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Country programme document for Egypt (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Egypt is a middle-income country with the largest population in the Arab region (94.8 million). A new constitution¹ was adopted in 2014. Egypt has prioritized the need to address the underlying causes of stalled development and vulnerability among the population while managing the effects of regional instability on security. Egypt recognizes that attaining sustainable human development is contingent on addressing socio-economic inequalities and environmental constraints. Egypt is committed to the sustainable development goals, and presented its first progress report to the High-Level Panel forum in 2016. The Egypt sustainable development strategy, 2030, launched in 2016, sets national development priorities and aligns with the social, economic and environmental dimensions of the sustainable development goals.

2. The Egypt sustainable development strategy has 10 interlinked priority pillars: **economic development; energy; knowledge and innovation; transparency and government efficiency; social justice; health; education; culture; environment; and urban development**. The economic dimension and pillars focus on a knowledge-based and inclusive economy; a sustainable energy sector; and an efficient, effective public administration, managing state resources with transparency, fairness and flexibility, subject to accountability, maximizing citizens' satisfaction and responding to their needs (sustainable development goals 8, 9, 12, 16 and 17). The social dimension focuses on social justice, emphasizing health, education and basic services, social protection, and reducing disparities (goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10). The strategy includes environment in all economic sectors, water and natural resources management, resilience to natural disasters, climate risks and disaster risk management, in addition to urban planning (goals 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15). The Egypt national strategy for women, 2030, underscores the political, economic and social empowerment of women.

3. Economic growth rates dropped to 2 per cent between 2011 and 2014, after a high growth period reaching 7.2 per cent in 2008.² In 2016, the Government agreed to a \$12 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help restore macroeconomic stability and promote inclusive growth, triggering an ambitious reform package.³ Steps taken included civil service reform, electricity and fuel subsidy reforms, value-added tax law, a new investment law, and flotation of the currency. While the economy has stabilized, the macroeconomic situation remains a challenge.

4. Seven hundred thousand entrants to the labour force each year strain an economy that is struggled to create jobs for the 12.6 per cent unemployed in 2016, with women's unemployment at 24 per cent and youth unemployment at 31 per cent. Small and medium enterprises are the economic drivers of job-rich growth, accounting for 80 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 75 per cent of the workforce. Aware of the importance of these enterprises, the Government in 2017 rechartered the Social Development Fund as a strategic micro-, small- and medium-enterprise development agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation launched a start-up fund to promote impact investment.

5. Primary concerns are population dynamics and increasing poverty. With population growth at 2.4 per cent and fertility rates at 3.5 children⁴, increased basic social services and jobs are required in a context of constrained natural resources. This is coupled with increasing poverty, which rose from 16.7 per cent in 1999-2000 to 26.3 per cent in 2012-2013,⁵ and 27.8 per cent

¹ The 2014 constitution includes multi-party competition, peaceful transfer of power, separation and balance of powers, accountability of public authority, and respect for human rights and freedoms, addressing gender discrimination in senior positions; motherhood and childhood; gender-based violence; senior women; and women in need.

² World Bank data (last visited in August 2017).

³ IMF data: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/EGY/index.htm>.

⁴ Demographic and health survey, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2014.

⁵ National voluntary review of sustainable development goals, report of Egypt to the United Nations High Level Political forum, July 2016.

in 2015⁶. The poverty rate is highest in Upper Egypt, the rural areas where 40 per cent of the poor live and women's literacy rates are relatively low, at 65 per cent, which is often correlated to high fertility rates.⁷

6. To cope with this challenge, Egypt has an extensive social protection system that the Ministry of Social Solidarity is expanding as universal food and fuel subsidies are phased out under the socio-economic reform package. The conditional cash transfer programme, launched in 2015 to support the most affected families, has reached over 14 million of the poorest and most vulnerable.

