### Country: EGYPT

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2013-2017

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

**UNDP contribution for 2013-2017 included:**

* Building government capacity to deliver social protection services,
* Supporting sustainable MSME creation,
* Strengthening voice and leadership skills for youth and women and young people youth and women empowerment,
* Supporting local economic development strategies and framework
* Strengthening knowledge and operational capacities of anti-corruption and oversight bodies;
* Delivering comparative experiences in transitional justice, parliamentary development and transition to democracy,
* Introducing new climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and management of natural resource

**The previous cycle contributed to 3 national priority areas**

**National priority 1: Reduce the number of poor people living below the national poverty line**

* **Over 900 thousand new full-time jobs were generated** through the SFD, 47% of which were created for women in small and micro enterprise
* **Over 33 thousand youth benefited from ICT training courses and knowledge tools** developed by UNDP in areas of innovation, skills and entrepreneurship delivered by the ICT Trust Fund (total of 650 training modules/ courses developed with direct UNDP support).
* **Out of which 23,552 were young graduates (60% female) received** entrepreneurship specific capacity development workshops from private sector (Microsoft) in partnership with UNDP and the national Council for Women
* **Around 8000 people benefited from non-financial** services trainings in various sectors.
* **UNDP Public works reached out to over 1 million community members** that benefited from infrastructure services created through public works in various villages.
* **UNDP strengthened the institutional development of the Ministry of Social Solidarity** to achieve its Social Protection mandate (Takafol and karama), setting up the gender unit g, a volunteer’s unit, a communication unit and CSR unit.
* To date, UNDP produced **11 NHDRs, 6 MDGRs, and 26 GHDRs**

**National priority 2: Enhanced performance of democratic institutions for transparency, accountability, rule of law and higher citizen satisfaction with government services.**

* **UNDP largely supported regulations to combat SGBV- FGM related laws,** strengthening the national anti-FGM legal framework and amendments to 2008 Law criminalizing FGM. The new law which intensified the penalty of FGM practice.
* **UNDP helped the government draft a number of proposals planned to mitigate sector specific corruption** risks notably the Code of conduct for Civil Servants which was rolled out and the national anti-corruption strategy launched in 2014. The new Civil Service Law was endorsed by the parliament in 2016
* **UNDP focused on the long-term institutional capacity building of electoral authorities**, introduced good electoral practices, exposure to international conferences in Egypt and opportunity for electoral authorities and civil society in fora and study visits.
* **Positive results are marked by a sounder and more credible electoral administration process** demonstrated in the Parliamentary Elections of December 2015.
* **UNDP applied 4 Local Economic Development models in the strategic planning** for the governorates of Fayoum, Sohag, Ismailia and Minya; and completed **Greater Cairo Urban Development Strategy and the 2 strategic Urban plans for the Suez Canal and Norther Upper Egypt.**
* **UNDP successfully tested and applied the integrated development model in Upper Egypt (Qena and Luxor)** through ENID, provided livelihood opportunities for **7000 youth and women**. The model is being replicated in other regions and the government of Egypt showcased it as a model in at GPEDC in Nairobi in Dec 2016.
* **UNDP supported the clearance of 121,780 acres in the North West Coast**, strengthening national capacities to manage the Mine Action programme in Egypt and the develop of new settlement areas.
* **MSAD Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014-2018** (with Impact, Outcomes, Outputs, and results) was developed through a participatory approach. The Strategy was endorsed by the Minister in June 2014. The SRF was further revised in light of the new administrative and planning reform vision and the merger of MSAD within the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform

**National priority 3: Climate change risks managed more effectively and the natural environment more sustainably managed**

