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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Egypt (2023–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Egypt is a middle-income country whose large population (102.3 million) is growing at 2.4 per cent per annum.¹ Since 2016, reforms have resulted in increased monetary and fiscal discipline, widened social protection, macroeconomic stability, sustained economic growth averaging 4.4 per cent in the last five years, lower unemployment and a decrease in the rate of extreme poverty from 6.2 per cent² to 4.5 per cent.³ These policies helped Egypt to withstand the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The subsequent National Structural Reform Programme, launched in 2021, focuses on enhancing productivity in the agricultural, manufacturing and information technology sectors. The country's Human Development Index value has increased 29 per cent since 1990, reaching 0.707 in 2019, placing Egypt in the high human development category.⁴ Key challenges remain in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, with Goals 1, 5, 8 and 16 requiring accelerated progress.⁵

2. The Common Country Analysis identifies several interlinked challenges facing the United Nations system in Egypt. Alleviating poverty and vulnerability will remain a priority, as the COVID-19 pandemic increased the poverty rate from 29.7 per cent in 2019-2020 to an estimated 31.4 per cent by October 2020, with 27 per cent of Egyptians remaining vulnerable to poverty. Global supply chain disruptions and high food prices put added pressure on the fragile balance of payments, Egyptian currency and price stability. Constrained fiscal space limits public investments in social services. Addressing the challenge of multidimensional poverty will require a holistic approach to improving in-demand education/skills; a strengthened enabling environment for the private sector and entrepreneurship; and better designed and better targeted social protection/assistance. Gender, rural-urban and other inequalities need to be addressed by improving women's economic empowerment and protection from violence, expanding access to services in rural areas or for persons with disabilities and expanding employment opportunities for youth. Women's empowerment can strongly benefit the economy and investment in youth will yield long-lasting demographic dividends. While Egypt has relatively low prevalence of HIV and tuberculosis, it needs to continue efforts at prevention and treatment to end these epidemics by 2030.

3. The competitiveness, scalability, employment multiplier potential and resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are recognized as key entry points for the overall growth of productivity. While the digital transformation of society has accelerated during the pandemic, it must be managed carefully to avoid exacerbating inequalities and exclusion. Egyptian governance systems continue to undergo sector-wide transformations and will need to improve policy coordination, monitoring and evaluation; accelerate the empowerment of local and governorate-level decision-making; and upgrade systems supporting the provision of public services.⁶

4. To guide the country in pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals, in 2016 the Government launched its national development strategy, Egypt Vision 2030, as the governing framework for all development programmes. More recently, the Government has committed in its action plan 2023-2027 to develop and invest in human capital; protect natural resources with a view towards security and sustainability; enhance productivity and employment; and improve the efficiency of government performance. These policy priorities have recently been elaborated in new strategies and laws, e.g., the National Climate Change Strategy 2050; Law 152 of 2020 on the development of MSMEs; the Social Insurance and Pension Law (no. 148 of 2019); and through the ongoing national project for the development of Egyptian villages (Haya Kareema) and the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family.

¹ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), live population meter, population as of 15 February 2022.

² www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2021/02/Final-World-without-poverty-Egypt_31-january-2021.pdf

³ Gross domestic product figures from mped.gov.eg/GrossDomestic. Poverty figures from Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS).

⁴ UNDP Human Development Report 2020, Briefing Note – Egypt.

⁵ Egypt Common Country Analysis (CCA), 2021.

⁶ CCA, 2021.

5. In support of these national efforts, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will address these interrelated challenges through five outcomes aimed at strengthening human capital (“people”); inclusive and sustainable economic development (“prosperity”); enhanced climate resilience and natural resource management (“planet”); transparent governance and rule of law (“governance”); and gender equality and women’s empowerment (“women”).

6. The integrated support of UNDP for implementation of the UNSDCF will include expertise to advance cross-sectoral policies and evidence-based programming, data analysis, development financing and demand-driven services to national partners and the United Nations country team. In line with the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP will help drive change via three strategic enablers: (a) development financing, by leveraging comprehensive financing in pursuit of all Sustainable Development Goals; (b) digitalization, by providing thought leadership and practical innovations to build an inclusive, ethical and sustainable digital society and economy; and (c) integrated solutions and strategic innovations, by investing consistently into synergized interventions, multiplier platforms and portfolio approaches to trigger systems-level changes. The country programme will also contribute to UNDP signature solutions 1, 2, 3 and 6.⁷

7. As highlighted by the independent country programme evaluation,⁸ UNDP has been a reliable, efficient provider of development services. Its central value proposition lies in the areas of Sustainable Development Goal integration and financing; institutional and policy development support; MSME sector development; climate change, biodiversity and local development; and addressing governance and social issues that disproportionately affect women or persons in vulnerable situations. UNDP has also helped to leverage additional financing from development partners and vertical funds.