7. Egypt recognizes the growing pressures to social vulnerability from climate change and environmental degradation. The poor and vulnerable suffer from lack of access to and benefit-sharing from water, energy and other natural resources, while facing disproportionate impacts from toxic industrial effluents. In the Nile Delta, one of the most densely populated areas in the world and a global hotspot with 'extreme' climate vulnerability⁸, over 7 million people will risk climate-induced displacement by mid-century unless action is taken. Egypt is committed to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and issued nationally determined contributions to climate action. These include a call for approximately \$73 billion in new investments by 2030. Rural communities rely heavily on ecosystems and biodiversity for livelihoods, with a need to balance access to resources with protected area regimes. Pressure on water and energy resources is high, with about 95 per cent of people living along the banks of the Nile and in the Nile Delta in 2017. Per capita share of fresh water fell to less than 700 m³/year, which is below the water poverty threshold, and demand for electricity increases by 10 per cent annually.

8. Mixed migration and the protection of concerned populations remains an issue. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees registered 190,486 persons of concern, citing more than 63 different nationalities. Close to two-thirds of them are Syrians, the remainder originating from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Women and children are particularly most vulnerable and exposed to human trafficking.

9. Security and stability are of the utmost importance in addressing development challenges. Internal and external peace have been core to the vision since 1960: Egypt has contributed to 37 peacekeeping missions with more than 30 thousand troops in 24 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. Egypt promotes preventive diplomacy and training through the newly rechartered Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding.

10. In the previous cycle, UNDP worked to strengthen national institutional capacities for implementing large-scale programmes. Its programme for conditional cash transfers, piloted in 2007, went to scale in 2015 with the Ministry of Social Solidarity. UNDP helped establish the Cairo International Center for Conflict Prevention, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recognized as a regional and international centre of excellence. UNDP is supporting the Anti-Corruption Agency in applying best practices and partnering with the Arab Anti-Corruption Network, in line with the national strategy to combat corruption (2015). UNDP supported the National Council for Women and National Population Council to elaborate the communication strategy for the national strategy for women 2030 and the national female genital mutilation abandonment strategy (2016-2020).

11. UNDP applied an innovative, integrated approach to local development, targeting poor and vulnerable districts in Upper Egypt in⁹ in areas such as agri-recycling, farmer field schools, literacy education, preschools, cluster development and female genital mutilation prevention. This integrated approach offers wide prospects for localization of the sustainable development goals. The convening power of UNDP to partner with government, donors, the private sector

⁶ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics Statistical Book, October 2016

⁷ United Nations country assessment, 2016.

⁸ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, fourth and fifth assessment reports, 2007 and 2014.

⁹ Midterm evaluation of the Egypt Network for Integrated Development, 2015.

and civil society provided 17,000 young Egyptian with access to computing opportunities, and empowered young women leaders and over two million Egyptian youth through career development skills-building and employability services in community centres.

12. In environmental sustainability, UNDP introduced solutions for adapting to expected sea-level rise on the north coast. UNDP helped the Government launch a national programme to convert street lighting to efficient lighting systems, which stimulated large-scale replications, bringing 40 million lamps and resulting in a 0 per cent electricity load increase in 2016. UNDP is the lead international organization working in biodiversity, and successes include the rehabilitation of 15 protected areas.

13. The key lessons emerging from 10 evaluations conducted during the previous cycle indicate that UNDP should continue to expand its support to local governments and development. According to the evaluations of four strategic planning and urban development projects, UNDP achieved results despite government changes after January 2011¹⁰. The evaluation on integrated development implemented in Luxor and Qena advised UNDP to avoid replicating ongoing initiatives and focus on scaling up¹¹. Evaluations of information and communications technology projects demonstrate UNDP leverage in scaling up information technology-based solutions that reach the poorest in remote communities while reducing transaction costs¹². UNDP collaboration with civil society organizations proved successful, particularly in combating female genital mutilation – contributing to a 13 per cent reduction in the practice among younger generations of girls¹³.

14. The UNDP comparative advantages lie in its capacity to innovate and assist the Government in identifying innovative approaches and mechanisms such the launch of the impact investment initiative, in September 2017, and ensuring Egypt a place on the High Level Advisory Board of the United Nations Social Impact Fund. Part of the recognized comparative advantage of UNDP vis-à-vis other United Nations organizations and international financing institutions lies in its ability to support governments in implementing large-scale national planning projects with flexibility and accessibility to national and international expertise¹⁴.

