural resource management. This aligns with the country's commitments to the SDGs, Egypt Vision 2030, National Strategy for Climate Change 2050, the Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme (NWEF), Hayah Kareema initiative, and other national strategies and international agreements. The UN supported implementation of food security and sustainable agriculture initiatives to promote sustainable food production and consumption. Climate change resilience, adaptation, and early warning systems measures were also implemented to help the country adapt to the impacts of climate change. The UN also partnered with the government on*

*green and circular economy initiatives, including access to clean and renewable energy, waste management, and reduction of harmful pollutants including ozone depletion substances and greenhouse gases (GHGs). Finally, the UN in 2023 supported sustainable urban planning to make cities more sustainable, balanced, inclusive and climate resilient.*

### OUTPUT 3.1 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

In 2023, the UN supported the GOE in advancing management of land, water, agriculture inputs, wastewater, and agricultural and food waste, as key Government priorities. In this effort, the UN supported around 29,000 smallholder farmers, including 7,800 women, to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability. This support included improving water management through irrigation rehabilitation, introducing climate-resilient crops and solutions, as well as enhancing income-generating activities for smallholder farmers. Moreover, the UN supported the initiation of a Water/Climate Community-based Education and Awareness programme in Menya governorate, to promote water conservation awareness among over 2,000 school students, teachers, community school facilitators, and municipal officers.

UN programmes also supported the cultivation of rangelands, greenhouse agricultural, solar irrigation, and azolla plantation with local NGOs' support in the Delta region and upper Egypt governorates. This led to the reclamation and restoration of over 9,000 ha of land. Furthermore, the UN increased the capacity of 260 governmental officials on water conservation and incorporating water issues into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) documents.

Additionally, UN supported the GOE in minimizing waste and ensuring environmentally sound waste management in agricultural production. This was achieved by piloting several waste conversion mechanisms including establishing 53 large-scale composting units, 206 green silage units, six biogas units, and pilot briquetting units in Upper Egypt, as well as initiating palm waste recycling units in Aswan. Concurrently, the purchase of 70 harvesters not only enhanced productivity but also substantially reduced crop losses during harvests for smallholder farmers.

Finally, on policy level, the UN supported the GOE in strengthening ecosystem restoration in line with its local and international commitments. These included the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN-TSP), and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. On waste and pollution, the UN continued its support throughout 2023 for the Egypt-led "Global waste initiative 50 by 2050: for Africa towards a global impact" which initiated under the Egyptian Presidency of COP27.

### OUTPUT 3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

In 2023, the UN supported the GOE in strengthening capacities and systems for preparedness, early warning, detection and response and adaptation of public services, communities, and economic and financial actors to reduce climate and disaster risks and the impact of shocks.

#### Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness, Early Warning Systems & Response Strategies

The UN supported the GOE in the development of 12 national, local and sectoral Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) preparedness, early warning and response strategies and/or plans, aligned with the Sendai Framework and NDCs. This included the launch of the strategic framework for DRR in agriculture in MOALR in addition to eight related plans/policies to tackle and reduce risks and impacts of different diseases on animals and plants.

Furthermore, the UN supported the GOE in covering 150,820 people (including 6,658 women) by early warning information through local governments, or through national dissemination mechanisms. The UN facilitated the installation of 150 early warning systems across various regions in Egypt, reaching beneficiaries through diverse channels, including leaders/supervisors of each farming aggregate, fixed loudspeakers, mobile speakers on tricycles, microphones in mosques and churches within the villages, as well as social media, television, and radio channels.

#### Strengthening Climate Resilience and Adaptation

The UN has collaborated with the GOE to advance climate adaptation by enhancing national frameworks and resilience measures. In 2023, the UN supported the Ministry of Environment in preparing the Fourth National Communication Report set to be submitted to the UNFCCC<sup>11</sup> Secretariat early 2024. The report updates and strengthens information concerning national circumstances, greenhouse gases inventories, and the policies and measures implemented to mitigate climate change. It also provides assessments of vulnerability and adaptive steps taken to address climate change, alongside information on public awareness, education, training, systematic research, observation, and technology transfer. Additionally, the UN supported the GOE in assessing the impact of climate change on women and girls' RH, highlighting the disproportionate effect on them.

Meanwhile the UN engaged with the GOE to build the capacity of over 1,500 local level officials, community development associations (CDAs) and smallholder farmers in adaptation/Climate Risk Management (CRM) planning and implementation on the sustainable management

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



and mitigation of the harm impact of fall armyworm and locust on agriculture crops, natural resources management activities, use and operation of early warning systems, and the dissemination of the information received.

Finally, low-lying lands in the Nile Delta are now better protected against coastal flooding during extreme weather events, thanks to the support of the UN in installing a 69-kilometer dike system—a nature-based solution designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. The final six kilometres were completed in 2023.

### OUTPUT 3.3 JUST TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The UN partnered with the GOE to support a just transition to a circular economy with a focus on resource efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, biodiversity and waste management, while driving market transformations with appropriate financial instruments, digital transformation, and improved regulatory and institutional frameworks.

#### Policy Instruments Supporting Sustainable Consumption & Production

The UN supported development of 10 national and five sub-national policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production in different sectors (e.g., agriculture, biodiversity, industry, and transportation). In the agricultural sector, the UN conducted a study on the transformation to low carbon agrifood value chains in Egypt to highlight investment opportunities in climate smart agriculture across the value chain of target crops (e.g., sugarcane, Tomato, Pepper, and medicinal and aromatic plants). At the same time, the UN supported the review of a strategy and 16 plans and procedures for planning, management and monitoring of the Desert Research Centre to enhance its contribution to improving the soil, land, and water management mainstreaming and agrobiodiversity conservation at the national level. In the transportation sector, key results included a strategy for the transition of the transport industry towards formalization and integration of active mobility. In the biodiversity sector, four management plans for protected areas<sup>12</sup> were developed that, once implemented, will improve income generation and sustainability in these protected areas. Furthermore, the Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review was developed, an important tool for determining gaps and opportunities in biodiversity financing. In the industrial sector, the regulatory framework for the circular economy was enhanced by officially publishing five bio-based products standards for organic

fertilizers, compost, biofertilizers, vermicompost, and biochar through ministerial decrees. On another note, the GOE, with UN support, issued the President's decision<sup>13</sup> to approve the Kigali Amendment and the Ministerial Decree<sup>14</sup> on Reformation of the National Ozone Committee and banning the import and manufacture of HCFC-22-based residential air-conditioning equipment.

#### Reducing Harmful Pollutants and Enhancing Energy Efficiency

Throughout 2023, the UN actively supported initiative to reduce harmful waste and pollutants such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in the environment. This was achieved through various interventions including phasing-out certain chemicals (HCFC-141b, 142b, and 22) used in Polyurethane insulation foam and replacing them with more environmentally friendly alternatives like methyl formate, n-pentane, or hydrofluoroolefin (HFO). Additionally, the UN facilitated the recycling of 92 tons of textile waste from industrial sources and the use of over 33,000 tons of biomass residues in Luxor and Qena for energy production. These measures collectively reduced pollutant emissions by over 104,000 metric tons.

The UN's work also resulted in significant energy savings, including: (i) implementation of energy efficiency recommendations by three industrial companies saving 37,609,200 megajoules, (ii) energy interventions at three Industrial Parks saving 63,800 megajoules; (iii) 14 diesel water pumps were replaced with solar pumps, saving 698,600 megajoules; and (iv) 104 solar power stations along with 14 solar pumps were installed in both government and private sector facilities, generating a total of 6.5 megawatts of power.

#### Advancing Green Business

Finally, the UN supported the GOE to provide close to 48,000 people and various financial institutions with both financial and non-financial services that incorporates the poverty-environment, and gender nexus, in the agricultural and green business sectors. In the agricultural sector, this was achieved by partnering with a digital financial platform leading to enabling a line of credit with interest rates lower than the market for the promotion of climate smart agriculture, women income generating activities, and solar energy utilization in on-farm irrigation. In the green business sector, UN supported services included increasing the awareness and knowledge/skills on green business opportunities, bio-fertilization, energy efficiency, solar-irrigation, green enterprise development, circular bioeconomy practices, development of green corporate policies, and technical education on reducing HCFC consumption.

### OUTPUT 3.4 SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In 2023, the GOE improved its capacities for sustainable spatial and economic planning with UN support at the strategic, intergovernmental and local level to align plans to national strategies and local needs. This was achieved through different activities including capacity building for 76 urban planning officials in new tools and guidelines. The UN also supported the launch of the University Heritage Forum (UHF) to build the capacity of current and future young professionals for sustainable urban heritage management and regeneration within Historic Cairo. This initiative focused on addressing Cairo's unique challenges and identifying methods to promote awareness of sustainable, balanced, inclusive and climate-resilient urban development. Furthermore, the UN supported improving financial governance knowledge in six governorates (Damietta, Qena, Alexandria, Beni Suef, Asyut, and Behira) for better formulation of local economic development strategies.

The UN meanwhile also supported the GOE in 2023 in developing 18 national urban frameworks (policies, laws, spatial development plans) with inclusive urban governance and planning approaches that consider population projections, support cities, infrastructure, buildings and construction in urban and peri-urban areas. On the strategic level, the GOE now has draft guidelines for implementing Strategic Environmental Assessments in urban planning processes, and an updated national urban policy for a more balanced system of cities in Egypt. On the intergovernmental level, GOE now has three finalized and disseminated territorial spatial development plans and implementation mechanisms, for Upper Egypt (particularly Beni Suef), Delta (particularly Sadat agglomeration), and coastal/border zone (Damietta agglomeration). These enhance linkages between new and existing settlements, assess and re-allocate land uses, develop local and regional economies, and enhance social cohesion and inclusion. On the governorate level, GOE now has 13 urban development and regeneration plans in Cairo, Qena, Delta, and South Sinai governorates, efficiently contributing to sustainable urbanization and investments, developing slum areas, raising the efficiency of tourist areas, and integrating local inhabitants and refugees while focusing on identified vulnerable groups into urban planning and investment prioritization.

**Om El Saad**, a member of the Jebeliya tribe residing in the St. Katherine Protected Area in Southern Sinai, Egypt, embodies a profound connection to her ancestral land.

The challenge lies in preserving this connection amidst evolving landscapes and potential threats to the protected area. Environmental changes and other external factors pose challenges to maintaining the traditional way of life and deep connection to the natural environment for tribal communities like the Jebeliya.