8. Building on this comparative advantage and the mobilization of UNDP global experience and policy networks, the country programme will focus on four strategic areas identified in the UNSDCF. Gender equality and the empowerment of women (UNSDCF outcome 5) will be mainstreamed across the four outcomes of the country programme (ensuring that at least 50 per cent of programme expenditure contributes directly to gender equality results, as measured by the UNDP gender marker).

9. **Strengthened human capital (people).** The UNDP contribution will reinforce the national commitment to social protection, focusing on effectiveness, sustainability and inclusivity through strengthening social protection systems including casual workers, persons with disabilities, the elderly, the homeless and other persons in vulnerable situations; fostering resilience and addressing intersecting causes of poverty such as disability or geographical dimensions.

10. **Inclusive and sustainable economic development (prosperity).** UNDP will help strengthen the enabling environment to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation, and to formalize and accelerate MSMEs towards digitalized, high-productivity, export-oriented and environmentally sustainable growth by capitalizing on its partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to promote financial inclusion and economic empowerment of youth and informal workers.

11. **Enhanced climate resilience and natural resource management (planet).** UNDP will tackle long-term development issues such as climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity conservation at scale, using market forces. With the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), UNDP will promote greater balance between the economic potential and quality of life in rural and urban areas. UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for

⁷ UNDP signature solutions are: poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality.

⁸ Available at erc.undp.org

Agricultural Development to advance sustainable and resilient food production and consumption;

12. **Transparent governance and rule of law (governance).** Through policy support and institutional capacity development, UNDP will invest in Sustainable Development Goal integration and financing, public finance management, local governance, access to justice, access to information and improved services that bring forward innovative integrated policy solutions. UNDP will partner with a wide range of stakeholders to develop knowledge products, platforms and tools to address the country's key challenges.

13. UNDP will connect knowledge, experience and solutions with other regional/global partners to advance sustainable development for Egypt and from Egypt, and promote South-South and triangular cooperation through its Global Policy Network and Accelerator Labs Network, particularly for fighting climate change and sustaining peace. With the support of the United Nations Volunteers programme, UNDP will promote volunteerism for implementation of Egypt Vision 2030 in line with the national strategy for volunteering.

14. In response to recommendations from the evaluation of the previous country programme and portfolio reviews, UNDP will deepen the application of corporate development solutions, particularly on transitions towards a digital economy; invest in governance and enabling environments to enhance end-cycle sustainability of UNDP projects, particularly concerning MSME growth and the environment; and seek cross-pillar synergies especially in facilitating the transition to a job-rich sustainable and resilient economy.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. UNDP will work in partnership with the Government to support recovery from COVID-19 and global supply chain crises, and advance the systems transformation needed for everyone in Egypt to enjoy the benefits of an inclusive society and a resilient economy, which are increasingly innovative, knowledge-based and environmentally friendly, in line with Egypt Vision 2030. The programme's overarching theory of change suggests that this vision will be realized by balancing the needs of the private sector, MSMEs and market actors, bringing about the new sustainable economy, and the interests of the public sector to develop the policies and tools required not only to facilitate digital and environmentally-friendly transitions, but also to provide more data-driven, targeted and effective social protection mechanisms to ensure the transition is just and inclusive, particularly for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Further, UNDP will support the Government of Egypt in its efforts to leave no one behind and improve governance, accountability and participation.

16. To accelerate these systems transformations, UNDP will provide policy support and capacity development and, learning from pilot initiatives adapted and advocated in the Egyptian context, develop scalable solutions to accelerate development. Supported by its newly established Accelerator Lab, UNDP and stakeholders will explore simultaneous entry points for change in the dynamics between market players and in the behaviours of social actors. UNDP will develop the capacities, partnerships and incentives required to enrol markets and institutions to initiate and sustain change. UNDP will work with specialized national counterparts to engage target groups (women/girls, youth and persons with disabilities); improve skills; reduce barriers to employment and participation; and establish platforms for dialogue to expand opportunities.

