



UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



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COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



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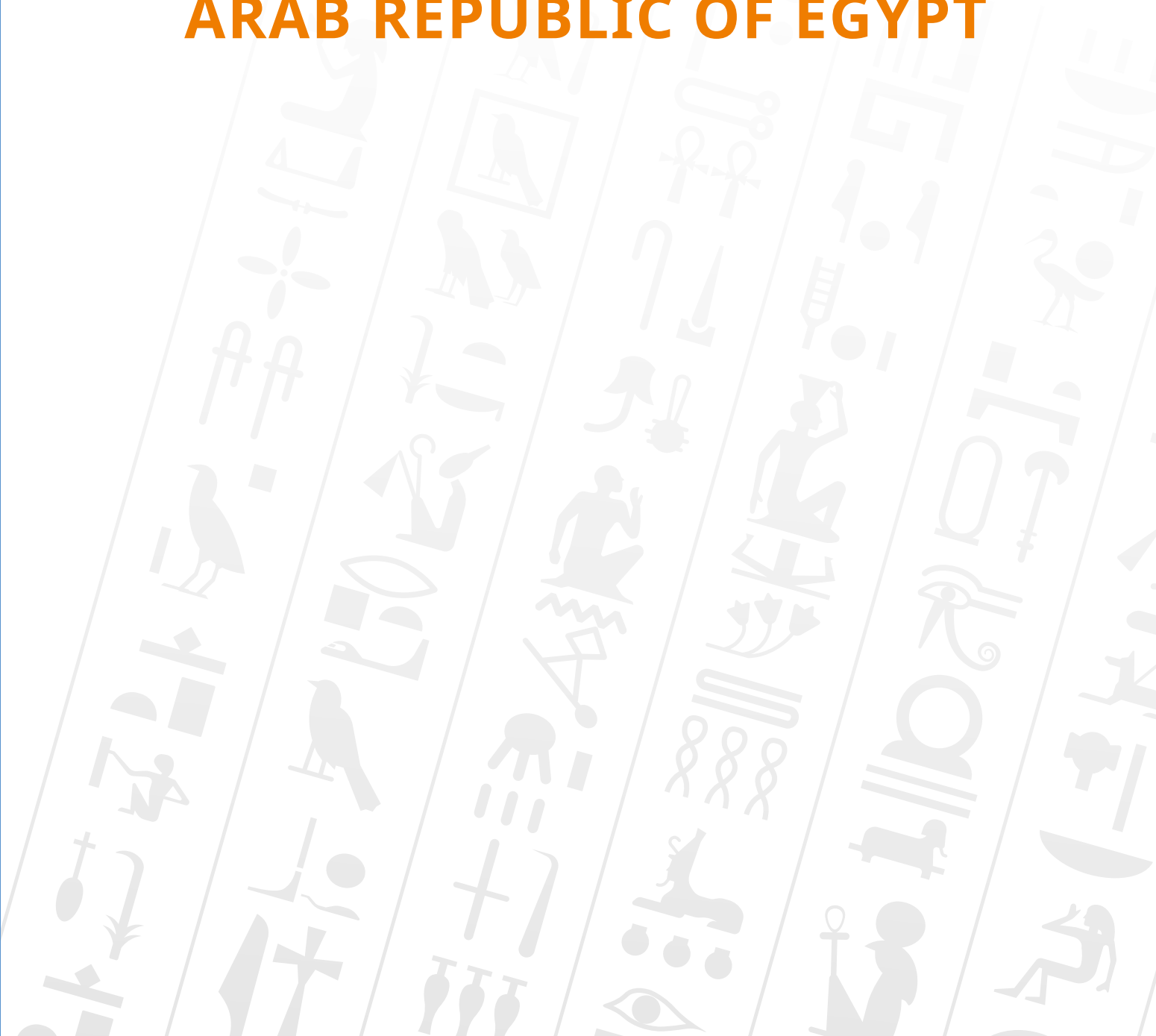


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DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

We, the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Country Team in Egypt, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership guided by this United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) as a means to support the national priorities articulated in Egypt's national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals.