The implementation of Tribal Talks, has successfully illuminated the often-overlooked facets of Egypt's tribal communities and protected areas. This initiative strategically shed light on the rich cultural heritage and unique environmental significance through targeted programmes and awareness campaigns. The project not only brought about positive shifts in public perception but also paved the way for sustainable development practices that ensure the preservation of cultural diversity and the protection of vital ecosystems.



Organization/Agency: **United Nations Development Programme Egypt (UNDP Egypt)**  
 Name: **Om El Saad**  
 Programme: **Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Egypt's Tourism**  
 City: **Southern Sinai, Egypt**

<sup>12</sup> Wadi-Gemal, Nabq, Siwa, and Al-Ameed protected areas

<sup>13</sup> No. 32/2023

<sup>14</sup> No. 83/2023



# Outcome 4

## Good Governance & Rule of Law

### Output 4.1: Strengthened institutions, M&E systems, statistical capacities



**21 national institutions** supported for enhanced public administration and core government functions (e.g. improved service delivery, prevention, civil registration, e-governance & digitalization and monitoring and evaluation)

**7 Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiative** to monitor progress towards the SDGs and enhancing sustainable development policy coherence supported.



### Output 4.3: Transparency, accountability, data protection & anti-corruption



**620 law enforcement officials** with enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security

**1 law and regulation**, based on international human rights norms and standards, developed to eliminate violence and discrimination



### Output 4.2: Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection



**+6,500 people** supported to have access to justice and legal services and **318,504** supported to register for a legal identity

**+3,000 law enforcement officials, social care stakeholders, and medical service providers** capacitated on effective provision of judicial and protection services



### Output 4.4: International cooperation, sustainable trade and peace



**15 South-South and triangular cooperation** initiatives and programmes implemented

**422 organizations** including cross-border, regional, and community-based capacitated to enhance dialogue, social cohesion, and provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)



### Contributing UN agencies



### Corresponding SDGs





# Outcome 4

## Good Governance & Rule of Law

*By 2027, people have improved, safe and equal access to information, protection, justice and a peaceful and inclusive society through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standards*

*aimed to provide improved, safe, and equal access to information, protection, and justice for populations in Egypt, while creating a transparent, equitable, and efficient governance ecosystem.*

### OUTPUT 4.1 STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS, M&E SYSTEMS & STATISTICAL CAPACITIES

The UN supported efforts to improve national institutions' public administration and core government functions, increase data collection and analysis mechanisms to monitor progress towards the SDGs and enhance in-country implementation of the SDGs.

#### Public Administration & Core Government Functions

The UN strengthened the capacities of 21 national institutions<sup>15</sup> to improve service delivery, governance, digitalization and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). To strengthen the M&E capacity, eight government institutions<sup>16</sup> were engaged in training on M&E and results-based management (RBM), while an RBM manual was launched for the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPED). Furthermore, a monitoring platform was developed with the Egyptian Metrological Authority for collecting weather and climate data from over 130 stations across 27 governorates.

Efforts were also directed towards improving governance by developing recruitment guidelines, finalizing a human resources assessment for specialized units at the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), and implementing capacity development programmes on the reformed Integrated Local Planning System. These initiatives will enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of public services, inform evidence-based programming, and support the implementation of national programmes.

To improve government service delivery, the UN modernized post offices to provide e-government, financial, and non-financial services. Moreover, efforts were invested to strengthen the capacities of 10 national child protection stakeholders to improve children's access to services.<sup>17</sup>

The UN also significantly invested in digitalizing government services, demonstrating a keen investment in technological and infrastructural advancements to bolster institutional capacities. Together with the MOALR, the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map was developed to predict strategic

crops' production and cultivated area, supporting the ministry's evidence-based decision-making and information management. In addition, with the MOHP and Egypt Healthcare Authority (EHA), the UN finalized the digital health strategy for civil registration and vital statistics. The digitalization and deployment of the national labour and occupational safety and health inspection system was also advanced to enhance decision-making, and efficiently identify and report working conditions violations.

#### Data Collection & Analysis Mechanisms to Monitor Progress Towards the SDGs

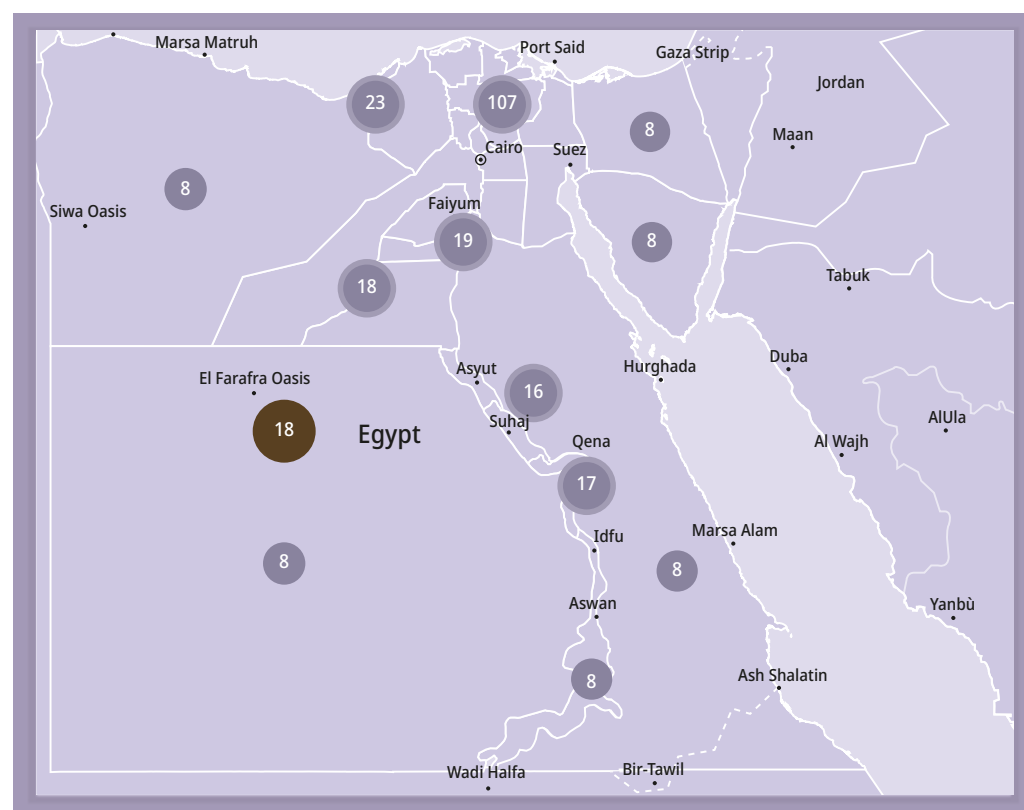
Considerable progress was achieved in improving data collection and analysis mechanisms to monitor progress towards the SDGs. Egypt's capacities for evidence-based policy formulation for SDG localization improved in 2023 with the establishment of a data platform that captures SDG-relevant data on the national and local levels. Several reports, including the SDGs Insights Report and three Voluntary Local Reviews, were also published to support context-specific policies and funding aligned with citizen priorities. Furthermore, the UN has enhanced the capacities of the SDG and Child data units at the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) to be able to meet SDG reporting needs and provide updates on child indicators to support in Child Rights Committee (CRC) reporting.

To further enhance data collection for those in vulnerable situations, the UN also supported the initiation of the Household International Migration Survey (HIMS II) and the establishment of an integrated survey system to gather data on the nutritional behavior of households in Egyptian villages. These efforts will generate precise reports and data analyses to facilitate evidence-based decision-making.

Collaborative efforts led by the UN meanwhile resulted in notable progress in measuring illicit financial flows (IFFs) in Egypt. A final report on IFF measurement was endorsed by MOPED, following consultations with an expert group comprising 18 national agencies.

#### SDGs Budgeting & Financing

The UN also worked on strengthening the implementation of the SDGs in Egypt by aligning the national budgeting system with the SDGs and operationalizing a national SDG financing strategy. A comprehensive costing study was conducted to analyze the SDG investment gap and provide cost estimates for achieving SDG targets along with capacity building initiatives for government costing and mapping. In addition, a national health accounts study was finalized



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

#### Improve this map

- Programmatic interventions tagged with detailed locations
- Programmatic interventions tagged at country level only

*In 2023, Egypt, with the support of the UN, made notable progress in strengthening good governance and the rule of law. The UN's comprehensive approach focused on enhancing institutional resilience, ensuring justice and protection for all, promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector, and fostering international cooperation. These endeavors*

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPED), Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE), Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR), Ministry of Labour (MOL), Office of Public Prosecution (OPP), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), National Council for Women (NCW), National Population Council (NPC), The National Coordinating Committee on Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM/TIP), Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Cairo Demographic Center (CDC), Egypt Post, Egyptian Metrological Authority, and Egypt Healthcare Authority (EHA).

<sup>16</sup> CAPMAS, MOSS, MOHP, NPC, NCCM, NCW, MOF, and CDC

<sup>17</sup> This included MOSS, NCCM, MOJ, OPP, MOHP, MOETE, MCIT, NCW, NCCPIM/TIP, and MOYS



with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), CAPMAS, MOHP, EHA, and the Universal Health Insurance Authority to feed into the monitoring of health expenditure.

## OUTPUT 4.2 EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE, EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL SERVICES & PROTECTION

In 2023, the UN supported the GOE in improving access to justice for people, registration with legal identity, and effective judicial services and protection for all.

### *Advancing Access to Justice & Effective Judicial Services*

2023 efforts focused on improving access to justice and efficient judicial services. Capacity development programmes, supported by the UN, aimed to establish a people-centered, gender-sensitive, and transparent judiciary, parliament, and public administration, as well as ensure the rule of law and justice for all. Over 90 capacity initiatives reached more than 3,000 law enforcement officials, social care stakeholders, and medical service providers from Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Office of the Public Prosecutor (OPP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights (SSCHR), MOSS, and MOHP. This is in addition to labour recruitment agencies and Egyptian junior diplomats. These capacity development initiatives equipped stakeholders with knowledge on various topics, including international labour standards, International Recruitment Integrity System, humanitarian border governance, involuntary disappearances, counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling, and rights of refugees, children, and women. Reached stakeholders are now accordingly more able to safeguard these principles, though further synergies and coordination among stakeholders are needed.

In 2023, the UN acquired Oxygen kits for the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA), providing a dependable decision-support system for law enforcement and investigative bodies. The Oxygen kit, a software suite, interprets and analyzes data from digital sources, aiding in the organization of social connections, timelines, and image categorization for investigative purposes.