Priority people: strengthened human capital.

17. The UNDP contribution to this outcome is grounded in a theory of change that reinforces the national commitment to social protection, focusing on effectiveness, inclusivity and sustainability. In order to empower persons in vulnerable situations, to have more equitable access to social protection services, including insurance schemes and access to productive employment, the social protection system needs to be more inclusive, equitable, efficient and sustainable. This will also require that the necessary life skills and employability of social

protection beneficiaries are strengthened to facilitate their socioeconomic empowerment, resilience and graduation from social programmes.

18. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10, and to UNDP signature solutions 1, 2, and 6.

19. UNDP will support the digitalization of conditional cash transfer systems to improve efficiency and evidence-based targeting. It will ensure that social protection packages are truly accessible by persons with disabilities, elderly people, people working in the informal sector, women in rural areas, people receiving microcredits and other persons in vulnerable situations.

20. Special focus will be given to broadening social protection, service provision and promoting behavioural changes to overcome poverty. UNDP will achieve this with the Ministry of Social Solidarity through capacity-building and innovations to support graduation from conditional cash transfer programmes to sustainable, autonomous income-generating activities for women and persons in particularly vulnerable situations.

21. Field-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be key partners for behavioural change outreach and job creation that reduce reliance on cash transfers. Collaboration will be strong with ILO, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund, with linkages to the entrepreneurship support UNDP will provide under outcome 2.

22. UNDP will promote services for people living with or most at risk for HIV by strengthening the institutional capacities of national disease programmes for HIV and tuberculosis under the Ministry of Health and Population, as well as relevant civil society organizations to scale up and sustain treatment and care-related, equitable HIV and tuberculosis services, especially those aimed at prevention.

Priority prosperity: inclusive and sustainable economic development.

23. The theory of change for this outcome area focuses on building an inclusive and resilient economy by expanding opportunities and access for more people, in particular women and youth, and facilitating the transformations needed to accelerate export-oriented and knowledge-based sustainable growth. This will require youth equipped with core digital and entrepreneurial skills for future jobs and an outward-looking, diversified and innovative MSME sector. For this to translate into more jobs, equal opportunity should be provided through affordable access to information technologies and finance, capacity development focusing on entrepreneurship and digital inclusion for MSMEs.

24. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12 and to UNDP signature solutions 1, 3 and 6.

25. Through re-skilling, up-skilling and entrepreneurial programmes, UNDP will boost inclusive and sustainable economic development efforts which invest in knowledge- and technology-based production and enhance the innovation capacities and competitiveness of the economy. UNDP will support emerging innovators and entrepreneurs (especially youth and women), with a particular focus on digitalization, to solve priority challenges in agriculture and health while creating jobs.

26. Entrepreneurship development will be fostered through the MSME Development Agency and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Women's economic empowerment will be addressed with the National Council for Women, and digital skills-building for increased employability will be advanced in partnership with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. The transformation of the MSME sector will require that incentives, skills transfers, business development services and financing support are provided directly to entrepreneurs with regular impact monitoring.

27. Collaboration with United Nations agencies in capacity-building for youth and digital transformation will be strengthened in alignment with the Generation Unlimited programme, with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on women's economic empowerment, and with the International Telecommunication

Union (ITU) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) under the umbrella of the United Nations Joint Team for Digital Transformation and Innovation.

28. Entrepreneurship development and employment creation in the sustainable economy and sustainable tourism will be coordinated with activities under outcome 3. Entrepreneurship solutions will contribute to social protection graduation efforts under outcome 1. Conversely, outcome 2 will benefit from the power of new technologies and new sources of data, and digital transformation of Government services under outcome 4.

Priority planet: enhanced climate resilience and natural resources management

29. The theory of change for this outcome area aims at contributing to increased incomes and quality of life through a cleaner environment, better protected natural areas and additional renewable energy sources, while also building the resilience of communities and the economy to climate shocks. This will require more efficient, effective and sustainable use of natural resources in the economy, including water and biodiversity. It will also require more sustainable production and consumption systems and leveraging of investments for adapting rapidly to climate change.

30. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Sustainable Development Goals 5-7, 11-15, and to UNDP signature solutions 1, 2 and 6.