* **UNDP supported the construction of two soft innovative engineering solution which built capacity and supported the decision of scale up process** to protect and manage the North Coast. In this respect, the government has requested UNDP to upscale the pilots through the Green Climate Fund to protect the North Coast of Egypt from the expected sea level rise.
* **In fulfillment of the Paris agreement, UNDP enabled national capacities to quantify the reduced emissions** and the production of the **subsequent National Communication Reports** proper documentation meeting international standards, for climate change mitigation initiatives on the national level
* **UNDP supported the rehabilitation and management of 15 protected** **areas**, out of 30 declared protected areas. This includes the inauguration of the **Wadi Al Hitan Fossil and climate change museum** in the first of its kind in the Middle East- bringing in more than 100,000 tourists to the area in 2016, supporting income generation for the local community.
* **UNDP help to the Government to complete a National Strategy on Biodiversity 2030** which is a significant contribution to Egypt’s efforts towards implementing the Convention of Biodiversity (CBD) Strategic Plan 2011- 2020 at the national level
* **UNDP helped the Government launch a national programme to convert street lighting to efficient lighting systems**. Several large companies have converted all its existing facilitates into efficient lighting. UNDP Energy Efficiency Project disseminated the results of the pilot projects to advocate the use of LED based targeting different economic sectors separately.
* **Three Ministries are transforming gradually all their buildings into LED** while several other Ministries have changed the lighting systems in the HQs and **at least four other Ministries will change their HQs** buildings with project support
* **It is estimated that more than 50 million LED lamps were sold in the last two years** indicating that complete market transformation to efficient lighting started.
* **The Minister of Electricity announced in October 2016 that the peak electricity load has not increased this year** while it has shown an average increase between 5 to 10% over the last decade.
* **The bioenergy pilot supported the Ministry of Environment in establishing a national Association** to promote upscaling of the technology all over Egypt and scaling up the use of clean energy is expected to increase dramatically over the coming few years.

**Lessons learned:**

1. **UNDP collaboration with national partners:**

Evaluations point out that the long standing relationships and cooperation UNDP has with key institutions allowed the government to implement large scale national planning projects with more flexibility and accessibility to national and international expertise (MoSS, GoPP, MOIC, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment, Others). With UNDP support, national partners are able to allocate resources to implement key activities such as capacity development and strengthening institutional technical and physical resources in a less bureaucratic manner.

Through UNDP global access to expertise, national partners projects managed to mobilize competent human resources and recruit top notch national and international experts and consulting firms who supported the delivery of high quality programme, contributed to institutional strengthening, skills development and good management. In addition, UNDP support to national partners bring more visibility of Egypt good practcies on the national and international levels.

1. **UNDP leverage to partner with the private sector, media and civil society organizations**

Evaluations on combatting FGM show that the success of national campaign is in attributed in big part to the partnership with key civil society organizations that enjoy high degrees of confidence and efficiency accessing community groups and carrying out national awareness campaigns. Investing in CSOs capacities emerged as an area where UNDP could play a role.

UNDP has partnered with over Egyptian provate sector on CSR and business development opportunities for youth in the framework of UN the Global Compact.

**3) UNDP modality of work**

**Evaluations point out to UNDP modality of work as driver for local knowledge, ownership and capacity strengthening.** Examples from Aswan, Siwa, Qena and Luxor point out working through national partners and community based organization enable UNDP to geographically reach out to the most in need. UNDP modality of work (NIM and engaging with CBOs) has a multiplier effect when combined with IT based solutions and digital tools that enable local partners to better respond to the development needs of the community.