### *Addressing Online Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation*

Furthermore, to improve access to justice and protection services, the MOJ, National Council for Motherhood and Childhood (NCCM), Ministry of Defense, and child protection committees (CPCs) in Cairo,

Aswan, and North Coast gained improved capabilities in reporting mechanisms for addressing online child sexual abuse and exploitation. With MOJ, the UN launched a capacity building programme on digital forensics, cybercrime trends, technology for combatting violence against women and children, and investigation and prosecution of online child abuse cases. Furthermore, the UN is supporting the GOE to develop a Child Online Protection Strategic Framework, while also producing and testing educational packages for children, caregivers, and educators with over 900 adolescent children in seven governorates for national scale-up.

### *Promoting Human Rights by Strengthening Social Cohesion & Ending All Forms of Violence*

In 2023, several nationally-owned initiatives to advance gender equality and cohesion were supported by the UN to advance priorities under Egypt's human right strategy. The UN with the GOE established a framework aiming at building a universal culture of respect, promoting human rights, and strengthening social cohesion in Egypt. Efforts included creating a roadmap for a joint UN technical multi-year support programme for human rights education and a capacity building on human rights. Furthermore, on cross-border efforts, discussions with the GOE on Labour Mobility and Trade Linkages were held in 2023.

Focusing on social cohesion, the UN provided technical guidance and mentoring to the refugee Community Engagement Management Committee, comprising of 25 refugee-led organizations, on protection, access to justice, gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls, and social cohesion.

Various efforts were additionally undertaken to improve the protection from and response to GBV, particularly for refugee populations. An interagency referral pathway for children facing protection concerns, especially GBV-related matters, was established, including in response to the Sudan and Gaza crises. The referral pathway is currently operationalized in Greater Cairo, Aswan, and the North Coast.

### *Access to Justice & Registration for a Legal Identity*

As a result of efforts of the UN with the government, over 6,500 individuals were provided with support, ensuring their access to justice and essential legal services, including those in contact with the law, refugees, and migrants. Cases were related to issuing birth certificates, family disputes, and legal representation before the police, court, and prosecution. Moreover, a vocational rehabilitation strategy, a reintegration and aftercare manual for children in conflict with the law, and a legal aid manual were developed to enhance

the quality of care and support provided to children in conflict with the law in social care institutions in five governorates<sup>18</sup>. In addition, more than 318,000 individuals were supported to register for a legal identity, affording them greater opportunities within society.

## OUTPUT 4.3 TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, DATA PROTECTION & ANTICORRUPTION

In 2023, UNCT, in collaboration with the GOE, focused on strengthening accountability mechanisms, access to information, and legal frameworks as well as putting anti-corruption measures in place.

### *Accountability & Access to Information*

In collaboration with the National Council for Human Rights, the UN in Egypt worked on strengthening accountability and access to information. Technical assistance and joint training on human-rights approach to journalism benefitted 37 journalists for strengthening public participation.

### *Anti-Corruption Measures*

Moreover, the UN implemented initiatives to combat corruption within the private sector and academia by facilitating knowledge sharing and enhancing integrity frameworks. Efforts included rolling out capacity building programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises and developing three academic modules on anti-corruption for university students, professors, and lecturers from nine public universities from Alexandria, Assiut, Beni Suef, Cairo, Giza, Helwan, and Dakahlia. Additionally, 620 law enforcement officials were capacitated to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security.

### *Policy & Legal Frameworks*

The UN advocated strengthening laws and regulations on the elimination of violence and discrimination against children and women, based on international standards. Efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in Egypt's nationality and personal status laws focused on analyzing discriminatory provisions to develop advocacy strategies.

Supporting the GOE to strengthen national child protection models and policies has additionally been the UN's focus during 2023. The UN and civil society's reviews led to CRC recommendations to the GOE. Furthermore, the UN worked through inter-ministerial committees to support the Child Law review and finalize the draft Alternative Care Law towards operationalizing alternative family-

based care and gatekeeping mechanisms. Furthermore, legislative recommendations on cyber-crimes and child marriage were submitted to a parliamentary representative group.

## OUTPUT 4.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, SUSTAINABLE TRADE & PEACE

Throughout 2023, UN agencies engaged in capacitating stakeholders on social cohesion, mental health and psychosocial support, while addressing trafficking, advancing peace through South-South cooperation, countering organized crime, and preventing IFFs.

### *Capacitating Stakeholders on Social Cohesion, MHPSS & Addressing Trafficking*

During 2023, 422 organizations underwent capacity development programmes to strengthen social cohesion, improve provision of MHPSS and address trafficking. Those efforts targeted a range of stakeholders, including the MOHP's primary healthcare units, public and refugee schools, international and local civil society organizations, and refugee-led community-based. Stakeholders were accordingly equipped with knowledge and skills to enhance service delivery to vulnerable populations, strengthen community-based mechanisms, and promote social cohesion. As a result, the UN significantly strengthened multi-sectoral violence prevention and early detection platforms, providing MHPSS services to over 137,000 individuals, including 122,000 children and over 15,500 caregivers. Finally, MOSS and the General Federation of NGOs were trained to increase their knowledge and skills on combatting migrant smuggling and irregular migration.

### *Advancing Peace through South-South & Triangular Cooperation Initiatives*

To facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity building among countries, 15 South-South cooperation initiatives were supported, covering various topics such as sustaining peace, anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-financing of terrorism (CFT), food security, climate responsive programming, and combatting trafficking.

The UN organized workshops aimed at sustaining peace in regions facing cascading risks, such as South Sudan, and integrating forced displacement issues into post-conflict reconstruction efforts in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region. In addition, regional dialogues were held on combating trafficking and smuggling and exchanging effective strategies supporting human trafficking

<sup>18</sup> Alexandria, Beni Suef, Cairo, Giza and Kafr El Sheikh



victims, emphasizing the need for enhanced border security and law enforcement cooperation. Moreover, the UNCT, in partnership with the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force organized four regional AML and CFT events, with active participation from Egyptian authorities. To counter terrorist travel using passenger data, a regional workshop on advanced passenger information was also held in Cairo, bringing together over 50 representatives from agencies involved in implementing passenger data systems.

Moreover, the UN, in collaboration Egypt's MOALR and the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration of China, organized a knowledge transfer programme on food security solutions.

2023 efforts additionally worked on exchanging knowledge on climate responsive programming through regional environmental assessments and ministerial conferences. Egypt actively participated in the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the 23rd meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (COP 23).

### Countering Organized Crime, and Preventing Illicit Financial Flows

The UN also actively engaged in training law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners to effectively counter organized crime and illicit financial flows. National authorities in Egypt engaged in workshops on digital forensics, detection of fraudulent documents, and implementation of international standards for people deprived from their liberty treatment, in addition to trade mis-invoicing and multinational enterprises' profit shifting. Furthermore, a conceptual framework for measuring IFFs statistically has been developed with the UN's support, to assess types of illicit financial flows in Egypt.



**Nadine** was a recent university graduate in 2018 as she embarked on a transformative journey with our local development programme ENID in Qena.

Nadine initially faced the challenge of transitioning from university to the workforce, seeking opportunities to apply her skills. Like many others, she encountered barriers to realizing her leadership potential and accessing meaningful employment.

ENID provided Nadine with comprehensive training that not only refined Nadine's skills but unearthed her leadership potential. Today, she proudly manages ENID's wood factory in Qena, overseeing 120 skilled craftswomen and three male carpenters. Nadine's story highlights the transformative impact of local development programmes in empowering women. By turning them into change agents, such initiatives create a positive ripple effect, inspiring others and demonstrating the profound socio-economic impact achievable through targeted skill development and empowerment.



Organization/Agency: **UNDP.**  
 Name: **Nadine Saad**  
 Project: **ENID- Egypt Network for Integrated Development**  
 City: **Qena, Upper Egypt**



# Outcome 5

## Women & Girls Empowerment

### Output 5.1: Women's civic engagement, leadership and decision-making



**4 measures** developed/implemented to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making, with UN support

**74 local networks/platforms** supported by the UN to address discriminatory social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations related to gender equality and the empowerment of women (new Population Awareness Councils, SRH Platform established).



### Output 5.3: Protection of women and girls against violence



**+39,500 women and girls, including women and young people with disabilities and women migrants and refugees,** benefited from VAWG services

**2.7 million women and girls reached** through initiatives to prevent VAWG, by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices



### Output 5.2: Women's economic empowerment, decent employment and safe working space



**+46,500 women, including 1,380 women-led businesses and 14,000 women digitally onboarded,** economically empowered through access to income-generating activities and/or business management, with UN support.

**23 new Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) signatories from the private sector,** bringing the total to over 100 signatories and contributing to Egypt's Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator.



### Output 5.4: Adolescent girls social, health and economic capacities enhancement



**+144,500 girls, including girls with disabilities,** reached by girl-centered programmes, that have strengthened their life skills, health, social and economic assets ("Noura" 40-week girl-centered programme and "Dawwie" empowerment journey).

**+750,000 members of girls' communities reached** through girl-centered interpersonal social, and behavioral change approaches (online and on the ground activities by "Noura" and "Dawwie")



#### Contributing UN agencies



#### Corresponding SDGs





# Outcome 5

## Women & Girls' Empowerment

**By 2027, women and girls realize their rights in social health and livelihood spheres as laid out in the Egyptian Constitution, and their leadership and empowerment are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.**

*to reduce exposure to and risk of violence and harmful practices; and building the social, health and economic capacities of adolescent girls for equal access to quality services.*

### OUTPUT 5.1 WOMEN'S CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, LEADERSHIP & DECISION-MAKING

#### Advancing Women's Leadership & Equal Participation in Decision-Making

In support of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 and building on their long-term partnership, the UN and the GOE in 2023 continued to scale-up support for women's leadership to advance social and economic development. The UN continued its partnership with the NCW on the national women's citizenship initiative which targets socio-economic advancement of women through the provision of over 157,000 free-of-charge national identification cards to women in need. National identification cards are a prerequisite for women to access their health, economic and social rights, as well as civil registration and voting processes.

Building on a series of UN-supported trainings on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) for line ministries, the UN and the NCW contributed technical inputs to the MOF's development of a procedural guide on GRB. Led by the Equal Opportunity Unit within the MOF, this guide outlines the necessary steps for government ministries to create gender-responsive budgets.

Meanwhile, in support of the GOE's existing special measures to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making in the private sector, the UN, in partnership with the GOE, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Women on Boards Observatory, 1,072 women were added to the Egyptian Board Ready Women database<sup>19</sup>. This database is used to nominate qualified women for board placement in companies under the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX), the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) and the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) and other private companies with zero women on boards. In 2023, as result of UN support and advocacy, the percentage of women on boards increased to 23.3 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent in 2022. This more than doubled the 2019 percentage of 10 per cent.