31. UNDP will promote strategies and mechanisms that incentivize the private sector to invest in climate change mitigation and a rapid transition to low-emissions technologies, in line with the national commitment for renewable energy to cover 42 per cent of the country's electricity needs by 2030. In collaboration with relevant institutions, UNDP will support the incentive mechanisms necessary to implement the Waste Management Law with market-based waste-to-energy initiatives, waste valorization, hazardous waste disposal and reduction of ozone depleting substances.

32. In partnership with the Government, UNDP will leverage investments from public domestic sources, global funds, local financial institutions and foreign investment for gender-sensitive climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction. UNDP will promote nature-based innovations to protect lives and livelihoods of communities affected by climate change, and support value chains to scale up sustainable, climate-smart, biologically diverse, healthy and income-generating agricultural practices.

33. UNDP will mainstream community-based natural resource management approaches in protected areas, whilst accelerating market-based solutions and private investment in ecotourism and biodiversity conservation, building on the country's sixth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

34. To balance economic growth, urbanization and sustainable use of natural resources and develop 15 per cent of the country's land by 2052,⁹ UNDP and UN-Habitat will foster multilevel, consultative, sustainable spatial planning, in support of the Government's General Organization for Physical Planning to ensure economically efficient and environmentally sound land use that optimizes resources and development opportunities for all.

35. Ecotourism, as part of UNDP support to sustainable tourism, will play a transformative role in achieving this outcome. UNDP will engage large-scale programmes such as the national project for the development of Egyptian villages (Haya Kareema) to devise replicable models for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Civil society, business associations and NGOs will support public awareness campaigns and implementation of nature conservation and sustainable economy initiatives. Communication and mass media channels will be important tools to support attitudinal change and trigger market transformation to low-carbon technologies and applications.

⁹ In line with Primary National Strategic Plan for Urban Development of Egypt 2052 (GOPP, 2014).

36. UNDP will coordinate its initiatives under this outcome with those under outcome 1 to support local communities and especially poor women living in and around the protected areas, and under outcome 2 to help farmers and value chains adapt to climate change with new and improved business models.

37. UNDP will collaborate with FAO, UNESCO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and others, including on the national climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation and early warning systems.

Priority governance: transparency, good governance and the rule of law

38. The theory of change for this outcome area suggests that accelerated progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals can be attained through evidence-based, integrated development policies, strengthened governance and more equitable access to efficient services, including e-government, and access to justice and information. The pathway to this objective involves improved and coordinated financing for the Goals, better data and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, enhanced local administration supporting integrated local development, and e-governance that enhances access to data and affordable services for individuals.

39. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17, and to UNDP signature solutions 1, 2 and 6.

40. UNDP will support an evidence-based approach to advancing progress towards all Goals by 2030 via dedicated data platforms, localization of the Goals and impact assessments.

41. To improve and future-proof development policy and development planning across ministries and institutions, UNDP will collaborate with public administrations to enhance human and institutional capacities at national and local levels to use big data and foresight techniques to inform policy frameworks and accelerate systemic transformations.

42. To scale up financing for the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will promote a national strategy following the integrated national financing framework approach. This will inform domestic resource mobilization efforts (e.g., through the Tax Inspectors Without Borders programme), increase the efficiency of public financial management and encourage innovative financing modalities. Partners on financing of the Goals include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of International Cooperation, and the private sector. UNDP will coordinate its efforts together with ILO, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNICEF, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and UN-Women.

43. In order to leverage the private capital necessary to bridge the gap in financing for the Goals and help orient capital towards the agreed targets, UNDP will work with investors, investees, market intermediaries and business associations to mainstream impact investment practices, identify new opportunities through investment maps and improve standards through impact management, monitoring and reporting tools.

44. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Local Development to develop a decentralized local administration system in selected governorates using digital solutions. This process will promote integrated local development and uphold excellence and equity in local public service delivery to advance local economic and social development.

45. UNDP will strengthen institutional capacity of duty bearers and advocacy for rights holders, as part of the National Strategy for Human Rights in collaboration with the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights. UNDP will support the anti-corruption efforts of the Administrative Control Authority and the follow-up of Egyptian commitments under the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

46. To improve human-centred, inclusive services, UNDP will promote efficient, transparent and accountable public institutions, government e-services and access to information,

especially for individuals with limited access to and use of the Internet. UNDP will support the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology with innovations that lead to improved Internet access for all.