By signing hereunder, the members of the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Egypt endorse the Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 and underscore their joint commitment to the UNSDCF strategic priorities and outcomes.

**On behalf of the Government
of Egypt**

H.E. Dr. Rania A. Al-Mashat
Minister of International Cooperation

**On behalf of the United Nations
Country Team in Egypt**

Ms. Elena Panova
United Nations Resident Coordinator

**AGENCIES SIGNATURE PAGE

Nasredin Hag Elamin



Representative in Egypt
FAO

Mohamed AbuBaker Farea



Regional Director
ICAO

Mohamed Abdelgadir



Country Director and Head of
IFAD Multi-Country Office

Zuzana Schwidrowski



Director, Sub-regional Office for
North Africa
UNECA

Frank Turyatunga



Director and Regional
Representative
Regional office for Africa
UNEP

Nuria Sanz



Officer-in-Charge, Regional
Bureau for Science in
the Arab States
UNESCO

Eric Oechslin



Director, ILO Country Office
for Egypt and
Decent Work Team for North
Africa

Carlos Oliver



Chief of Mission
IOM

Lilia Hachem Naas



Chief Office for the Middle East
and North Africa
ITC

Mounir Tabet



Deputy Executive Secretary
UNESCWA

Frederika Meijer



Country Representative
UNFPA

Rania Hedeya



Country Programme Manager
UN-HABITAT

Adel Darwish



Regional Director
ITU

Mohammad Al Nsour



Chief of the Middle East and
North Africa Section
OHCHR

Walid Kamal Ibrahim



Director of UNAIDS

Hanan Hamdan



Representative of UNHCR to
Egypt and to the League of Arab
States, UNHCR

Jeremy Hopkins



Representative
UNICEF

Ahmed Rizk



Deputy Representative, Regional
Office Hub in Egypt, UNIDO

On behalf of Rebeca Grynspan



Secretary General
UNCTAD

Alessandro Fracassetti



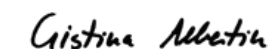
Resident Representative
UNDP

Sujit Mohanty



Chief, Regional Office for Arab
States
UNDRR

Cristina Albertin



Regional Representative for the
Middle East and North Africa
UNODC

Christian Hainzl



Regional Manager for the Arab
States
UNV

Christine Arab



Representative
UN WOMEN

Naeema Al Gasseer



Representative
WHO

Praveen Agrawal



Representative and Country
Director
WFP

** The United Nations Resident Coordinator is signing on behalf of Secretary General of the United the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Nations Information Center (UNIC)

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CDs	Communicable diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GoE	Government of Egypt
GAP	Government Action Programme
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
JWP	Joint Work Plan
LNOB	Leaving No-One Behind
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Accelerating and Policy Support

MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MoETE	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MoHUUC	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIC	Ministry of International Cooperation
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoM	Ministry of Manpower
MoP	Ministry of Petroleum
MPED	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
MoSEEA	Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
NAP	National AIDS Programme
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NPC	National Population Council
NSRP	National Structural Reform Programme
NTA	National Training Academy
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operation Management Team

PMT	Programme Management Team
RBM	Result Based Management
SCZone	General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
SERP	Socio-Economic Response Plan
T&K	Takaful and Karama Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNCG	UN Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) articulates the strategic programme planning framework for collaboration between the United Nations (UN) System in Egypt and the Government of Egypt (GoE) for the years 2023-2027. It represents the most strategic and important instrument for planning and implementation of UN development activities in Egypt in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda).¹ It responds to Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030 (Vision 2030), national sectoral strategies and priorities reflected in the policy framework and flagship Government initiatives, along with ratified international human rights instruments and other global normative standards.

The Cooperation Framework is grounded on the global programming principles of 'leaving no one behind' and 'reaching the furthest behind first' (i.e., most vulnerable people), realising human rights, advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, deepening resilience, ensuring sustainability, and upholding accountability.²

The Cooperation Framework was formulated through close coordination with the GoE, as represented by the Ministry of International Cooperation, in a participatory and inclusive process with a broad range of stakeholders. It articulates the broad cooperation vision between the GoE, the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) and other public national human rights bodies, and the UN along with all development stakeholders, including international financial institutions (IFIs), multilateral and bilateral development partners, civil society (including local civil society organisations (CSOs) and trade unions and workers' organizations), academia, and the private sector.