15. As a Global Environment Facility (GEF) implementing agency and a Green Climate Fund accredited agency, UNDP is best positioned to support Egypt in managing its climate change risks and biodiversity conservation on the policy and implementation levels.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. Based on the above challenges, lessons learned in the previous programme cycle, and the UNDP comparative advantage, three interlinked priority areas have been selected. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework outcomes¹⁵, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, emerging priorities in the new UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, Egypt Vision 2030, and the sustainable development goals. UNDP will spearhead partnerships with United Nations agencies in each of the key programme areas highlighted below.

¹⁰ Evaluation of the four projects implemented by UNDP and the General Organization for Physical Planning in Egypt, 2016: Strategic development plan of southern Egypt (2002-2017); planning for balanced spatial development (2009-2017); strategic urban development plan for Greater Cairo Region (January 2008 – June 2016); Alexandria participatory strategic urban planning (2009-2017).

¹¹ Midterm evaluation of the Egypt network for integrated development, 2015.

¹² Impact study of the Nubia integrated development programme, 2016.

¹³ Midterm evaluation of the national programme for combating female genital mutilation and family empowerment, 2014.

¹⁴ UNDP successfully tested and applied the integrated development model in Upper Egypt (Qena and Luxor) with focus on livelihood opportunities for 7000 youth and women. The model is replicated in other parts of the country and was showcased at the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2016.

¹⁵ The three country programme outcomes outlined in this document are taken verbatim from the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework.

17. The new UNDP programme will reinforce institutional and partnership frameworks and functional governance institutions at all levels, and development solutions that reduce poverty by promoting pro-job growth, increasing resilience to climate and health risks and empowering women.

United Nations Partnership for Development Framework outcome 1: By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job creating economic development (goals 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17).

18. This programme area provides a framework that reinforces the core government functions affecting the effectiveness and implementation of the sustainable development goals and the sustainable development strategy, while focusing on partnering with in-country United Nations organizations to lead on the goals. Second, it supports the government economic reform by focusing on financial inclusion and integrated local development for the poor, youth and women through innovative programmes that can have maximum impact across goals and targets ('accelerators').

UNDP priority: Enabling frameworks for the implementation of Egypt Vision 2030 and the sustainable development goals, strengthening institutional capacities for planning and monitoring

19. UNDP will support the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform in establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of Egypt Vision 2030 and inform priorities for achieving the sustainable development goals. UNDP will assist its partners, notably the Ministries of Planning, Industry and Trade, Social Solidarity, the Micro- and Small- and Medium-Enterprise Development Agency, and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in mainstreaming and cascading their strategies in respective sectors through results-based planning, communications strategies, and management and accountability systems, incorporating gender-sensitive indicators and analysis building on international best practices. Through the Ministry of Local Development, UNDP will assist in the localization of the sustainable development goals, enabling participation from civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. UNDP will support innovative financing mechanisms to implement the goals through impact investment.

20. In line with the sustainable development strategy pillar on accountability and transparency, UNDP will support administrative reforms and respond to government requests to increase transparency and accountability of the administration so as to improve quality of services and development effectiveness at central and local levels. This will include supporting the Administrative Control Agency (goals 16 and 17) and systems contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment.

21. As part of its efforts to promote South-South cooperation, UNDP will continue to support the South-South Academy, exploring new and innovative cooperation opportunities with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNDP will support global and regional contributions made by Egypt to best practices in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding (goal 17), preventing violent extremism, radicalization, and risk reduction connected to various regional and global initiatives.

UNDP priority: Inclusive and pro-poor local economic development and entrepreneurship

22. UNDP will continue to support the Government in expanding the social safety net programme to reach more of the poor and people with disabilities (goals 1 and 10)¹⁶. If requested, UNDP will work with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Global Fund to enhance employment of people living with HIV/AIDS and persons with disabilities, and with the World Health Organization to reduce health inequalities related to

¹⁶ Actions targeting persons with disabilities are also covered under outcome 3.

non-communicable diseases (goal 3).