47. To strengthen the rule of law, improve access to judicial services and address the large case backlogs in the judicial system, UNDP will prioritize access to legal aid for women and accelerate the automation and digitalization of family courts for accessible quality and quick services to litigants. UNDP will help develop capacities at the Ministry of Justice by providing technical assistance and knowledge exchange with other countries.

48. UNDP will support national institutions, including the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding and the Aswan Forum, to deepen regional/global partnerships, facilitate South-South cooperation and increase the numbers of development solutions exchanged.

III. Programme and risk management

49. As an integral part of the UNSDCF, the country programme will be governed by the Joint Government of Egypt-United Nations Steering Committee and outcome results groups co-chaired by government entities. A UNDP programme board will be established to take stock regularly of achievements and discuss evolving contexts and priorities with government counterparts.

50. UNDP together with its partners will use an anticipatory and adaptive management approach to respond to changes and opportunities in the development context. Projects at the inception stage will systematically emphasize data capture and proof-of-concept activities building on experiences of the Accelerator Lab.

51. Global geopolitical tensions, accelerated climate change and other source of instability presents a risk to food security, livelihoods and social cohesion linked to supply constraints, price increases and difficulty to finance imports. UNDP will work with government and United Nations partners on early warning mechanisms, policy support to national responses and increased resilience. UNDP will manage the related risk of more limited and volatile financing by pursuing new partnerships. Since programme implementation relies heavily on leveraging and empowering capacities of national institutions, capacities will be specifically monitored and enhanced.

52. UNDP will strive to enhance non-financial partnerships, register the investments UNDP leverages from private capital for the Sustainable Development Goals, and diversify the UNDP resource base, ensuring balance among government cost-sharing, bilateral funding, donors that are not members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and vertical funds.

53. UNDP will apply the revised [social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism](#), and enterprise risk management policy to enhance programme quality, and conduct regular quality assurance and risk assessments throughout the programme cycle.

54. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's [programme and operations policies and procedures](#) and [internal control framework](#).

55. The programme will be nationally executed. National execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme when deemed necessary or to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

56. The outcomes and performance indicators of the country programme have been aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the UNSDCF, the national development strategy Egypt Vision 2030, Egypt's voluntary national reviews on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁰ and nationally-owned data platforms. UNDP will introduce remote sensing, online feedback mechanisms, real-time monitoring and evaluations to augment national data sources. Regular monitoring across outputs and outcomes will be undertaken with partners under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and via joint United Nations workplans. The high-level annual UNSDCF review will be co-chaired by the Ministry of International Cooperation. UNDP will use UN INFO and national data systems for consistent reporting of results.

57. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and affiliated institutes, other United Nations agencies and Egypt-based researchers, public and private think tanks to improve and make sustainable the national capacities for monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals by bridging data gaps, developing baselines for key indicators, greater disaggregation of data and measuring long-term impact. UNDP will collaborate with partners to develop data-rich knowledge products such as national human development reports, subnational human development indices and thematic policy briefs/studies.

58. UNDP will conduct and draw upon gender-sensitive midterm and terminal evaluations of projects, portfolios and programmes, including quantitative impact assessments, for policy advice, advocacy, project design and programme reorientation where needed. UNDP will strengthen its monitoring and evaluation function by adopting appropriate results-based management practices for all new results frameworks, progress and evaluation reports.

59. UNDP will increase visibility of results in support of national objectives by using appropriate media platforms and strategies, and by allocating at least 5 per cent of the programme budget to cover monitoring, evaluation and communications costs.