#### Enhancing Women's Decision-Making in Reproductive Health

At the same time, the National Strategy for Population and Development 2023-2030 was developed and launched by the GOE with the support of the UN, as referred to earlier. The Strategy, an important milestone to enhance women's well-being, prioritizes women's sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and overall health and well-being. In the same vein, and to

advance women's decisions with regards to well-being, fertility, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, the UN supported expansion of reproductive health care services and family planning services through 185 civil society organization (CSO) clinics affiliated with the MOSS. It also supported establishment of referral pathways for vulnerable women in five governorates in cooperation with civil society actors. In commemoration of World AIDS day, the UN launched a platform to advocate and support gender equality and SRH rights. The platform facilitates access to services and empowers and supports its members to build a circle of continuous care for the sake of leaving no one behind.

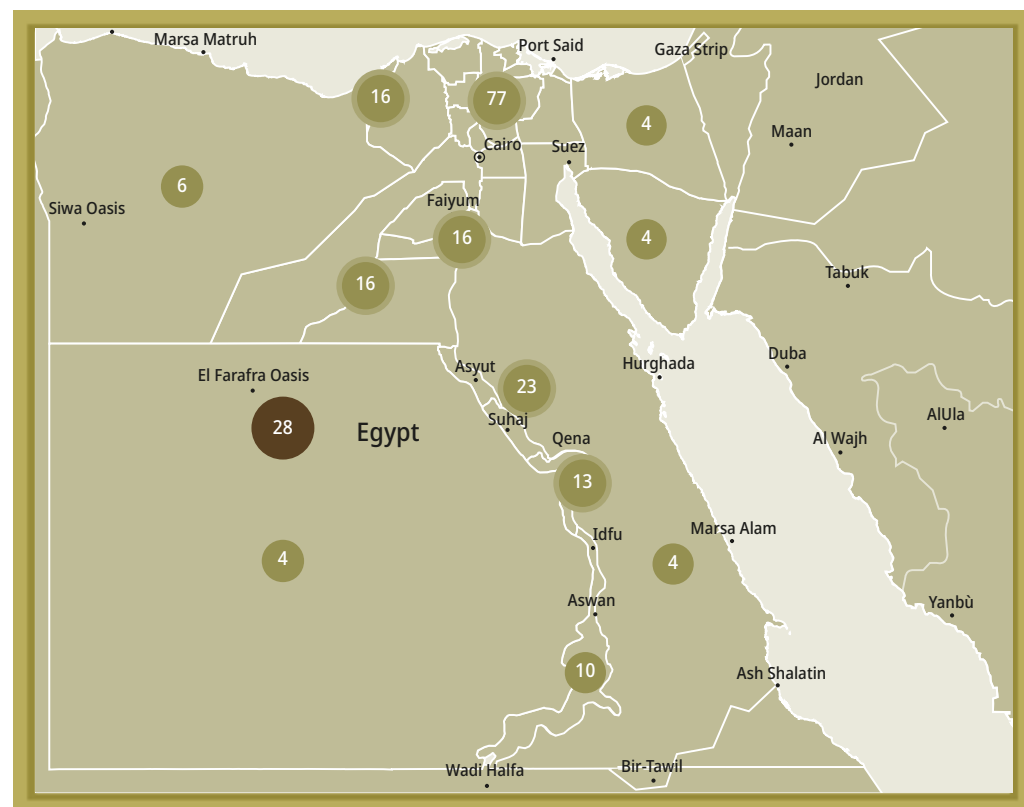
Furthermore, the UN in Egypt supported the integration of SRH and gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls within the code of Ethics for Egypt's nursing syndicate, the accountability framework for practices of nurses and midwives, reaching out to 25,000 nurses and midwives at different levels.

In support of advancing child protection policies including those affecting women and girls, the UN meanwhile worked through an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the MOSS to support the review of the Child Law. The UN also continued to promote and advocate for equal access for refugees and asylum seekers to reproductive health and medical services offered by the MOHP.

#### Addressing Discriminatory Social Norms for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

To address discriminatory social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the UN supported the establishment of several platforms and networks. In partnership with the MOYS, the UN established 71 new Population Awareness Clubs (PACs) under the Youth Centres. These PACs act as hubs for youth for raising awareness on gender issues, through interactive and innovative methods such as music ("Shamandora") and theatre ("Nawah") to communicate messages to communities. At the same time, and in partnership with the NCW, the UN supported family camps that focus on creating more gender equitable spaces at home through challenging stereotypical gender norms and encouraging men and boys to participate in unpaid care and domestic work. To support the NCW in rolling out these camps out more widely in 2024, a manual was developed along with a pool of training of trainers within the NCW and MOYS were carried out.

Additionally, the UN supported the establishment of the Arab Women in Science Platform among women professionals in STEM and other fields to act as a community of practice and provide mentorship programmes and professional development for women. This came as a direct outcome of an intergenerational dialogue among 150 women from the academic and



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

#### Improve this map

- Programmatic interventions tagged with detailed locations
- Programmatic interventions tagged at country level only

*During 2023, the UN in partnership with the GOE continued its provision of technical and financial contributions to national stakeholders for advancing women's engagement, leadership and decision-making in public and private sectors; increasing women's control over and access to decent employment opportunities and resources - including rural women, women living with disabilities, women returning to work after family care, young women, and women living with HIV; enhancing women's access to social, economic and health services and to essential services*

<sup>19</sup> The Egyptian Board Ready Women database is designed to support women's placement on companies' boards based on their expertise. The database currently hosts records of women already serving on public and private company boards and candidates ready to be placed, with their economic sectors, areas of expertise, educational background, and other parameters.



research fields where the need for such a platform was emphasized to empower, coach, mentor, and support women from different generations to address the challenges they faced in their pursuit of education and careers.

In 2023, and to inform the development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, CAPMAS, in partnership with the NCW, the UN and the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) finalized the “National Review of Gender Statistics in Egypt”, which focused on three areas related to gender statistics: enabling environment; data production; and data accessibility and use.

This reporting period also saw the COP27-launched and Egyptian-led “African Women’s Climate Adaptive Priorities Initiative” (AWCAP) move forward with the support of the UN, the NCW, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In consultation with experts throughout Africa, an AWCAP Plan of Action was developed, drawing from existing best practices on a gender-responsive approach to advancing the Paris Declaration commitments and climate action. This will guide the AWCAP government and non-governmental partners on how to enhance cross-country sharing, greater knowledge capture on gender-responsive climate adaptation and mitigation approaches, and to leverage increased investments at the country level in Africa.

## **OUTPUT 5.2** WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, DECENT EMPLOYMENT, & SAFE WORKING SPACE

### ***Enhancing Women’s Access to Decent Employment & Overcoming Systematic Biases for Economic Empowerment***

Through a coordinated effort by the UN in Egypt with Government and private sector partners and working closely with civil society, women – including rural women, women with disabilities, women survivors of violence, migrants and refugees – increased their access to decent employment, economic opportunities, as well as control over economic resources. Further, through these partnerships, private sector companies, banking and non-banking financial services took measures to tackle systemic biases which hinder women’s economic empowerment.

Within the framework of the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family, the UN continued its partnership with the NCW

and the CBE on the “National Financial Inclusion Programme” also known as “Ta7wisha”<sup>20</sup> by supporting the establishment of women-led digital village savings and loans associations (DVSLAs). During the reporting period, the UN contributed to the finalization and piloting of the nationally-owned Ta7wisha gender-responsive, digital mobile banking application –which has at its core the principles of inclusion for people with limited financial and IT literacy and which is the driver for the rural women-led financial inclusion process under the national programme. Moreover, the UN contributed to the onboarding of around 14,000 women in 10 governorates.

Aiming at increasing investments in the care economy to promote gender equality, particularly through facilitating women’s labour force participation, the UN partnered with MOSS in strengthening the capacities of five of the Ministry’s “Working Women Service Centres” through the provision of infrastructural upgrading, training for staff and developing a marketing strategy for the products. In the same vein, the UN in collaboration with the MOSS and the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), produced a report that provides an evidence-based business case for the provision of worker childcare services in the Egyptian private sector. Through another partnership with MOSS, one of the first comprehensive domestic workers training curricula was developed in 2023. The content of this curricula addressed the value of domestic work, technical skills, and the right to decent work conditions guided by ILO’s Domestic Workers Convention (C189) and Violence and Harassment Convention (C190).

At the same time, and in support of Egypt’s Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator<sup>21</sup>, the UN continued to engage the private sector in advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment, particularly in the workplace. The main tool used for private sector’s engagement was the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs)<sup>22</sup>. In 2023, the number of WEPs signatories from the private sector in Egypt exceeded 100 companies, with 23 companies added during the year. Through UN support, these companies committed to address discriminatory practices after endorsing the WEPs and conducting gap analyses and implementing gender action plans, including to address sexual harassment in the workplace in accordance with national legislation.

### ***Enhancing Women’s Entrepreneurship & Income-Generating Activities***

In 2023, around 31,300 women – including rural women, women with disabilities, women survivors of violence, migrants and refugees – engaged professionally in income generation activities, including

through-accessing decent work and enhancing entrepreneurship and self-employment. This support covered a range of sectors such as agribusiness, start-ups, creative industries, sales, and wholesale. Beneficiaries included 458 women survivors of violence who received professional training on handicrafts through an innovative partnership with the NCW which aims at increasing employability and income opportunities for women subjected to GBV. The initiative builds on existing resources and vocational centres established through the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family. Additionally, more than 2,300 migrant and refugee women benefited from livelihood and vocational training provided in partnership with MOYS through 12 Women and Girls Safe Spaces located in six different governorates.

In addition, 1,380 women-led businesses and women entrepreneurs were able to access financing and generate income through sales, as well as enhance their capacities through UN support during the reporting period. Of this number, approximately 300 women were able to develop environmental sustainability plans and integrated circular economy principles into their business models.

For entrepreneurship and self-employment, UN support was provided across six governorates through ideation and incubation bootcamps with climate smart knowledge transfer, accelerators for social enterprises, financial support and financial literacy, supply chain support, asset transfer, digital marketing and sales skills, creative/production skills, career readiness support, team dynamics support, personal branding, market awareness and soft skills. Employability support included vocational training, career coaching and mentorship, internship placements within private companies, provision of basic IT coding language, management skills, leadership skills and executive diploma. Moreover, in order to identify the various challenges and opportunities for women technicians’ employment, the UN partnered with the NCW to produce a study<sup>23</sup> which uses a gender lens to assess technical jobs in non-traditional sectors that are available to women and perceptions of employers in terms of women’s skills and limitations.