Egypt has been a front-runner globally in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the launch of its Vision 2030. Egypt's third Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2021³ and Egypt's National Human Development Report "Development, a right to all: Egypt's pathways and prospects" (NHDR) 2021⁴, highlight the notable progress made across the social, economic, and environmental domains of sustainable development. This was propelled by targeted policy efforts and flagship initiatives of the GoE founded on the aspirations of Vision 2030. Yet, according to the VNR 2021, the country still faces challenges to achieving the SDGs

¹ UNGA resolution 72/279

² <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/In-Brief-UN-Sustainable-Development-Cooperation.pdf>

³ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021_VNR_Report_Egypt.pdf

⁴ https://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/library/human_development/egypt-human-development-report-2021.html

mainly emanating from high population growth, limitations to financing, low participation rate of women in the labour force, governance aspects, multifaceted environmental challenges, digital divides, and data gaps. The COVID-19 pandemic and impacts of the recent geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe have further exacerbated many of these challenges. Egypt needs to urgently accelerate progress on most of the SDGs to ensure their achievement by 2030. In this context, the Cooperation Framework provides the basis for a transformative partnership between the GoE and the UN in providing the necessary momentum, responding to the global call for a *Decade of Action*,⁵ to deliver the SDGs.

The Cooperation Framework reaffirms the shared vision and partnership between the GoE and the UN system. It expresses the collective aspirations for a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Egypt, where all people live free of poverty and progressively achieve their human rights and constitutionally mandated rights to an adequate standard of living and well-being. It envisions that by 2027, Egypt will make significant progress in achieving its national development goals aligned with the SDGs through four strategic priorities.

Strategic Priority 1: Quality services for all, social cohesion and an enhanced youth and child focused human capital.

Strategic Priority 2: Inclusive, competitive, diversified, environmentally sustainable and knowledge economy.

Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management for food security and climate resilience.

Strategic Priority 4: Transparency, good governance and rule of law.

Leveraging its principal roles as convenor of diverse stakeholders, advisor on development policy programming, promoter of international best practices, and advocate for the overarching UN principle of leaving no one behind, the UN System will work with the GoE to address the major challenges and risks, and to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. The Cooperation Framework will thus have five outcome areas contributing to the achievement of the strategic priorities:

⁵ The Decade of Action 'calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges – ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap' to deliver on the Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030.
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/decade-of-action/>

Outcome 1: By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people.