Evaluations also point out to UNDP introduction of new technologies and systems by conceiving innovative initiative/pilots that mature into national programme (example BioGas national project, protected areas management, efficient lightning, climate change adaptation, and others) have a higher potential for sustainability and scalability if they were not initiated by UNDP.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Country information** | | |
| **Country name: Egypt** | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2013-2017** | | |
| **National priority or goal:** Reduce the number of poor people living below the national poverty line. | | |
| **Planned Budget: USD$ 151,567,059**  **Delivery: USD$ 227,498,920** | | |
| **UNDP contributions** | **Measurement** | **UNDP key results over CPD cycle** |
| UNDP will:  - build capacities of SFD to develop tools and services for easier and more sustainable MSME creation.  - support SFD and MOLD to develop local economic development strategies and frameworks  - strengthen MOSS capacities for social protection as part of the implementation of new law on social protection.  - produce poverty and MDG monitoring tools, including resilience studies, and promote their use for pro-poor policies.  - test and document inclusive market development models, and raise awareness and build capacity of product stewardship in corporate social responsibility | **Indicator 1:**  Number of MSMEs benefitting from financial and/or non-financial services availed by SFD  **Baseline**: 4.4 million MSMEs;  **Target**: 500,000 MSMEs (categorized by type of service) | Overall progress: Target reached and surpassed   * Over 900 thousand new full-time jobs were generated through the SFD, 47% of which were created for women in small and micro enterprise * *264,628 in small size enterprises* * *637,340 in micro enterprise* * Around 8000 people benefited from non-financial services trainings. * Around 470,690 short and medium term employment created from public works programme (in # of working days) * Over 1 million indirect community members benefited from infrastructure services created through public works in various villages. |
| **Indicator 2:** MOISA implementing alternative social protection targeting system  **Baseline**: conditional cash transfer piloted along with in-kind subsidy system but with substantive leakages  **Target**: MOISA enhances social protection schemes and ensures better targeting through the design, testing and piloting of alternative social protection schemes to ensure equity and social justice. | Overall progress: Significant progress   * UNDP study on Conditional Cash Transfer were scaled up at the national level into Takaful and Karama Programme . * The national social protection programme. "Takaful&Karama" is now fully operational targeting families with children (0-18 years) with a focus on nutrition, maternal & child health &school enrollment. Karama: social inclusion programme targets elderly 65+ and People with disability. * UNDP strengthened the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to achieve its Social Protection mandate, setting up the gender unit, a volunteer’s unit, a communication unit and CSR unit. These steps are expected to improve targeting and reduce leakages in public resources. |
| **Indicator 3:** Policy references to UNDP-produced poverty monitoring tools **Baseline:** Previous poverty monitoring tools produced by UNDP: 11 NHDRs, 5 MDGRs, and 26 GHDRs **Target:** National policies include references to poverty monitoring tools produced by UNDP (2 NHDRs, 1 MDGR, at least 10 GHDRs and resilience studies produced) | Overall progress: Significant progress   * UNDP produced 1 National Human Development Reports (2016 to be launched), 6 Egypt Millennium Development Goals Reports. There were no Governorates Human Development Report. * UNDP in partnership with the Government of Egypt produced a study on “The Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy”, 2013 * Egypt Vision 2030-SDS referenced UNDP data and indicators under the quantitative indicators listing, |
| **Indicator 4**:  Egypt ICT-TF developed courses/modules to increase youth self-employment and employability  **Baseline:** no courses/modules developed /available;  **Target:**  10 courses/modules developed to increase youth self-employment and employability | Overall progress: Target reached and surpassed   * 650 training modules/courses developed with UNDP support reaching to 33 thousand [[2]](#footnote-2) youth in ICT skills and entrepreneurship delivered by the ICT Trust Fund * Out of which 23,552 were young graduates (60% female) who received Microsoft training, in partnership with UNDP and the National Council for Women. * UNDP partnered with private sector and academic institutions to tailor modules to market needs. |
| **National priority or goal:** Enhanced performance of democratic institutions for transparency, accountability, rule of law and higher citizen satisfaction with government services. | | |
| **Planned budget: USD$ 69,073,000**  **Delivery: USD$ 58,164,103** | | |