## **OUTPUT 5.3** PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AGAINST VIOLENCE

### ***Improving Prevention, Protection, And Response Services for Violence Against Women & Girls***

In 2023, over 39,500 of women and girls, including migrants and refugees, were able to access and benefit from violence against women and girls (VAWG) and harmful practices prevention, protection and response services with the support of the UN. This includes legal, medical and social services as per the adopted international guidelines for the Essential Services in Egypt.

The UN continued to support the NCW’s Women’s Complaints Office and the NCCM National Child Helpline which women and girls use to report any form of violence. In partnership with the NCW, a radio awareness campaign on eliminating VAW was launched during the reporting period and contributed to a 10 per cent increase in the number of complaints received by the Women’s Complaints Office. The campaign identified several forms of violence and how violence negatively affects not only women but the whole community, while at the same time highlighted the psychological and legal support services provided by NCW’s Women’s Complaints Office and its hotline 15115.

The UN also continued to invest in strengthening multi-sectoral response processes at the national level, as well as at the governorate level, with the objective of creating effective decision-making and referral channels to prioritize response to GBV against women and girls. To that effect the UN continued to support the NCW to establish local referral pathways adopted by local authorities and Governors’ Offices in three governorates.

### ***Un-Supported Mechanisms for Safe Reporting of Violence Against Women & Girls***

Meanwhile, the UN continued to expand on the provision of specialized medical services for women and girls subjected to violence through the “Safe Women Clinics Model” that is present in 15 University Hospital<sup>24</sup> in addition to PHC Units, under the MOHP. In 2023, over 3,500 GBV against women and girls victims received direct services from the Safe Women Clinics in nine governorates, while at the same time 10 new clinics were established under the PHC in eight governorates.

At the same time, and in partnership with the MOYS and local NGOs, the UN continued to operate 10 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) which function as the main hub for refugee women and girls to access comprehensive and integrated GBV against women and girls-reproductive health services. Another three WGSS were established during 2023 in Aswan, Cairo, and Alexandria reaching more than 25,000 refugee women and girls. Among them, nearly 7,500 refugees received

<sup>20</sup> Ta7wisha means ‘saving’ in Egyptian Arabic and is pronounced as Tahwisha, which was adopted to refer the national programme as a whole with its different components as well as the digital banking mobile application.

<sup>21</sup> Egypt’s Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator is a national public-private collaboration under the leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation in partnership with the NCW. The Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator encourages governments and businesses to act together close economic gender gaps.

<sup>22</sup> Established by UN Women and the UN Global Compact, the WEPs are a set of seven principles that offer guidance to business on how to advance gender equality in the workplace, marketplace, and community.

<sup>23</sup> <https://egypt.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/04/opportunities-in-employing-women-technicians>

<sup>24</sup> In Kasr El-Eini, Ain Shams, 6th of October, Al-Azhar, MTI, Delta, Mansoura, Beni Suef, Minya, Banha, Suez Canal, Assiut, Alexandria, Tanta, and Gharbia



GBV against women and girls case management consultations, and around 10,400 have received MHPSS. Moreover, and in response to the Sudan crisis, the UN also developed a multisector GBV against women and girls local referral mechanism in Aswan and put in place a robust reporting mechanism for refugee women and girls.

In partnership with the NCW, the UN supported the design phase for establishing Egypt's first "Unified Centre for Women Subjected to Violence".<sup>25</sup> To this end, the UN supported the NCW and assigned line ministries to complete the design of the Standards of Operating Procedures for the Centre, as well as the provision of essential medical equipment and furnishing and carrying an infrastructure assessment of the facility. The design phase also covered the implementation of several technical and senior-level meetings with representatives of line ministries to discuss the scope of services, internal referral pathways and coordination of the action plan for the first period.

The UN continued to invest in the establishment of "Anti Violence against Women University Units". By the end of 2023, a total of 36 active Anti Violence University Units are present nationally in public universities covering 24 governorates. Jointly with NCW, the UN held regular capacity building programmes for the focal persons, academic and administrative staff within each campus to strengthen knowledge on forms of violence against women, review reporting channels and to address challenges and needs.

### **Advocacy Against Gender-Based Violence Against Women & Girls & Harmful Practices**

In support of national efforts to address GBV against women and girls and harmful practices, particularly FGM, the UN supported the NCW to conduct several national knocking doors campaigns and CSOs to implement an array of community mobilization efforts set out to advocate against FGM. These reached 4.9 million individuals, 2.7 million of whom were women and girls. Moreover, and to promote positive social norms and address violence and harmful practices within communities, the UN's efforts in 2023 centred on empowering community champions to drive change within their respective communities through interactive and engaging techniques to foster widespread and lasting community resonance. The UN also addressed harmful norms and attitudes towards FGM through intergenerational dialogues to build mutual trust and allow members of the communities to embark together on a journey that advocates for the end of harmful practices, mainly FGM, in their communities. Furthermore, the UN focused on engaging community leaders, community-based organizations, media professionals, and journalists to enhance their advocacy efforts within their communities. As a

result, community leaders and organizations developed action plans to be adopted and implemented within their respective communities against harmful practices, while media professionals and journalists carried out television and radio interviews with community leaders or wrote effective articles against harmful practices. The UN also supported social media campaigns on various forms of violence against women, including FGM, reaching over 18.7 million through diverse channels, with a direct engagement of more than 4.8 million.

The UN launched the second cycle of the social incubator programme during this reporting period, which was implemented in partnership with NCW Business Development Centre in Luxor. This engaged youth and local community partners to co-create and identify - using a human-centred approach - innovative digital and non-digital solutions within Luxor communities to enhance knowledge on GBV against women and girls and harmful practices, with a specific focus on FGM.

The UN also continued during the reporting period to prioritize addressing FGM medicalization as a primary barrier to the elimination of FGM in Egypt through high level advocacy efforts. In collaboration with MOHP and the National Committee for FGM Eradication, the UN conducted a policy dialogue on FGM medicalization. The dialogue assessed the country's national efforts to eradicate medicalization, highlighting gaps and engaging various key stakeholders. It resulted in actionable national recommendations that can enhance and expedite the elimination of FGM medicalization in Egypt. This in turn served as the basis for development of a policy paper that outlined practical measures for the GOE's national bodies and line ministries.

### **Strengthening Relevant Authorities' Capacities for Multi-Sectoral Response & Prevention Programmes**

With an eye to enhance multi-sectoral service provision, the UN capacitated almost 5,100 duty bearers from the national authorities in addition to four educational institutions with enhanced knowledge and assets to deliver a multi-sectoral response and prevention programmes to all forms of violence. This included staff and volunteer lawyers from the NCW, judges, public prosecutors, police officers, health frontliners, as well as staff members from the NCCM, and the MOLD, public universities and other government officials. The initiatives included various capacity development activities on topics such as addressing cases of technology-facilitated GBV against women and girls as an emerging form of violence in the public sphere, processing of personal status cases with a focus on domestic violence and violence against women and girls with disabilities, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, confronting violence against women and girls in higher education institutions, ensuring access to justice

for women victims of violence, awareness on GBV against women and girls response for refugee and asylum seekers survivors, and combatting FGM and child marriage among other topics. At the same time, with a special focus on provision of quality services to FGM survivors and those at risk, over 4,800 medical practitioners and health service providers benefited from capacity development programmes in 1,172 health service delivery points<sup>26</sup> in 26 governorates. These programmes—a collaboration with MOHP, NCW, and partnering NGOs—addressed different topics, including the medicolegal aspects of FGM, addressing FGM cases in line with the national FGM guidelines, providing response services for FGM survivors.

Finally, to enhance referrals across sectors, the UN prioritized dialogues among key stakeholders supporting FGM cases, including NCCM, NCW, MOJ, OPP, MOI, and CPCs. These dialogues were a key milestone to devise an efficient referral pathway between stakeholders where girls at risk or survivors of FGM are able to timely and effectively access services. In addition, 15 universities endorsed the rollout of the FGM curriculum module during the 2024 academic year, which will contribute to medical students' future role as frontliners against FGM.

## **OUTPUT 5.4 ADOLESCENT GIRLS SOCIAL, HEALTH AND ECONOMIC CAPACITIES ENHANCEMENT**

Within the framework of the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, and in line with the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women, the UN in partnership with the NCW supported the National Girls' Empowerment Initiative through the "Noura" 40-week girl-centered programme and "Dawwie" empowerment journey. Overall, these reached over 144,500 adolescent girls. The two programmes, which are implemented under the patronage of the First Lady of Egypt, Ms. Entissar El-Sisi, empower and amplify the voices of adolescent girls and prepare them to become agents of change and leaders in their communities. At the same time, "Dawwie" and "Noura" engaged over 750,000 people online and on the ground, advocating for reshaping gender norms and ensuring equal opportunities for girls to assert their rights. Moreover, over 4,800 girls, including refugees and unaccompanied and separated children, accessed selected skilling opportunities and vocational and technical training.

The UN also continued to support 4,456 multi-sectoral service delivery points (e.g., safe women's clinics, health care units, shelters and CSOs) which provide age-appropriate and gender-sensitive high-quality health services. Support included capacity development programmes

on GBV against women and girls, FGM, child-friendly and gender-sensitive SOPs, mental health and psychosocial social support and reproductive health in adolescents.

**Maha** joined Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops as part of the Population Awareness Clubs, and is now a reproductive health trainer herself.

She explains that sessions on FGM are the ones she feels most strongly about, having been subjected to it herself.

Maha and May are two of five girls in the family, four of whom were cut.

"We stood up for our youngest sister and explained to our parents the harms of FGM," Maha says.

At the onset of COVID-19 and the lockdown it imposed, Maha attended the workshops virtually.

"I always made sure I sat next to my mother during sessions on FGM so she could hear," she says, "eventually she started getting inquisitive and asking me about why it is wrong and harmful."

When it was time to subject their youngest sister Zeinab to FGM, their mom objected.

"She then gathered me and my sisters and apologized for subjecting us to this experience, and vowed to not repeat the same mistake with Zeinab," Maha says.

For May, being part of the theatre team has also impacted her personally.

"I was an introvert and I was shy," she says, "now I am able to express myself better and fight for my rights."

Abdel Ghany himself helps confront harmful practices in his community and raises awareness around the impact of gender-based violence and early marriage.