23. UNDP will adopt an area-based development approach to help develop and scale up inclusive and environmentally sustainable local economic opportunities in poor rural and urban governorates, including Upper Egypt, border governorates, and Sinai (goal 10)¹⁷. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Development and the National Council for Women, civil society groups, UNFPA, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UN-Women, UN-Habitat, the World Bank and the private sector. UNDP will build on the development plans of four poor governorates in Upper Egypt that it supported the Ministry of Local Development in formulating during the previous cycle.

24. UNDP will provide the Micro-, Small- and Medium-Enterprise Development Agency with technical assistance to brand its capacities to targeting entrepreneurship, including systems that enhance local and global value chains across the country, focusing on women and youth (goals 8 and 9). UNDP will innovate with the micro-, small- and medium-enterprises landscape in partnership with public and private sectors, notably the Information Technology Institute, the Innovation Centre, chambers of commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, the Emerson Engagement Game Lab, and Stanford ChangeLabs, with a focus on empowering youth, women, and persons with disabilities (goals 5, 8 and 12).

25. UNDP will leverage investments for social impact to facilitate grants and market capital for businesses, and will further explore innovative utilization of information technology to reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities (goals 5 and 9), accelerate socio-economic development, and enhance youth entrepreneurship skills, especially at the governorate level. This includes working with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, and Egypt Post, to enhance accessibility and affordability for the poor.

26. UNDP is leading the resilience component of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, known as '3RP', in Egypt. The resilience component is reflected throughout the sectors (protection, food, health, education, basic needs and livelihoods) of the Egypt 3RP Plan, 2017-2018, launched in 2017. There is growing recognition of the need for a resilience-based approach and further localization to respond to economic and integration issues pertaining to the migration and refugee crisis.

United Nations Partnership for Development Framework outcome 2: By 2022 Egypt's natural resources, including urban environments, are managed in an equitable, sustainable and productive manner to increase incomes, reduce food insecurity, and mitigate environmental hazards (goals 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15).

UNDP priority: Climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems

27. In line with goals 13 and 15, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Environment and partners with **climate change adaptation initiatives** focused, inter alia, on scaling up climate finance to the country for priorities such as protecting the low-lying lands in the Nile Delta from sea-level rise. The initiatives will support implementation of the nationally determined contributions climate strategy, will be linked to global climate funding mechanisms, and will include newly introduced and piloted low-cost techniques for coastal protection. UNDP will continue to support vulnerability assessments to climate change and development of national and sectoral climate change plans. The support will include development of an integrated coastal zone management plan for the north coast of Egypt, linking development plans with appropriate shore protection measures and working closely with local authorities and communities. UNDP support will include the establishment of a systematic observation system of oceanographic parameters to monitor changes along the coast that can be connected to an early warning system against extreme weather events. UNDP

¹⁷ Actions in this area will also interlink with outcome 2.

will continue to support climate change vulnerability assessments, and the development of national and sectoral climate change adaptation plans.

28. In line with goals 7, 11 and 13, UNDP will continue to help Egypt tackle **climate change mitigation**, in tandem with pollution abatement, by promoting energy efficiency in cities and key economic sectors, and small-scale renewable energy technologies with poverty reduction dividends, encouraging a shift to low-emission technologies in industry. Enabling activities will continue, including capacity-building for the Government on reporting and compliance with international environment conventions such as the Paris Agreement. This will be complemented with initiatives focused on phasing out ozone-depleting substances, pursuant to the Kigali Agreement.

29. In line with goals 6, 14 and 15, UNDP will support the development and implementation of protected areas management plans with the Ministry of Environment, local authorities, Italian cooperation and other donors. This will involve creating effective linkages to the private sector, innovation, job creation and livelihood improvement, with a focus on women's economic empowerment, community-based development and increased access to renewable energy sources (goals 8 and 9). UNDP will expand its engagement and reach in the waste management, in collaboration with civil society and community-based organizations, focusing on municipal waste, hazardous waste and chemicals.

United Nations Partnership for Development Framework outcome 3: By 2022, women are fully contributing to Egypt's development and all women's and girls' rights, set forth in the Constitution, are respected, protected and responded to with no discrimination (goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16).