| UNDP will:  - provide technical and policy support to MOLD to formulate local development strategies and capacity development plan  - support GOPP in strategic urban planning and building urban observatories  - support NCHR in follow-up to the implementation of the UPR recommendations and in promoting economic and social rights  - provide technical assistance to strengthen knowledge and operational capacities of anti-corruption and oversight bodies  - strengthen voice and leadership skills and volunteerism for women and young people  - provide technical backstopping for national and local youth forums  - strengthen national  capacities for conflict management, disaster risk reduction and mine action.  - assist national entities in designing and implementing policies in support of people with disabilities, and to combat FGM  - mobilize comparative experiences in transitional justice; transformations in policing; elections; democratic dialogue; parliamentary development,  - provide technical assistance to electoral management authorities  - integrate human rights in higher education  - pilot innovative ICT solutions to increase government efficiency. | **Indicator 1:** Number of local development strategies formulated and implemented at the governorate level  **Baseline**: No strategies available  **Target**: Local development strategies formulated in 5 governorates and implemented in at least 2 governorates. | Overall progress: Some progress   * The governorates of Fayoum, Sohag, Ismailia and Minya adopted Economic Development models to generate income at the local level *(4 local development plans out 5 target, pending implementation*) * The National Strategic Urban Development Plan-2052, The Greater Cairo Urban Development Strategy, Strategic Urban Plan for Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minya, the Suez Canal Region and Northern Upper Egypt Region are completed (*7 out of 10 were prepared*). * UNDP successfully tested and applied 1 integrated development model in Upper Egypt (Qena and Luxor) through ENID, provided 7000 youth and women. The model is replicated and showcased as a model in international fora (GPEDC in Nairobi in Dec 2016). * UNDP supported the clearance of 1,454 sq km in the North West Coast, which are now ready for human settlement. |
| **Indicator 2:** Number of strategic urban plans and slum upgrading initiatives completed using a stakeholder approach  **Baseline:** No strategic urban plans in  place and M&E framework lacking  **Target:** At least 10 strategic urban plans at regional, national and district levels finalized. | Overall progress: Some progress   * UNDP supported the development of the Greater Cairo Urban Development Strategy and 2 strategic Urban plans for the Suez Canal and Northern Upper Egypt (7*/10 completed).* * UNDP supported the establishment of the National Urban Observatory |
| **Indicator** **3:** Implementation (%) of the UPR and CEDAW recommendations by the government;  **Baseline**: The CEDAW Committee report (of 2010) and the 124 recommendations by the UPR (2010) were adopted by Egypt.  **Target:** At least 50% of the recommendations are implemented. | Overall progress: some progress   * UNDP supported regulations to combat SGBV- FGM related laws. The amendments of 2008 Anti FGM Law was endorsed by the Parliament following extensive advocacy efforts by UNDP Anti- FGM programme. The new law which intensified the penalty of FGM practice. * On CEDAW: The National Council for Women (NCW) is expected to report back in 2018 on its progress towards the CEDAW recommendations. It is worth noting that Egypt has scored several gains in terms of gender equality and women’s empowerment during the last 3 years. |
| **Indicator 4:** National framework for anti-corruption indicators is developed and adopted  **Baseline**: No national anti-corruption measurements are in place;  **Target:** National framework for anticorruption indicators is finalized and adopted | Overall progress: some progress   * UNDP helped develop the Code of conduct for Civil Servants which was rolled out and the national anti-corruption strategy launched in 2014. The new Civil Service Law was endorsed by the parliament in 2016 |
| **Indicator 5:** RBM unit operational in MSAD and coordinating capacity development efforts on RBM with national partners  **Baseline:** No such centre currently exists, national capacities for RBM need upgrading **Target:**RBM centre established and capacities of core MSAD and national entities’ staff on RBM systems and processes developed | Overall progress: some progress   * MSAD Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014-2018 (was developed through a participatory approach. The Strategy was endorsed by the Minister in June 2014. The SRF was further revised considering the new administrative and planning reform vision and the merger of MSAD within the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform. |