"I always tell people that if they educate girls, it will pay off and they will ultimately help fight wrong traditions in their communities," he says.



25 The "One Stop Centre" initiative

26 This includes 1,112 public healthcare units, 45 hospitals, and 15 safe clinics.







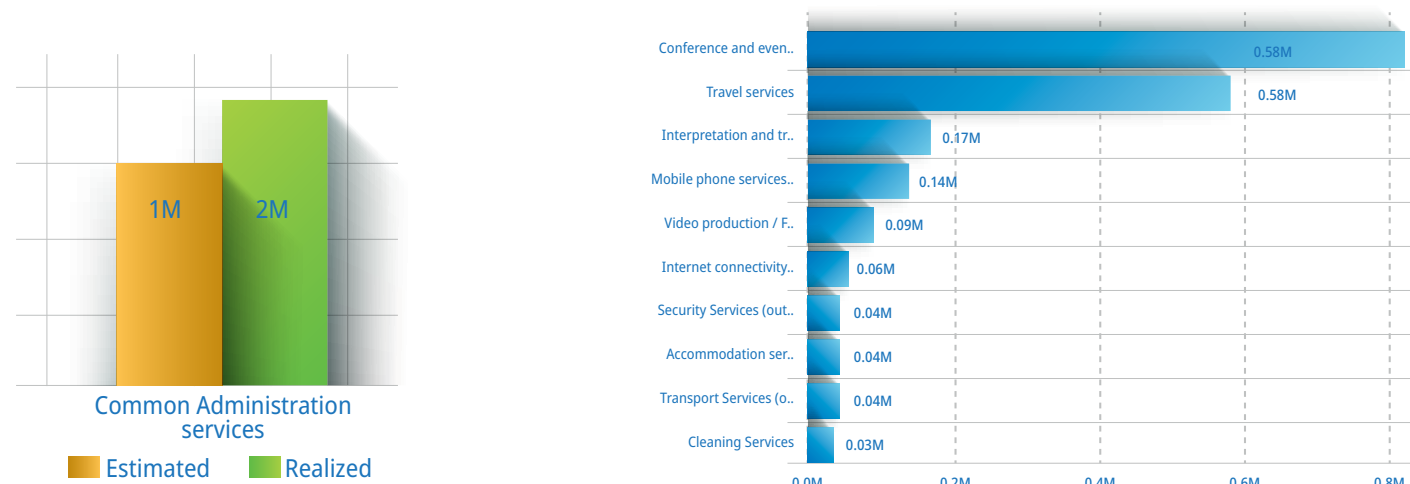
## 2.4 Results of UN Working More and Better Together

### Operating as One

**The UN in Egypt continued in 2023, in coordination and collaboration of all UN agencies operating in Egypt, to strengthen and expand its efforts to enhance the operational efficiency of UN interventions in Egypt.**

2023 marked the third year in the implementation of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS). A total of 32 common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) in various fields of services are currently being used by many UN agencies. These LTAs covered key service areas including event management, travel, media and video production, cleaning, ICT and security services. The employment of these LTAs contributed to enhancing the synergy and harmonization of UN action and thus enhanced the overall efficiency of UN activities within Egypt. The 2023 Annual BOS review showed that an overall efficiency cost avoidance of US\$ 2 million was realized. The country team finalized the BOS annual review and it was fully approved by end of March 2024.

**Figure 1: Cost Avoidance by Service Line**



Moreover, the Operations Management Team (OMT) members and its thematic sub-working groups (WGs), including Finance, Human Resources (HR), Administration, Procurement, Greening the Blue and ICT, have been actively working together on several important issues for the efficiency agenda. The UN Common Premises project team is working in close coordination with the OMT and other stakeholders, including to identify ICT needs and other requirements. Discussion continued with the GOE on the building design to ensure compliance with UN standards and recommendations from the Task Team on Common Premises (TTCP). The TTCP has approved the exterior “shell” design with few recommendations. Construction of the building commenced and is going on as planned.

### Communicating as One

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) implemented the “Joint communications strategy” and aims at delivering multiple joint

communication products and activities. This increased stakeholder awareness of key UN achievements and strengthened partnership and resource mobilization efforts among others.

The organization of **the signing ceremony of the new UNSDCF 2023-27 accompanied by field visits in four governorates**<sup>28</sup> under the theme #UNEgyptWeek and co-organized with MOIC, was an important result of the UN in Egypt ‘communicating as one.’ It provided various opportunities to showcase and build support for the UN’s work in Egypt across different UN programmes that put people at the core of our operations. It provided an important opportunity to engage with local, regional, and global news outlets, digital platforms, and other public venues to promote the values of the UN in accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. Several communications products were delivered to raise awareness of the UNSDCF, and a joint documentary was produced that highlighted the impacts of UN programmes on the ground. This was a key highlight for the UNCT in 2023.

Following the global campaign of “Act Now”, the UNCG in Egypt worked together in amplifying the messages of the campaign in the local context. The organization of a One UN Booth at the Population and Health and Congress, under the leadership of the UN RC in Egypt and the participation of 17 UN agencies manifested the campaign with a tagline “Act Now for Our Common Future.” This proved to be another highlight of 2023 and showed how the UN in Egypt cooperates and engages with various stakeholders to raise awareness on different health and population themes.

Additionally, the UN supported an inclusive and innovative stakeholder engagement process to support Egypt’s participation in the global SDG Summit in September 2023. The UN supported the Government’s consultations to define Egypt’s national commitments announced at the Summit for accelerating SDG progress, including for poverty eradication, human development, economic transformation, and gender equality. This included UN team support to the government’s advocacy and outreach efforts, resulting in wide media coverage

through joint delivery of press encounters, video messages by high level officials, and social media campaigns.

**The UN team also continued in 2023 to commemorate international days and observances.** The World Youth Day, the International Day of Volunteerism, the World Refugee Day, the 16 days of activism as well as others were celebrated with a wide range of stakeholders and partners. This continued to educate the general public on sustainable development issues and mobilize political will and resources for accelerating achievement of the SDGs. The National Day for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) on 14 June was seized to boost efforts against FGM practices and empower parents with knowledge to prevent such acts through a social media campaign. The campaign included four radio spots, six interviews featuring four doctors and two religious’ leaders, and testimonial static posts aimed at raising awareness among parents considering subjecting their girls to FGM. It reached 11 million people and garnered more than 1 million engagements.



UNCT EGYPT

<sup>28</sup> Minya, Alexandria, Aswan and Damietta



## 2.5 Lessons Learned

The following are the main lessons learned during 2023 at both strategic and programme implementation levels:

- Agility and adaptability along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus.** Ongoing humanitarian crises require the UN to have flexible programming and capacities that can be repurposed quickly to support emergency/humanitarian operations. It also requires approaches that integrate HDP-thinking, prevention and preparedness, informed by sound political/context analysis. The UN in Egypt effectively and quickly expanded its operations beyond its traditional focus on development to support humanitarian efforts in response to the Sudan and Gaza crises, leveraging the HDP nexus to address both immediate needs and invested in long-term approaches to foster inclusion and social cohesion.
- Strengthening the evidence base and linkages to interventions.** Developing and implementing evidence-informed policies and interventions lead to more impactful outcomes. Initiating systematic data collection and analytical initiatives (including over time to capture changes in context) contributes to more effective interventions. This also requires developing close linkages with programming to ensure evidence-informed decisions.
- Comprehensive and shock-responsive national social protection systems.** Linking cash transfers directly with other services can allow for a more connected and proactive social protection system that is informed by evidence and tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable populations including refugees and asylum seekers.
- Community-based planning and monitoring for impact.** Community-based planning and monitoring can support transparency and the responsiveness of decision-making to the needs of local citizens. This requires the meaningful involvement of different population groups, including the most vulnerable. Empowering and involving young people in these initiatives can be a particularly effective strategy, as they have a keen understanding of their own needs and can significantly enhance the impact of accomplishments.
- Addressing stigma and discrimination.** Enhancing community engagement and participation can significantly reduce stigma and discrimination against individuals with health conditions like HIV and mental health issues. Involving community members including religious leaders in the design and delivery of health programmes, can foster a more supportive environment, promote understanding and reduce misconceptions.

## 2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

**In 2023, US\$253 million was made available to Egypt UNCT, of which US\$209 million was expended, resulting in an overall delivery rate of 83 per cent**

**Figure 2: 2023 Financial Resources & Delivery rate per Outcome (in million US\$).**

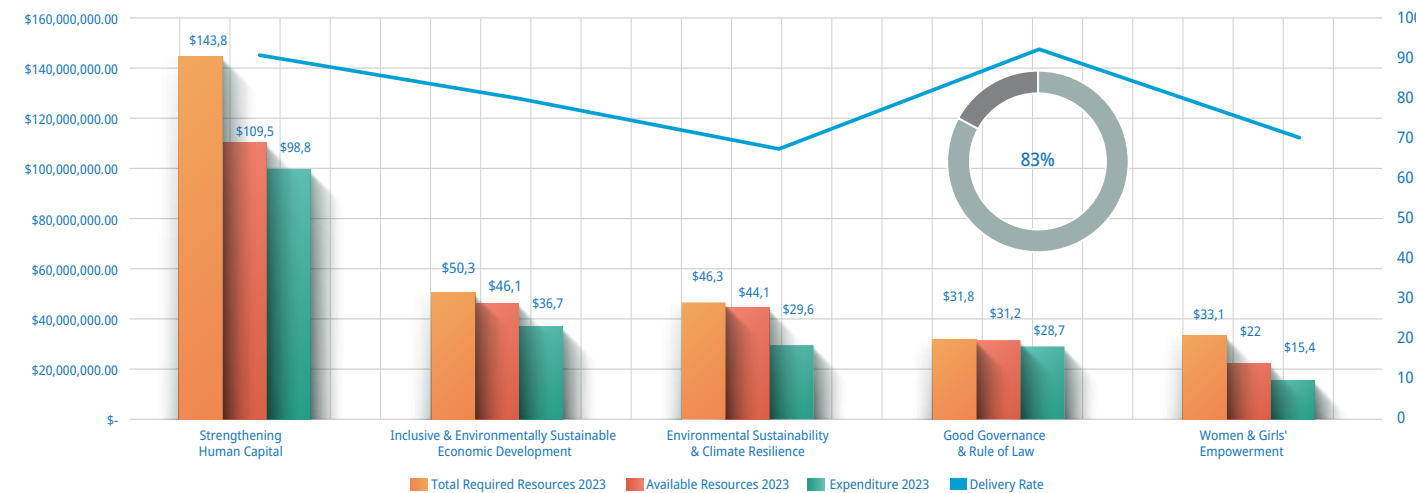


Figure 2 outlines required, available and expended resources breakdown per outcome area. The highest investments were made in the Strengthening Human Capital outcome with a total expenditure of US\$ 98.8 million, followed by Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (US\$ 36.7 million), Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience (US\$ 29.6 million), Good Governance & Rule of Law (US\$ 28.7 million) and Women & Girls' Empowerment (US\$ 15.4 million). In terms of delivery rate, Outcome 4, Good Governance & Rule of Law, achieved a delivery rate of 92 per cent, followed by 90 per cent delivery rate by Outcome 1, Strengthening Human Capital. Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development achieved a delivery rate of 79 per cent, while Outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment achieved a delivery rate of 70 per cent. Meanwhile, Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience achieved a delivery rate of 67 per cent. Additionally, the UN has successfully mobilized 83 per cent of the required resources for 2023.