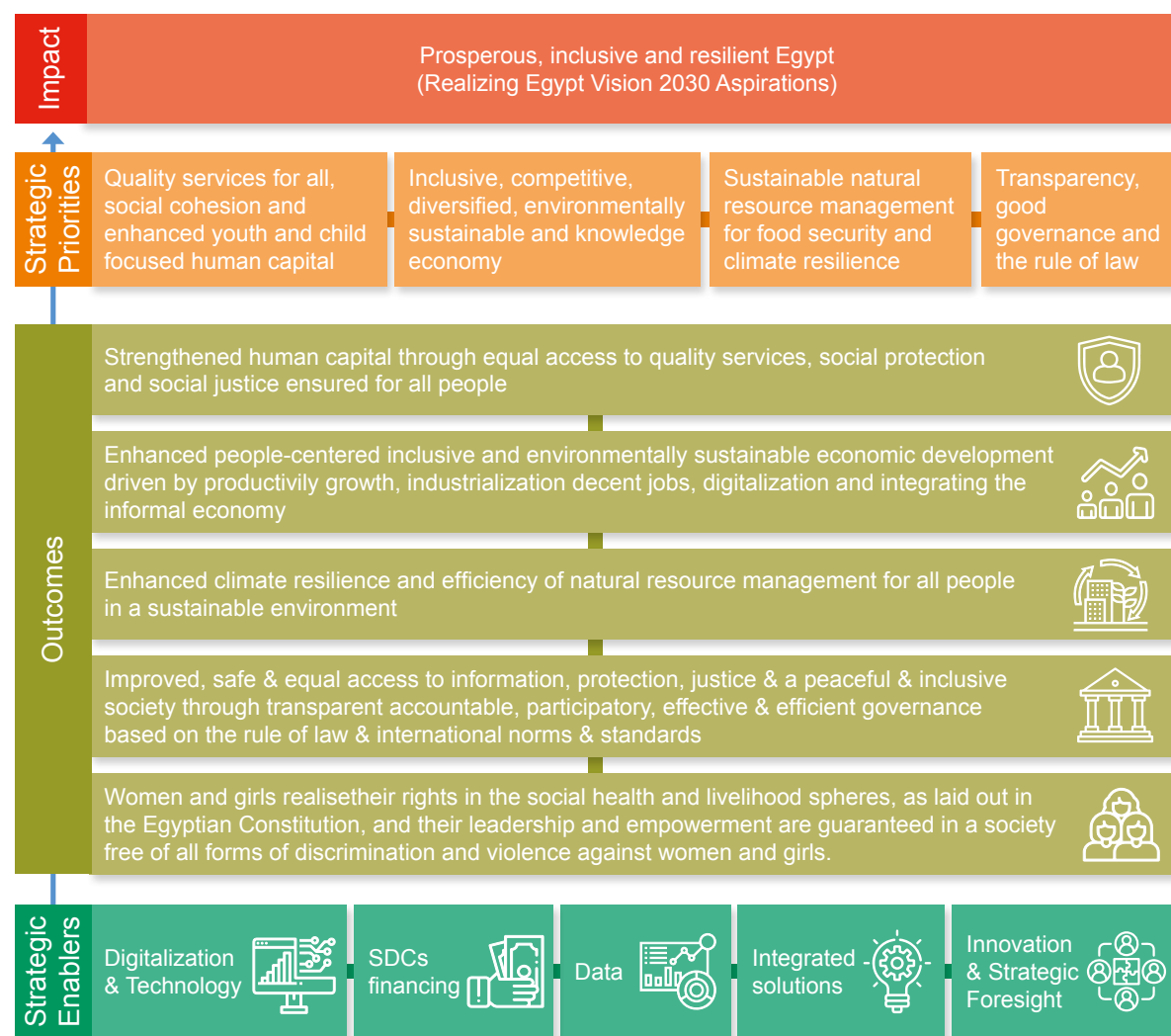
Outcome 2: By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development driven by industrialization, productivity growth, decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy.

Outcome 3: By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment.

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.

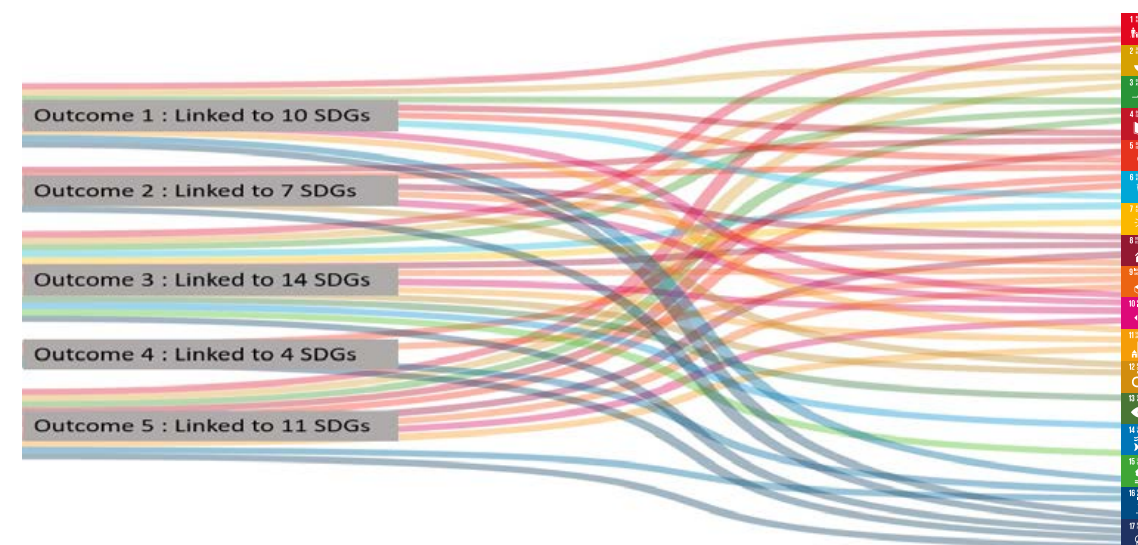
Outcome 5: By 2027, women and girls realise their rights in the social, health and livelihood spheres, as laid out in the Egyptian Constitution, and their leadership and empowerment are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