| **Indicator 6:** Increase in the implementation of good electoral practices by electoral authorities in electoral events and in the setting up of the electoral management body **Baseline:** Electoral management body is yet to be established and there has been some improvement in electoral practices, such as making explicit electoral procedures to ensure consistency throughout the electoral event. **Target:** Increase in the number of good electoral practices that are implemented based on international practices | Overall progress: some progress   * UNDP focused on the long-term institutional capacity building of electoral authorities, by introducing good electoral practices, through the organization of international conferences in Egypt and availing the opportunity for electoral authorities and civil society to participate in fora and study visits. * Positive results are marked by a sounder and more credible electoral administration process demonstrated in the Parliamentary Elections of December 2015. * UNDP support the procurement of data center to host the voter register and other IT services to allow High Electoral Committee and the future National Electoral Authority to operate more independently. * While there isn’t an Elections Management Body (EMB) in place yet, the 2014 Constitution has the provision to establish an Independent EMB and for the time being the High Elections Committee remains in charge for overseeing Parliamentary Elections which have just been completed in December 2015 |
| **Indicator 7:** Number of government services accessible through mobile phones  **Baseline:** 150 ICT-based government services available through internet, 2 of them by mobile phone  **Target:** 100 e-services accessible via mobile phone. | Overall progress: Target reached and surpassed   * UNDP helped establish 730 informational services: 220 online services and 70 services via the one stop shop and 3 via SMS. |
| **National priority or goal:** Climate change risks managed more effectively and the natural environment more sustainably managed. | | |
| **Planned budget: USD$ 21,605,941**  **Delivery: USD$ 38,356,794** | | |
| UNDP will:  - introduce new climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.  - pilot the conversion of 20 public buildings to energy-efficient lighting  - promote the financial sustainability model of protected areas and build capacities of EEAA to implement the model  - strengthen government capacity in the areas of, renewable energy, solid waste management and the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances. | **Indicator 1:** Number of national policies developed and adopted that incorporate climate change adaptation measures  **Baseline:** Climate change vulnerability assessments are not translated into policy measures  **Target**: Climate change adaptation measures integrated in at least one national policy. | Overall progress: some progress   * In fulfillment of the Paris agreement, UNDP enabled national capacities to quantify the reduced emissions through proper documentation meeting international standards. * UNDP efforts resulted in an increased capacity to produce subsequent National Communication Reports that support climate change decision related national policies and measures at the strategic level. * Construction of two soft innovative engineering solution completed which built capacity and supported the decision of scale up process to protect and manage the North Coast. |
| **Indicator 2:** Number of energy-efficient public buildings  **Baseline:** One public building converted by UNDP in previous cycle  **Target:** 20 energy-efficient public buildings | Overall progress: significant progress   * Three Ministries are transforming gradually all their buildings into LED while several other Ministries have changed the lighting systems in the HQs and at least four other Ministries will change their HQs buildings with project support * UNDP helped the Government launch a national programme to convert street lighting to efficient lighting systems. * The Minister of Electricity announced in October 2016 that the peak electricity load has not increased this year while it has shown an average increase between 5 to 10% over the last decade. * The bioenergy pilot launched by UNDP is now nationally scaled up by the Ministry of Environment all over Egypt. |
|  | **Indicator 3:** Increase inrevenues generated from the 5 protected areas supported by UNDP **Baseline:** To be provided upon selection of the 5 protected areas  **Target:** Increase revenue generated by protected areas by 25%. | Overall progress: some progress   * UNDP supported the rehabilitation and management of 15 protected areas, out of 30 declared protected areas. * UNDP helped income generation for the local communities living in the Fayoum governorate. * The inaugurating the Wadi El Hitan Fossil and climate change museum in January 2016 the-first of its kind in the Middle East. Brought more than 100,000 tourists in 2016, supporting income generation for the local community. * UNDP help to the Government to complete a National Strategy on Biodiversity 2030. |

III. Country Programme Resources

**CPD financial overview (2013-2017)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Priority** | **Expected (2013-2017 CPD)**  **(USD$)** | **Total Delivery (2013-2017)**  **(USD$)** | **Deviance**  **(USD$)** |
|
| **National Priority 1: Poverty Reduction** | **151,567,059** | **227,498,920** | **75,931,861** |
| **National Priority 2: Governance** | **69,073,000** | **58,164,103** | **(10,908,897)** |
| **National Priority 3: Environment** | **21,605,941** | **38,356,794** | **16,750,853** |
| **Total** | **242,246,000** | **324,019,817** | **81,773,817** |
| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** | | | | |
| Evaluation reports, project progress reports, national data sources (Ministries and national official reports).  UNDP ATLAS and monitoring systems. | | | | |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **33,518 people calculated from 2014 to 2016, UNDP Corporate Planning System platform.** [↑](#footnote-ref-2)