UNDP priority: Women's protection and empowerment

30. In line with goal 5, and building on a strategic partnership with the National Council of Women, UNDP will support the implementation of the national women's strategy, 2030, and focus on women's empowerment and leadership. UNDP will support capacities in Government and the women's machinery in general for analysis and solutions that promote women's entrepreneurship, participation in the workforce, and access to decent work (goals 8 and 10).

31. UNDP will continue to support the National Population Council in implementing the national strategy on combating female genital mutilation and expanding its endeavours in rural Upper Egypt, with United Nations partners and the National Council of Women in the 'Combating Violence Against Women in Egypt: A coordinated prevention and protection approach' joint programme (goal 16). The joint programme will be aligned with the regional programme on combating gender-based violence. UNDP will work to reinforce the monitoring and evaluation unit of the National Council on Women to strengthen government reporting on national goals and the sustainable development goals.

III. Programme and risk management

32. External risks pertaining to security and social cohesion are low, given the government commitment to ensuring stability, balancing social and economic reforms, and addressing major disparities. The Government is conscious of the need to strengthen its capacity for development effectiveness, mitigate climate and natural disaster risks, reduce poverty, and curtail population growth. The underlying rationale of the current programme is to provide support that contributes to addressing these risks.

33. Egypt represents the largest recipient of international financial institution lending in the Middle East and North Africa region and provides an interesting example of the confluence of different multilateral lenders, yet in the previous cycle the UNDP programme remained heavily reliant on government cost-sharing. In the new programming cycle it will forge new partnerships with international financial institutions and the private sector and develop

capacities to scale up, achieve impact, and move from funding to financing. Its comparative advantage with international financial institutions lies in programme implementation and complementarity in accelerating the sustainable development goals. Partnerships with the private sector will depend on the ability of UNDP to create new development finance mechanisms.

34. There is a risk of a shortfall in outcome 1 resources, which comprise 60 per cent of the resources forecast for this programme. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will emphasize developing new large-scale projects in the other two outcome areas, in close partnership with other United Nations organizations.

35. For UNDP to sustain the expected level of operation, cost recovery must be strengthened and direct project costing applied to all new projects. This has been a challenge, and negotiations with the Government are ongoing to ensure that cost recovery is reflected in new projects.

36. The country programme will remain flexible to adjust to new priorities in line with the spirit and focus of the country programme and upon the request of the Government.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. The Government and UNDP are committed to results-based management, supported by strong monitoring and evaluation practice and systems. UNDP will support the Ministry of Planning in monitoring and localizing the sustainable development goals. It will also rely on and utilize other data sources, such as national statistics, the results of the 2017 census, and the World Bank update of poverty mapping.

38. The gender marker – the UNDP accountability tool for gender equality – was rolled out in 2015 to improve gender-sensitive planning, targeting and monitoring. UNDP will rely on the 2016 gender analysis and the 2017 gender strategy.

39. UNDP will evaluate projects at least once per cycle, and allocate 2 to 5 per cent of budgets for monitoring. All UNDP projects will allocate up to 2 per cent for communication and learning.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Egypt (2018-2022)