The majority of the financial expenditure under Outcome 1 went to Migrant, Refugees and Asylum Seekers services (output 1.5) affected by influx of refugees due to Sudan Crisis. For Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development, the highest proportion of expenditure was directed toward Entrepreneurship & MSMEs Development (output 2.1). Meanwhile, for Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, the major expenditure went to just transition to circular economy (Output 3.3). For outcome 4, Good Governance & Rule of Law, output 4.2 for equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection received the majority of funds. Finally, for outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment the majority of funds were directed toward protection of women and girls against violence (Output 5.3). Please refer to table 1 below for a detailed financial overview by output.

The main source of funding for the UNSDCF were non-core resources, representing approximately 95 per cent of 2023 expenditure (i.e., core funding represented 5 per cent of expenditure). Additionally, GOE cost-sharing represented 14 per cent of expenditure. To this end, the UN received funding from more than 55 sources, of which 61 per cent were bilateral and multilateral development partners, 8 per cent were global/multilateral funds, and one per cent were from the private sector, foundations and philanthropies. Pooled and thematic funds represented the remaining 11 per cent of expenditure. The top sources of funding were EU, USA, GOE, Netherlands, German-Egypt Debt Swap, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, GCF, GEF, CERF, Japan, Italy and Korea.

**Figure 3: Top 15 Contributing Partners for 2023 Expenditure**

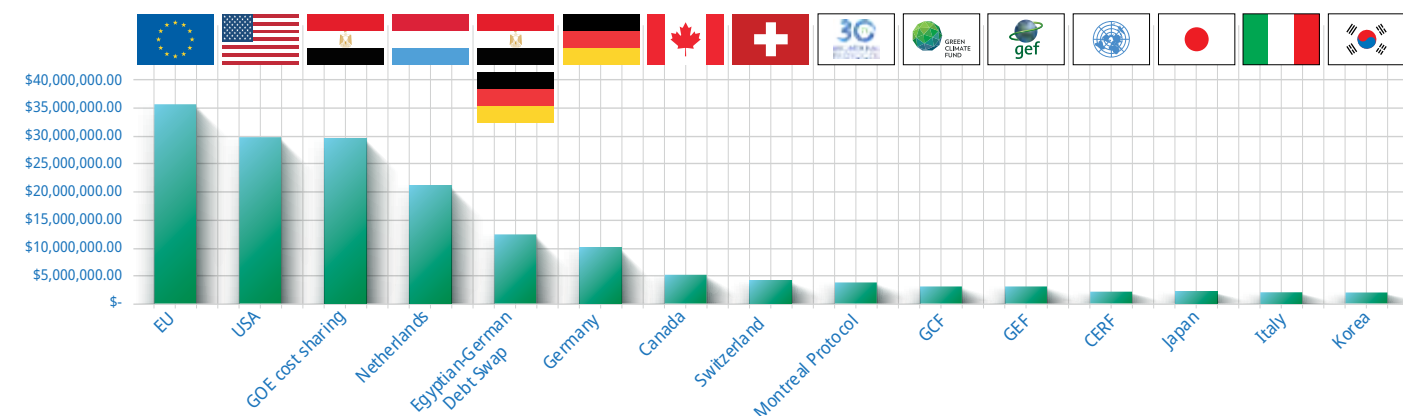


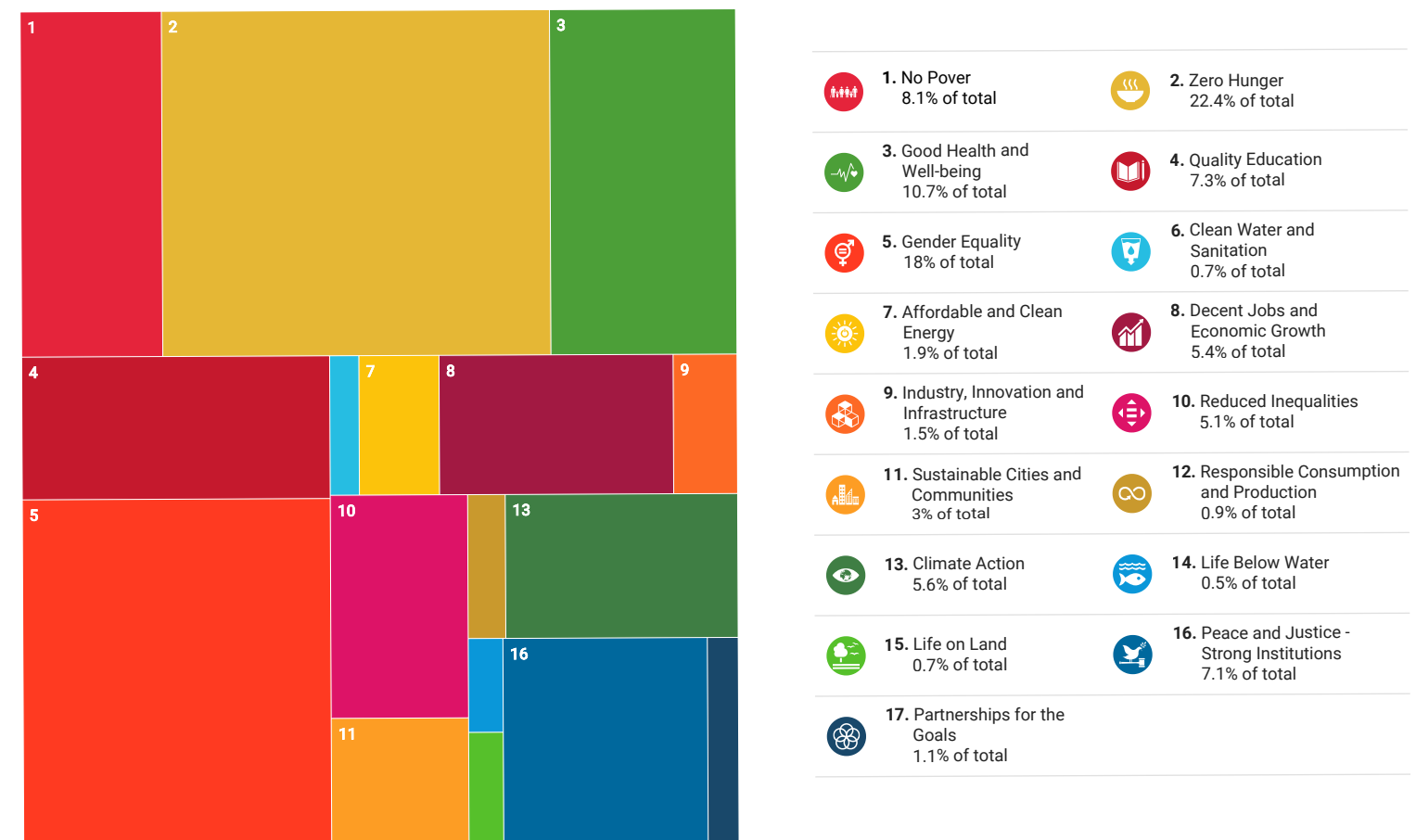


Table 1: 2023 TOTAL REQUIRED, AVAILABE, EXPENDITURE RESOURCES (in USD) AND DELIVERY RATE

OUTCOME	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	EXPENDITURE	DELIVERY RATE
<b>OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Human Capital (People)</b>				
1.1 Food & Nutrition	\$10,850,750	\$10,357,444	\$6,542,124	63%
1.2 Health and Basic Services	\$35,662,232	\$33,842,169	\$31,375,091	93%
1.3 Quality Education	\$16,988,939	\$8,622,041	\$7,129,417	83%
1.4 Social Protection	\$7,500,668	\$10,449,975	\$8,402,468	80%
1.5 Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers Services	\$72,808,394	\$46,238,656	\$45,323,615	98%
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>	<b>\$143,810,983</b>	<b>\$109,510,285</b>	<b>\$98,772,715</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 2: Inclusive &amp; Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (Prosperity)</b>				
2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs Development	\$28,865,759.00	\$28,815,871	\$26,931,118	93%
2.2 Decent Jobs & Employability	\$13,142,019	\$13,011,369	\$7,178,043	55%
2.3 Clusters and MSME Integration into value chains	\$1,529,356	\$1,979,356	\$1,821,142	92%
2.4 Innovation, R&D and digitalization	\$5,503,835	\$1,113,835	\$544,808	49%
2.5 Improved business environment and ecosystem	\$1,220,000	\$1,220,000	\$189,725	16%
<b>Total Outcome 2</b>	<b>\$ 50,260,969</b>	<b>\$46,140,431</b>	<b>\$36,664,836</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 3: Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate Resilience (Planet)</b>				
3.1 Sustainable natural resources management & agriculture systems	\$12,113,933	\$11,306,433	\$7,763,286	69%
3.2 Climate change adaptation & early warning systems	\$6,803,812	\$5,636,319	\$3,876,147	69%
3.3 Just transition to circular economy	\$20,781,458	\$20,568,811	\$15,635,854	76%
3.4 Sustainable urban development	\$6,601,200	\$6,603,434	\$2,302,160	35%
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>	<b>\$46,300,403</b>	<b>\$44,114,997</b>	<b>\$29,577,447</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 4: Good Governance &amp; Rule of Law (Governance)</b>				
4.1 Strengthened institutions, M&E systems & statistical capacities	\$7,167,585	\$6,677,730	\$5,274,461	79%
4.2 Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection	\$16,018,627	\$16,543,965	\$15,667,621	95%
4.3 Transparency, accountability, data protection & anti-corruption	\$841,042	\$421,798	\$236,356	56%