Considering the important role of women’s empowerment as a key SDGs accelerator for Egypt, the national priorities of gender equality and women’s empowerment will be mainstreamed across the UN’s work areas and will also receive substantive stand-alone focus under Outcome 5. Further, the Cooperation Framework recognises the inter-linked nature of strategic priorities and outcomes to reflect the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda. Together with respect for human rights and gender equality, they embody a nexus of change with progress under each outcome requiring and contributing to progress of the strategic priorities. Efforts will be made to ensure harnessing of these synergies. The five outcomes together support all 17 SDGs and most of the SDGs are covered by multiple outcomes (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Linkages between UNSDCF outcome areas and SDGs



The Cooperation Framework acknowledges the important role of specific strategic enablers in facilitating and amplifying the impact of the work of the UN. Inclusive adoption of digitalization and technology, enhancing financing flows to the SDGs and disaggregated data systems that support SDG monitoring will be key enablers. Integrated solutions that acknowledge the inter-linked nature of the SDGs will ensure more efficient use of resources. Mainstreaming innovation, including strategic foresight, across the programmatic work of the UN will pave the way for new solutions that ensure greater responsiveness to emerging issues now and over time.

None of the priorities and outcomes concern a single sector or single stakeholder and all require a whole-of-society approach.⁶ The UN and the GoE will therefore rely on strategic partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders at all levels, in the spirit of SDG 17. The foremost partnership in this regard will be with the GoE where the UN, in close coordination with the Ministry of International Cooperation (MoIC), will be partnering with relevant line-ministries, agencies and national institutions, such as the National Council for Women (NCW), the National Council of Human Rights (NCHR), the National Training Academy (NTA) and other relevant government partners. At the same time, the UN will continue to collaborate with the private sector, multilateral and bilateral development partners, and IFIs to leverage technical and financial resources and opportunities for the achievement of the Cooperation Framework outcomes. Civil Society partners, including CSOs and volunteer groups, will remain a key partner of the UN System. At the local level, this will enable more sustainable cooperation results and increased engagement leading to more resilient communities and local actors. The

⁶ A whole-of-society approach allows for a more strategic involvement of multi-sectoral stakeholders and facilitates their active participation in the development process.

UN with the GoE will promote engagement of volunteers and volunteer groups to strengthen civic engagement. Harnessing these partnerships, the UN in cooperation with the GoE will also strive to continuously engage with persons in vulnerable situations. Local academia and think-tanks will be the go-to resources for the UN and will act as sounding boards for innovative solutions. Further, partnerships with the media will be critical to amplify the core UN advocacy messages across society and realise broader behaviour shifts towards sustainable lifestyles. These are some of the key partnerships that the UN will continue to strengthen during the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

The UN System is committed to national ownership. Therefore, the implementation of the Cooperation Framework will involve mutual accountability and joint GoE-UN system mechanisms for effective coordination. Joint GoE-UN oversight will be formally exercised by a Joint Steering Committee – which will be co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt and UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and comprised of high-level representatives from relevant ministries/institutions, and heads of UN system agencies. Result Groups will also be established in line with the five outcomes to allow for improved coordination and joint programming. The annual UN Country Team (UNCT) Results Report will be the key document used by the Joint Steering Committee to review progress, identify resource gaps, and foster stronger partnerships to achieve the Cooperation Framework objectives by 2027.