National priority or goal: The economic development and knowledge, innovation and scientific research sustainable development strategy (SDS) pillars, the sub-pillar on technical and vocational training; national socio-economic reform programme; national population policy				
United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) outcome involving UNDP No. 1: Outcome area 1. Inclusive growth, economic empowerment and employment. By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job-creating economic development (Sustainable development goals – SDGs - 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17).				
Related Strategic Plan outcome (2018-2021): Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
UNPDF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
1.1 Labour force size and participation disaggregated by sex, age and governorate, Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) 1.1 (Baseline: 46.6%, target:53%)	Egypt Labour Force Survey	Output 1.1. National institutions supported for data collection, measurement, analytical systems and monitoring on the SDGs and SDS. Existence of a policy and system for data sharing across government institutions; IRRF 7.4 <i>Baseline:</i> No policy or system deployed for monitoring and evaluation <i>Target:</i> Policy adopted by 2019, system operational in Ministries and Governorates by 2022. Agreement to develop an SDG-based monitoring and analytical framework that will enable gender-sensitive measurements; IRRF 7.2 <i>Baseline:</i> Framework does not exist <i>Target:</i> Data published in publicly available format to enable monitoring of SDG targets by civil society. Output 1.2. Evidence based integrated national development solutions developed using sustainable development frameworks Enhanced integrated gender-sensitive planning systems and consultation processes enacted that include representatives of affected communities; IRRF 1.1 and 7.3 <i>Baseline:</i> (2018): systems not fully enforced	Ministry of Planning	Regular 4,000
1.2 Unemployment rate broken down by sex, age, education level and governorate (Baseline: 12.4% (2016), target: 9% (2022))	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) poverty monitoring		Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation	Other 151,350
1.3 Poverty gap between poorest and richest governorates (Baseline: 17%, target: 10% (2022))	Sustainable Development Solutions Network SDG index		Ministry of Trade and Industry	
1.4 Ease of doing business ranking (Baseline: 131, target: 100)	World Bank ¹⁸		CAPMAS Information and Decision Support Centre	
1.5 Rank of Egypt in the global innovation index (Baseline: 99, target: 85)	Ministry of Agriculture		Private sector	
1.6 SMEs growth: share of employment in small and medium enterprises (Baseline: 11%, target: 17%)			Global Compact	
1.7 Population growth rate (Baseline: 2.4% (2017), target: 2.2%)			Chamber of Commerce	
		Donor groups		

¹⁸ <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=Worldwide-Governance-Indicators>

<p>1.8 Manufacturing value added as share of GDP (Baseline: 12.5%, target: 15%)</p> <p>IRRF:</p> <p>1.9 Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by at-risk groups</p>		<p><i>Target: (2022):</i> revised and activated integrated systems are operational</p> <p>Number of administrative reforms implemented to improve transparency and accountability, and improve quality of services; IRRF 1.2</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> To be determined</p> <p>Capacity of central and local authorities strengthened to monitor and expand the social safety-net programme, civil society representatives involved in verifying data and results; IRRF 1.2</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Monitoring systems are appraised and established <i>Target:</i> Regular data on targeting and protection schemes is produced by region/area levels</p> <p>Output 1.3. Strategies promoting entrepreneurship and job creation in selected governorates</p> <p>Number of pro-poor operational mechanisms targeting the poor in Upper Egypt, taking into account gender-differentiated needs.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 45 villages operating with new job creation opportunities (Egypt network for integrated development) <i>Target:</i> 50 UNDP supported mechanisms, 40% women</p> <p>Number of entrepreneurs and jobs created in Upper Egypt, broken down by gender, geography and age; IRRF 1.1.1</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 500,000 jobs created through UNDP (2016, 200,000 for women and 300,000 for men) <i>Target:</i> 700,000 new jobs created by 2022 (non-cumulative from baseline)</p> <p>Output 1.4. New forms of partnership with private sector, government, and bilateral agencies to provide inclusive, sustainable and innovative financing</p> <p>Volume of targeted financial services delivered to citizens.