OUTCOME	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	EXPENDITURE	DELIVERY RATE
4.4 International cooperation, sustainable trade & peace	\$7,727,691	\$7,592,191	\$7,476,415	98%
<b>Total Outcome 4</b>	<b>\$31,754,945</b>	<b>\$31,235,684</b>	<b>\$28,654,853</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 5: Women &amp; Girls' Empowerment (Women &amp; Girls)</b>				
5.1 Women's civic engagement, leadership, & decision-making	\$3,840,350	\$2,066,883	\$1,119,670	54%
5.2 Women's economic empowerment, decent employment, & safe working space	\$15,153,826	\$7,924,741	\$3,767,494	48%
5.3 Protection of women and girls against violence	\$9,946,413	\$7,445,249	\$6,685,858	90%
5.4 Adolescent girls social, health and economic capacities enhancement	\$4,197,312	\$4,565,227	\$3,789,156	83%
<b>Total Outcome 5</b>	<b>\$33,137,901</b>	<b>\$22,002,100</b>	<b>\$15,362,178</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$305,265,201.00</b>	<b>\$253,003,497</b>	<b>\$209,032,029</b>	<b>83%</b>

2023 Available Funds by SDGs







# CHAPTER 3



## UNCT Key Focus for Next Year



**2024 will mark the second year of implementation of the current cooperation framework cycle (2023-2027). The UNCT Egypt will continue to upscale its efforts in supporting Egypt to achieve national priorities, address emerging challenges, accelerate progress towards the SDGs and leaving no one behind.**

The UN Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 provides a basis for stronger joint engagement and collaboration, especially for interventions that require integrated responses. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by MOIC and Results Groups (RGs) will be the primary drivers of this effort, with each RG co-chaired by representatives from the Government and the UN. In 2024, thematic discussions will be introduced to the RGs, enhancing their role in increasing substantive discussions and improving coordination and implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

Also at the strategic level, the UN in Egypt in 2024 will align its work to support Egypt's national commitments announced at the 2023 SDG Summit, including strengthening human development focused on education and health, increasing women's participation in the labour market, and economic transformation especially through enhancing the role of the private sector. The UN will also collaborate with the GOE and partners to develop approaches in Egypt to the UN system's six global transitions for accelerating the SDGs: Food Systems, Energy Access and Affordability, Digital Connectivity, Education and Skills, Jobs and Social Protection, Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution.

In 2024, the UNCT Egypt will finalize and implement the new Joint Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy (JPRMS) which aims to strengthen UN partnerships for the acceleration of the SDGs and

fill UNSDCF funding gaps. This JPRMS will upscale the UN system's partnerships and engagement with key partner constituents: government, private sector, civil society, and development partners – including, but not limited to, bilateral and multilateral organizations and IFIs. This will include strategic approaches that aim to foster more streamlined and integrated positioning and engagement of the UN system in Egypt.

The UN in Egypt has set up a workstream for strengthened and meaningful engagement with civil society as partners in development, analysis, and advocacy. While it already benefits from a wide network of partner NGOs and INGOs, the UN in Egypt's strategic direction will be to ensure civil society's meaningful participation in UN programmes and to build more partnerships at the local level, especially with youth and women-led organizations. This supports having a more complete situational awareness (with specific attention to groups at risk of being left behind), opens opportunities for joint programming and advocacy, strengthens the SDG localization agenda, and brings protection dividends for civil society in certain contexts.

The UNCT in Egypt will meanwhile leverage and elevate its existing partnerships with bilateral partners and multilateral organizations, especially through the DPG to further enhance alignment and implementation of policies, programmes, and projects. This will also support the production of joint publications and joint communications and advocacy on shared development priorities. In 2024, the UN and the DPG will continue their collective reflections on the macroeconomic landscape and the complementarity of efforts to address the Sudan and Gaza crises. This collaboration will focus on harmonizing strategies, optimizing resource allocation, and ensuring a coordinated response to effectively tackle emerging challenges. Enhanced dialogue and joint coordination will aim to strengthen the

overall impact of interventions, promote sustainable development and respond more effectively to the strategic government priorities.

The UNCT in Egypt will continue to partner with international and national financial institutions through regular exchange and dialogue on shared priorities and issues of mutual importance. This collaboration will ensure the UN and IFIs have a shared understanding of Egypt's evolving context and emerging priorities. It will also promote UN-IFI partnerships and facilitate joint messaging and advocacy. In 2024, the focus will especially focus on strategic dialogues centered on macroeconomic reforms and ensuring the protection of the most vulnerable.

The UN in Egypt also plans to significantly expand its partnership with the private sector to enhance the effectiveness and impact of its programmes. The UN system will work collectively with private sector entities to identify areas of mutual benefit and joint enabling actions to support priority SDG transitions, including driving shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks, identifying and partnering in large-scale national initiatives and/or market-ready projects, and capacity-building at scale to reinforce and sustain transformative investments. The UN system will build on its work mapping and analyzing the socio-economic impacts of recent global and regional crises on people in Egypt, including especially effects on vulnerability, poverty, food security and social cohesion. This will include working with a range of partners including the GOE, IFIs, and academia to strengthen the evidence base to inform policies and programmes, including to tailor to the needs of vulnerable populations.

The UNCT Egypt will enhance its capacities to work more efficiently, effectively, inclusively and innovatively in response to crises and regional instability to deliver collective impact on the ground in Egypt

and the region. Moving forward, the UN in Egypt is committed to supporting national and local stakeholders including government and civil society in preventing, managing and mitigating the consequences of the conflicts in an inclusive, holistic, coordinated and agile manner. Working along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus, the UNCT Egypt will promote better joined-up planning and programming between humanitarian, development and peace/security actors in collaboration with national authorities and affected populations.

In the context of the Joint Platform on Migrants and Refugees and the UNCT commitments under Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) Common Pledge 2.0, the UNCT will continue to explore strategic partnerships for the development of joint programmes around health and education for migrants and refugees.

The UN system in Egypt will continue to partner with the GOE throughout 2024 in support of engagement in global UN initiatives and events. This includes the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in April and the Summit of the Future in September, a landmark opportunity for world leaders to re-energize multilateralism, renew commitments to the Charter of the United Nations, and accelerate the SDGs. The UN will work with the GOE to raise public awareness of the Summit, its key outcomes and relevance to Egypt, including the Digital Compact and the role of digital transformation for achieving the SDGs. The UN will also partner with Egypt on its hosting of the World Urban Forum in November, a chance to collectively develop solutions for making cities more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable.

Finally, the UN in Egypt will continue collaborating with the GOE on establishing UN Common Premises in the new administrative capital.





# List of Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	<b>MOIC</b>	Ministry of International Cooperation	<b>Pas</b>	Protected Areas
<b>AML</b>	Anti-money laundering	<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>MOL</b>	Ministry of Labour	<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>AWCAP</b>	African Women's Climate Adaptive Priorities Initiative	<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund	<b>MOLD</b>	Ministry of Local Development	<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living with HIV
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operation Strategy	<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance	<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>MOFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>CBE</b>	Central Bank of Egypt	<b>GFTAM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	<b>MOI</b>	Ministry of Interior	<b>RCS</b>	Refugees Community Schools
<b>CCPP</b>	Country Common Premises Plan	<b>GOE</b>	Government of Egypt	<b>MOJ</b>	Ministry of Justice	<b>RGs</b>	Results Groups
<b>CDA</b>	Community Development Association	<b>GRB</b>	Gender-responsive Budget	<b>MOPED</b>	Ministry of Planning & Economic Development	<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>CDC</b>	Cairo Demographic Centre	<b>HCFCs</b>	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	<b>MOSIT</b>	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade	<b>RSF</b>	Rapid Support Forces
<b>CF</b>	Cooperation Framework	<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>MOSS</b>	Ministry of Social Solidarity	<b>RRP</b>	Regional Refugee Response Plan
<b>CFCs</b>	Chlorofluorocarbons	<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology	<b>MOYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports	<b>SAF</b>	Sudanese Armed Forces
<b>CFT</b>	Counter-financing of terrorism	<b>IMC</b>	Industrial Modernization Centre	<b>MSMEDA</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>COP27</b>	27 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties	<b>IFFs</b>	Illicit Financial Flows	<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<b>SIYB</b>	Start and Improve Your Business
<b>COP28</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties	<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions	<b>MSPs</b>	Multi-stakeholders Platforms	<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>COY</b>	Conference of Youth	<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financing Framework	<b>NCCM</b>	National Council of Childhood and Motherhood	<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>CPCs</b>	Child Protection Committees	<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations	<b>NCCPIM/TIP</b>	The National Coordinating Committee on Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>CRC</b>	Child Rights Committee	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund	<b>NCW</b>	National Council of Women	<b>TTCP</b>	Task Team on Common Premises
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility	<b>IRIS</b>	International Recruitment Integrity System	<b>NDCs</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>DLC</b>	Distance Learning Centre	<b>JPRMS</b>	Joint Partnership and Resources Mobilization Strategy	<b>NFSA</b>	National Food Safety Authority	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>DPG</b>	Development Partner Group	<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee	<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations	<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communication Group
<b>DRC</b>	Desert Research Centre	<b>JTDI</b>	Joint Team on Digitalization and Innovation	<b>NNI</b>	National Nutrition Institute	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System	<b>JWPs</b>	Joint Work Plans	<b>NPC</b>	National Population Council	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving no one behind	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator
<b>FAW</b>	Fall Army Worm	<b>LTAs</b>	Long-term Agreements	<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>FEI</b>	Federation of Egyptian Industries	<b>MCIT</b>	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against women and girls	<b>WEPs</b>	Women's Empowerment Principles
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation	<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychological Support Services	<b>WGSS</b>	Women and Girls Safe Spaces	<b>WLHIV</b>	Women living with HIV
<b>MOALR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	<b>NWFE</b>	Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme	<b>SADS</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy		
<b>MOETE</b>	Ministry of Education and Technical Education	<b>OPP</b>	Office of the Public Prosecutor				
<b>MOHP</b>	Ministry of Health and Population	<b>OMT</b>	Operation Management Team				





UNITED NATIONS  
EGYPT



## CONTACTS

The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Egypt  
8th floor; World Trade Center (WTC)  
1191, Corniche El Nil, Beaulac, Cairo

 [egypt.un.org](http://egypt.un.org)

 [twitter.com/unegypt](https://twitter.com/unegypt)

 [facebook.com/unitednationsegypt](https://facebook.com/unitednationsegypt)