1

**COUNTRY
PROGRESS
TOWARDS
THE 2030 AGENDA**

Strong policy initiatives and high-level of political support lay the foundation for progress towards the SDGs in Egypt. In 2016, Egypt was one of the first countries in the world to release a national *Sustainable Development Strategy: Vision 2030* responding to the 2030 Agenda and Africa's Agenda 2063⁷ (Agenda 2063). The first wave of structural reforms Egypt launched in 2016 provided impetus to economic growth and macroeconomic stability. This was accompanied by medium- and long-term sectoral strategies and plans (such as the National Strategy for Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy 2035, and the National Project for Family Development), and mainstreaming of SDGs across the policy architecture.

Egypt's VNR 2021⁸, NHDR 2021⁹ and the UN's Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2021 took stock of progress and challenges in achieving the SDGs. Some of the notable achievements¹⁰ highlighted in these evidence-based analyses are: breaking of the two-decade long trend of rising poverty in 2020; reduction in maternal mortality, infant mortality, neo-natal mortality and undernourishment rates since 2000; near universal enrolment in primary schooling ensuring gender-parity; improved enrolment in almost all levels of pre-university education in the last one decade; enhanced access to water, electricity, sanitation and housing; revival of economic growth since 2018 founded on bold economic reforms; significant fall in unemployment rates; improvements in infrastructure (including digital infrastructure) enabled through mega-projects; moderate levels of income inequality; reduction in proportion of the urban population living in informal settlements; and improvement in ocean health. Over the period 2015-2019, an upward trend was also noted on specific World Governance Indicators, including for Government Effectiveness and Rule of Law.¹¹ Additionally, Egypt also gained five places in the 2021 World Economic Forum's (WEF) Annual Gender Gap Report ranking 129th out of 156 countries. Egypt's Global Gender Gap Index also increased from 0.58 in 2006 to 0.639 in 2020, an average annual growth rate of 0.72% demonstrating a positive trend¹²

7 <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

8 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021_VNR_Report_Egypt.pdf

9 https://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/library/human_development/egypt-human-development-report-2021.html

10 For example, Egypt's national poverty rate declined from 32.5 to 29.7% from 2018-20 (Egypt 2021 VNR). GDP, meanwhile, increased 5.6% in 2019 and 3.6% in 2020 (Ministry of Finance). Egypt was the only country in MENA to post a positive growth rate during this period of the pandemic. Inequality as measured by the Gini Index has also been largely stable from 2012-18 (0.30), though it has been higher in urban (0.33) than rural (0.24) areas (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

11 The six World Governance Indicators that are monitored annually by the World Bank are Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, and Voice and Accountability. Three of these indicators registered an upward trend in the period between 2015-2019 in the scores that reflect percentile rankings. Government Effectiveness moved from 22.12 to 36.54, Rule of Law from 31.25 to 37.98, and Political Stability and Absence of Violence from 8.57 to 12.26. See the Worldwide Governance Indicators: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>.

12 WEF: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf, visited January 2022WWF.

However, some of the SDG areas are falling short of required progress and deserve further policy attention. The challenges of poverty¹³, stunting and obesity¹⁴, anaemia (in children)¹⁵, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), drop-out of education, and low learning outcomes affect the overall quality of human capital and capabilities. The labour market, characterized by high informality (precarious work), falling share of high-skilled jobs, elevated under-employment, and rising share of 'discouraged workers', are central developmental concerns.¹⁶ While Egypt has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary school enrolment rates, these educational gains have yet to translate to women's participation and access to the labour market.¹⁷ It is essential to take several measures to provide a safe work environment for women and ensure gender equality in the workspace. The violence against women and girls (VAWG) is an important impediment to women's empowerment. Gender disparity also remains as related to access to financial and economic resources, while taking into consideration the national efforts to reduce these disparities.