¹⁰ Available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

Annex. Results and resources framework for Egypt (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Develop and Invest in Human Capital (Government Action Plan 2023 – 2027)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME #1: By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: No-one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
1.7 SDG Indicator 1.2: Percentage of population below national poverty line. Baseline: 32.5% (2017-2018); Target: 21.9% (2030)	Household Income and Consumption Expenditures Surveys	<p>Output 1.1. Social protection system is strengthened for efficiency and effectiveness to leave no one behind</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex Baseline (2022): 4%; Target: 7% (Integrated results and resources framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 (IRRF) indicator 1.2)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of suitable jobs created for beneficiaries to durably graduate from conditional cash transfer programmes. Baseline: zero (2021); Target: 220</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of households whose knowledge, attitude and practices towards key socio-behavioural issues are improved. Baseline (2022): zero; Target: 4 million households</p>	Ministries: Social Solidarity; Health and Population (MoHP) European Union	<p>Regular 161,000</p> <p>Other 29,471,000</p>
1.3 Percentage of adults and children living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy Baseline: 24% (2020), 44% (2020), Men (45%), Women (38%), Children (71%); Target: 90% (2025), Men (90%), Women (90%), Children (100%)	HIV National M&E plan (2021-2025) - National AIDS Program, MoHP	<p>Output 1.2. More people, receive stigma-free quality preventive and curative health care services.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of Key Populations who access HIV prevention and testing services. Baseline (2021): 5,487; Target (2025): 25,000;</p>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Enhancing productivity and Employment (Government Action Program 2023 –2027)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME #2: By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and sustainable economic development driven by industrialization, productivity growth, decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<p>2.1 Share of MSMEs contribution to GDP Baseline: ~ 33% in 2018; target: TBD</p> <p>2.8 Rank of Egypt in the global innovation index. Baseline: 94 (2021), target: 89 (2027)</p>	<p>CAPMAS</p> <p>CAPMAS (Economic census 2017/2018)</p> <p>WIPO</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Policy frameworks, technical and financial support improved for MSME sector</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of new innovative initiatives, mechanisms and programs, enabling MSMEs, including women-owned MSMEs, formalization, financing, productivity in new sectors Baseline: zero; Target: 15, of which gender-sensitive: 5</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: No. of quality jobs created with UNDP support Baseline: (2021) 280,000; zero; Target (2027): 1,215,000, of which: 60% Youth and 40% Women:</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: No. and value (in Egyptian pounds) of loans facilitated Baseline (2021): 18,070 loans (Women = 18%) & EGP 2,481 million; Target (2027): 64,596 loans (Women = 40%) & EGP 8,871 million</p> <p>Output 2.2 Entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem is strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of business ideas generated by youth and supported through innovation and entrepreneurship promotion. Baseline: 300,000 (women 25%); Target: 700,000 (women: 30%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of start-ups supported by UNDP Baseline: 227; Target: 600 (Women: 25%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of innovative solutions adopted by programme partners, which expanded policy and development option – IRRF E.2.2 Baseline: 0 (2022); Target: 2</p>	<p>Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development Agency</p> <p>Ministries: Planning and Economic Development; Communications and Information Technology; International Cooperation; Youth and Sports</p> <p>CAPMAS, Private Sector Civil society</p> <p>Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center</p> <p>Chambers of Commerce</p> <p>UN-Women, ITU, UNESCO, United Nations Joint Team for Digital Transformation and Innovation</p>	<p>Regular 2,034,000</p>
				<p>Other 167,766,000</p>

		<p>Output 2.3 E-literacy, capacities in digital transformation, and emerging technologies for productive employment strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: No. of youth and women with improved digital skills Baseline: 200,000/year, 1 million online training; Target: 750,000/year, 2 million online training/ year (Women: 40%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: Number of youths benefiting from career guidance and mentoring. Baseline: 0; Target: 800,000 (40% women)</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable natural resource management for food security and climate change resilience (Government Action Plan 2023 – 2027)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME #3: By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
3.2 Value of agriculture Production (Billion EGP) Baseline: 534.6 (2019) Target: TBD	CAPMAS	<p>Output 3.1: Sustainable, efficient income-generating agricultural systems are developed</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of initiatives to diversify farmers income, adapt to climate change and preserve farm biodiversity. Baseline: Zero; Target: 2 (Targeting women: 1)</p> <p>Output 3.2: Capacities and systems are strengthened for the preparedness, early warning, response and transformations, to adapt and reduce impacts of climate change and other disasters and shocks.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of policies, plans, infrastructure, and M&E systems, increasing capacity for adaptation. Baseline (2018): 3; Target (2027): 6</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: No of people in climate vulnerable areas benefiting from climate change adaptation community development/income generation activities: Baseline (2020): Zero; Target (2027): 60 women/40 men</p> <p>Output 3.3: A just transition to sustainable economy and the associated jobs is accelerated</p>	<p>Ministries: Environment; Water Resources and Irrigation; Agriculture and Land Reclamation; Crisis and Disaster Management Unit, Information and Decision Support Center FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNDRR</p>	<p>Regular 694,000</p> <p>Other 48,806,000</p>
3.6 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Baseline: 0.19 (2018)	International Energy Agency			