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Social impact investment initiated (2017) <i>Target:</i> \$50 million mobilized for impact investment</p> <p>Number of knowledge products produced by UNDP to inform decision-making</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 11 national human development reports <i>Target:</i> 2 new reports/publications issued during the next country programme cycle on key development issues high on the national agenda</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Solidarity</p> <p>MSME Development Agency</p> <p>Upper Egypt selected governorates</p> <p>National think tanks</p> <p>Academic institutions</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>Technical directorates</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>Local businesses</p> <p>Chambers of Commerce</p> <p>National lending institutions</p> <p>United Nations organizations</p> <p>Non-governmental and community-based organizations</p>	
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		<p>Number of partnerships and exchange modalities emerging from South-South Academy <i>Baseline:</i> None (initiate baseline) <i>Target:</i> 10 partnership and exchange modalities (by theme)</p> <p>Output 1.5. Egypt's global and regional contributions to best practices in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and preventing violent extremism.</p> <p>Number and geographical location of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations <i>Baseline:</i> 37 peacekeeping missions with more than 30,000 troops in 24 countries <i>Target:</i> 10 additional peacekeeping operations, by region</p> <p>Number of governorates and percentage of youth benefiting from awareness campaigns combating radicalization. <i>Baseline:</i> Information not available (to be determined) <i>Target:</i> 4 governorates and 60% of youth</p>		
<p>National priority or goal: The environment; urban development and energy pillars of the sustainable development strategy; national agricultural strategy; national housing strategy; national water resources strategy</p>				
<p>United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome involving UNDP No. 1: Outcome area 3. Resource efficiency, environmental protection and green growth: By 2022 Egypt's natural resources, including urban environments, are managed in an equitable, sustainable and productive manner to increase incomes, reduce food insecurity and mitigate environmental hazards (SDGs 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15).</p>				
<p>Related Strategic Plan outcome (2018-2021): Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.</p>				
<p>3.1 Ratio of total water consumption in agriculture (Baseline: 107, target: 100)</p> <p>3.2 Percentage of natural reserves areas to total area of land (Baseline: 11.10%, target: 17%)</p> <p>3.3 Percentage of slums to total areas (Baseline: 38%, target: less than 20%)</p> <p>3.4 Percentage of population at risk of natural disasters or climate change-induced hazards (Baseline: 37%, target: 0%)</p>	<p>National data produced by the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>National data produced by the ministry of agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of housing</p> <p>Data produced by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency</p> <p>National communication reports</p> <p>Ministry of electricity</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Expanded use of energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions in key sectors</p> <p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions <i>Baseline:</i> 272 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent (2013) <i>Target:</i> 60,000 tons of carbon dioxide reduction by 2022 (UNDP project contribution)</p> <p>Hazardous and chemical waste management systems established and operating; IRRF 1.3 <i>Baseline:</i> None (initiate baseline) <i>Target:</i> 10 management systems established and operating</p> <p>Output 2.2. Climate adaptation measures in place to protect vulnerable communities from rising sea-levels and other forms of climate risk</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Electricity</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>Regular 50</p> <p>Other 78,400</p>