13 29.7% for national poverty and 4.5% for extreme poverty (2019/2020). CAPMAS, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2019/2020

14 17.5% for stunting and 16% for obesity among children under five (2017/2018).Egypt VNR 2021 and Breisinger et al, IFPRI and WFP, Tackling Egypt's Rising Food Insecurity in a Time of Transition (Cairo, 2013)

15 22.3% prevalence rate of anaemia in children under 5. Egypt VNR 2021

16 Analysis of CAPMAS Labour Force Surveys 2008-2017

17 Ibid

A recovery of the manufacturing sector is meanwhile underway after years of low performance, thanks partly to improved infrastructure and targeted policy efforts. However, performance of the manufacturing sector remains below that of peer countries in terms of the share of manufacturing in GDP and share of medium- to high-tech industry.¹⁸ Rise in pollution and challenges in waste management, waste of natural resources along food value chains, and limited integration between the agricultural and industrial sectors are also critical concerns. As highlighted in VNR 2021, COVID-19 has exacerbated many of these challenges, especially in terms of poverty, education and health, potentially reversing hard-earned gains. The GoE accords high priority to these persistent challenges and the VNR 2021 records some important policy efforts to address some of the performance gaps. Progress towards the SDGs is not uniformly distributed, as there are people in vulnerable situations at risk of being left behind from the overall progress made in the SDGs. Further, compounded vulnerabilities escalate the risk of being left behind. The CCA identifies six main categories of people in vulnerable situations that face elevated risk of cross-cutting/overlapping vulnerabilities in Egypt: (i) Children of poor households located in rural areas with low levels of parents' education; (ii) Youth in poor and near poor households; (iii) Women in rural areas; (iv) Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers working in the informal sector; (v) Women with disabilities; and (vi) Rural farming communities in coastal/delta regions and Upper Egypt. Sex, poverty status, and rural-urban location all play key roles in determining the inequality of opportunities. Further, significant spatial disparities in opportunities exist between regions and governorates, and between urban and rural areas, driven by disparity in industrial intensity and urbanization. While divides in basic capabilities narrow, new divides emerge in enhanced capabilities driven by digitalization that could potentially exacerbate inequalities, including as a result of accelerated digitalization initiated as a response to COVID-19. In response to these challenges, the GoE has launched efforts targeting SDG localization at the governorate level to help decrease disparities and accelerate development progress across governorates.¹⁹

While important progress has been made on some SDGs, Egypt needs to further accelerate progress to achieving all SDGs by 2030. To pick-up momentum, it is important to build upon the inter-linkages between the SDGs in policy programming. Economic growth has not been translated to significant poverty reduction in the last two decades (with the exception of 2019/2020 when the first reduction in poverty rates in over two decades was recorded²⁰). One key driver is that labour market outcomes (SDG 8) are failing to catch up with progress in education (SDG 4). Improvements in 'hard infrastructure' (especially in energy and logistics)

¹⁸ UNIDO (2020). Diagnostics study of the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) in Egypt

¹⁹ These efforts include: preparation of SDG reports in all governorates (27 reports), development of the competitiveness index at the governorate level, review of the financing equation for distributing investments to governorates, and the Hayah Karima (Decent Life) Presidential initiative.

²⁰ CAPMAS, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2019/2020.

(SDG 9) need to be further complemented by 'soft infrastructure', including governance (SDG 16), to pave the way for inclusive economic growth. Finally, the current economic growth paradigm and demographic trends pose severe challenges to the environment and availability of natural resources. It will also be critical to match future government investments (e.g., in both hard and soft infrastructure)²¹ with Egypt's strategic development priorities.



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²¹ Hard infrastructure refers to tangible physical assets (e.g., roads, bridges, railways, etc.) while soft infrastructure includes the services necessary to support a society (e.g., financial system, health care, education, etc.).

Egypt's VNR 2018 and 2021 underscore some of the key cross-cutting challenges impacting the SDGs, while also highlighting some GoE efforts to address the same. The high and growing population in Egypt continues to pose challenges especially to the quality of public services and human capital. Governance, in terms of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, sound policies and overall alignment of efforts requires greater focus. The low participation rate of women in the labour force represents a major challenge affecting many SDGs (especially SDGs 3, 5, 8, and 10). Multi-faceted environmental challenges, including climate change, land degradation and water scarcity, pose severe constraints on future development pathways. Financing of the SDGs in Egypt confronts similar constraints as that of other developing countries, including high debt and limited fiscal space. Digital divides across various groups have the potential of creating differences in opportunities, hence deepening the incidence of inequalities. Data gaps in SDG indicators also impede the ability to quantify progress on key areas such as the environmental SDGs and SDG 16.