<p>Target: TBD</p> <p>3.8 SDG Indicator 7.b.1 (Proxy): Renewable energy share in total energy production Baseline: 12% (2019) Target : TBD</p>	<p>Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of policies, regulatory frameworks, technologies, financial mechanisms, tools, put in place that facilitate market transformations Baseline: 3; Target: 8</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of greenhouse gas mitigation technologies/approaches introduced Baseline (2018): 3 (LED, high-quality bus service system); Target (2026): 6</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3: Greenhouse gas emissions reduction triggered (in tonnes CO2eq/year). Baseline (2021): 8,500; Target (2027): 20,000</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4: Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources and ecosystems services. IRRF 4.1.1 Baseline: 24,000 (10,000 women); Target: 100,000 (50,000 women)</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.5 Number of new national gender-sensitive knowledge products documenting compliance with international environmental conventions on biodiversity and climate change Baseline: 0; Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.6: Ozone-depleting substances retired Baseline: 386.27 ozone-depleting potential tonnes; Target: 1,947</p> <p>Output 3.4: Capacities of national and local governments strengthened for efficient and sustainable spatial and economic planning</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1: Number of initiatives developed, capacitated and deployed for sustainable spatial development Baseline (2022): 1; Target: 4</p>	<p>Ministries: Electricity and Renewable Energy; Tourism and Antiquities</p> <p>UNIDO IFIs</p> <p>Ministries: Housing and Urban Communities; General Organization for Physical Planning UN-Habitat</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Transparency, Governance and Inclusive Partnerships (Government Action Plan 2023 – 2027)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME #4: 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.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions;				
<p>4.3. Number of data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs, incl. innovative data sources (IRRF 1.1.3). Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD</p> <p>4.9 SDG indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income. Baseline: FDI 3% of GDP (2019), ODA 0.6% of GNI (2019); Target: TBD</p> <p>4.1. Number of court orders rendered through the application of an automated system. Baseline: 0; Target: TBD</p> <p>SDG 17.8.1 - IRRF 1.2: Proportion of individuals using the Internet: Baseline (2022) 57.3 % (Female 41.3%, Male 52.4% - 2018)</p> <p>IRRF E.1.3 – Number of people using digital technologies and services in ways that improves their lives – Proxy: subscribers to digital Egypt platform. Baseline (2021): 4.2 million; Target (2027) 15 million</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Finance World Bank</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Cassation Court Office of the Prosecutor General /Public Prosecution Office</p> <p>CAPMAS</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Capacities for evidence-based policy formulation for SDGs integration and financing strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 (SDG indicator 17.14.1): Data platforms and coordination mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development. Baseline (2022): 1; Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of officials with enhanced capacity on Human Rights, risk-informed development, M&E and digital tools. Baseline: 0; Target: 400</p> <p>Output 4.2 Institutional capacities of relevant governance institutions strengthened, including through digital solutions</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1: Number of new systems, policies, tools developed and deployed for improved institutional efficiency and accountability Baseline: 0; Target: (Justice: 1, Human Rights:1 anti-corruption: 1; telecommunication; e-government services: 150)</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2 Number of people supported who have access to justice (IRRF 2.2.3. UNSDCF 4.4) Baseline: 0; Target: 2,000 men, 3,000 women</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.3: Number of post offices modernized to provide e-government, financial and non-financial services Baseline: 2,500; Target: 4,000</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.4: Increase in mobile broadband spectrum assigned and managed for commercial use. Baseline:0; Target: 40%</p>	<p>Ministries: Planning and Economic Development; Finance; Local Development; Justice; Communication and Information Technology; International Cooperation;</p> <p>National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Islamic Development Bank</p> <p>CAPMAS</p> <p>Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights</p> <p>Administrative Control Authority</p>	<p>Regular: 993,000</p> <p>Other: 102,207,000</p>

		<p>Output 4.3: Policies, institutional capacities and tools enhanced to improve local services, economic and social development, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1 (IRRF 2.3.2): Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions. Baseline: zero; Target: 6</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2: Number of NGOs involved in programme execution and trained in financial management/planning, development solutions Baseline: 0; Target: 50</p> <p>Output 4.4: Capacities for and exchange of integrated development solutions</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1. Number of innovative, evidence-based solutions exchanged with other countries and scaled up Baseline: 8; Target: 24</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2: Number of people gaining capacity through South-South exchanges, incl. in peacebuilding and peacekeeping, Baseline: 5,087 (women: 34%); Target: 10,087 (women: 40%)</p>	<p>Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding</p>	
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