<p>3.5 Percentage of renewable energy use in electricity generation (Baseline: 1% share, target: 20% share)</p> <p>3.6 Reduction of the expected increasing of Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions (Baseline: 272 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent (2013), target: 269 million)</p> <p>3.7 Use of ozone depleting substances – amount of ODS phasing out (Baseline: 386.27 ozone-depletion potential tonnes, target: 251.08 tonnes (35% reduction from the baseline))</p> <p>3.8 Number of people per inhabited area (Baseline: 1163 per km², target: 1119 per km²)</p> <p>3.9 Number of national units capacitated for better integrated water resources management plan implementation in Egypt (Baseline: 22, target: 45)</p> <p>3.10 Number of schools and local communities engaged in non-formal environmental education and awareness programmes (Baseline: 20, target: 60)</p> <p>IRRF:</p> <p>3.11 Total annual emissions of carbon dioxide</p> <p>3.12 Number of hectares of land that are managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime, sustainable use regime, and/or access and benefits-sharing regime</p> <p>3.13 Mortality rate from natural hazards</p>	<p>World Resource Institute</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity reports</p> <p>Ministry of water resources and irrigation</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Development of an integrated coastal zone management plan and shore protection measures for the north coast; IRRF 5.2 and 5.4 <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (initiate baseline) <i>Target:</i> 1 plan</p> <p>Number of buoys and other oceanographic monitoring devices deployed to support early warning systems; IRRF 5.4.1 <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (initiate baseline) <i>Target:</i> 1 buoy and monitoring system</p> <p>Output 2.3. Compliance and reporting to international conventions</p> <p>Government reports periodically produced and comply with international environmental conventions on biodiversity and climate change <i>Baseline:</i> 3 national communication reports and 5 national biodiversity reports <i>Target:</i> 2 reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and 1 national biodiversity report</p> <p>Phase-out of level of ODS emissions <i>Baseline:</i> 386.27 ODP tonnes <i>Target:</i> 60.89 ODP tonnes (UNDP projects)</p> <p>Output 2.4. Community livelihoods enhanced around protected areas</p> <p>Number of protected areas using community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) approach <i>Baseline:</i> 1 in projected area <i>Target:</i> CBNRM adopted in 5 protected areas</p> <p>Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources and ecosystems services, at least 40% for women <i>Baseline:</i> 10,000 (4,000 women and 6,000 men) <i>Target:</i> 50,000 (20,000 women)</p>	<p>Private sector Community-based organizations</p> <p>Indigenous community</p> <p>GEF</p> <p>Global Climate Fund</p> <p>Think tanks</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency</p>	
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3.14 Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product				
National priority or goal: National Women's Empowerment Strategy 2030				
UNPDF outcome involving UNDP No. 1: Outcome area 4. By 2022, women are fully contributing to Egypt's development and all women and girl's rights set forth in the Constitution, are respected, protected and responded to with no discrimination (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16)				
Related Strategic Plan outcome (2018-2021): Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequalities and promoting women's empowerment				
<p>4.1 International rank of Egypt on the World Economic Forum gender-gap index (Baseline: 132/144 (0.614), target: 124 (2022))</p> <p>4.2 Percentage of women in senior management posts in public sector (disaggregated by age and profession); IRRF 4.4 (Baseline: 22.4 (2015), target: 27 (2022))</p> <p>4.3 Percentage of women in parliament (Baseline: 15, target: 35 (2022))</p> <p>4.4 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who married before age 18 (Baseline: 17.4 million (2014), target: 8.7 million (2022))</p> <p>4.5 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-19 who have been circumcised (FGM/C) (Baseline: 87.6 (2014), target: 55 (2022))</p> <p>4.6 Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence committed by their husbands;</p>	<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reports</p> <p>Demographic and Health Survey, CAPMAS official data</p> <p>National Health Institute reports</p> <p>Parliament data</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Support implementation of the national women's strategy, 2030, and enhance the capacity of NCW Communication strategy adopted to complement and support advocacy for the National Women's Strategy 2030 <i>Baseline:</i> None <i>Target:</i> Communication strategy prepared and operational</p> <p>Number of NCW staff trained in advocacy and monitoring tools and approaches; IRRF 4.3 <i>Baseline:</i> Preliminary training was received by Communication Unit of NCW <i>Target:</i> Capacity of Communication Unit is enriched, and innovative communication products are produced and disseminated</p> <p>Agreed strategy to introduce gender-sensitive statistics, ensuring sex- and age disaggregation across all sectors; IRRF 4.1 <i>Baseline:</i> Systems in place to collect and monitor gender-sensitive data <i>Target:</i> A strategy is formulated with adequate resources</p> <p>Output 3.2 Support the implementation of a women's economic pillar under the National Women's Strategy Labour force participation of women <i>Baseline:</i> 25% <i>Target:</i> To be determined</p> <p>Number of systems in place strengthening women's livelihoods and economic well-being <i>Baseline:</i> System to be assessed</p>	<p>National Council for Women</p> <p>United Nations organizations</p> <p>Health-care providers</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p> <p>Media</p>	<p>Regular 0</p> <p>Other 26,600</p>

<p>IRRF 4.3 (Baseline: 25.2 (2014), target: 12.6 (2022)) 4.7 Percentage of women with bank accounts (Baseline: 9.3 (2014), target: 18 (2022)) 4.8 Percentage of women owning agricultural land (Baseline: 5.2, target: 10 (2022)) 4.9 Female economic participation (Baseline: 23%, target: 25% (2022)) 4.10 Number of women owning a business (Baseline: 2%, target: 7% (2022))</p> <p>IRRF: 4.11 Wage gap between men and women 4.12 Gender gap in access to credit</p>		<p><i>Target: 5 systems in place and rolled out</i></p> <p>Output 3.2: System to combat violence against women strengthened Prevalence of female genital mutilation reduced, by age bracket (ages 0-19) <i>Baseline: 61%</i> <i>Target: 50%</i></p> <p>System in place to address violence against women with disability (joint programme); IRRF 4.2.1 <i>Baseline: None (initiate baseline)</i> <i>Target: System in place and functional.</i></p>		
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