In terms of international norms and standards, Egypt has ratified eight out of nine core human rights instruments (with reservations to five).²² In 2020, out of 372 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, 44% focused on civil and political rights; 22% on economic, social and cultural rights; and 22% on rights of women and girls.²³ Egypt reported it accepted, partially accepted or implemented 87% of the UPR recommendations.²⁴ Since 2016, Egypt has received recommendations from two UN Treaty Bodies, namely the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2021²⁵ and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2016. In 2021, Egypt also launched a comprehensive National Human Rights Strategy with an ultimate goal to enhance equality and equal opportunities without any discrimination.

Analysis by the UN system of key risks to the SDGs classifies environment and climate and public health as risks with high likelihood and high impact. Active international solidarity and

²² Egypt has acceded to eight out of nine core human rights instruments: the Convention against Torture (CAT); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It has not acceded to the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

²³ UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations. See https://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session34/EG/Egypt_Infographic.pdf

²⁴ The government reported it accepted, partially accepted or had implemented 323 recommendations. See https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/documents/2020-05/addendum_egypt_english.pdf

²⁵ See here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/8-10&Lang=En

cooperation and burden- and responsibility-sharing is needed to enhance the response to refugees, migrants, asylum seekers and stateless persons in Egypt and ensure the resilience of their host communities. The inter-connected 'riskscape' calls for holistic prevention and resilience building initiatives.

Compared to the early 2000s, the role of international private finance has been growing in significance, driven largely by remittances and foreign direct investments (FDI) flows. Specifically, international private finance (remittances, FDI, and portfolio investments) increased by almost 9 percentage points as a share of GDP between 2003 and 2019. Domestic public revenue, however, remains the largest source of development finance.²⁶ There is an encouraging pivot towards climate finance and investment and reduced fossil fuel subsidies, and increased share of public investment in education and health. However, there is a need to augment the share of the national budget allocated to social protection (SDG 1), education (SDG 4) and health (SDG 3) to meet the demands of a growing population and constitutionally mandated levels.²⁷ According to the ODA-SDG mapping undertaken by the MoIC in 2020, the bulk of ODA is concentrated in SDGs 7, 9 and 6, while FDI flows are targeted mostly at the petroleum sector.²⁸ There is also scope for improving decentralization of public investment, public spending efficiency, and demand side capacity (in terms of financial literacy).

Egypt's development does not take place in a vacuum. Regional instability could negatively impact economic reforms and exacerbate socio-economic pressures, hampering Egypt's sustainable development ambitions, including its ability to attract foreign investments. However, the unique location of Egypt offers important opportunities for regional cooperation especially through greater regional integration and trade (such as the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AFCFTA)).

Egypt is also affected by geopolitical developments outside the region, as demonstrated by the impact that the geopolitical instability in Eastern Europe had on global supply chains during the first half of 2022. Spillover effects to Egypt include higher food and energy prices, food security challenges, and constraints on fiscal space. These types of economic shocks also impact people living in vulnerable situations the most.

Stakeholder analysis reveals the existence of ample platforms for coordination with and among development partners. Private sector involvement in the SDGs has focused so far on corporate

²⁶ In 2019, domestic public revenue amounted to 19.4% of GDP. This was followed by international private finance (12.8% of GDP) and international public finance (6.0% of GDP). ODA, meanwhile, represented less than 1% of GDP. (Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Egypt, and IMF, sourced from UNDP DFA Egypt 2020.

²⁷ The constitution mandates a quota of 10% of GDP spending on health and education.

²⁸ <https://www.lse.ac.uk/africa/Assets/Documents/Stakeholder-Engagement-through-Economic-Diplomacy.pdf>

social responsibility (CSR) with a slow transition observed to mainstreaming sustainability, while the potential of civil society and volunteers is yet to be fully harnessed. The VNR 2021 records several initiatives made by the GoE to enhance partnerships with these key stakeholders. Egypt Vision 2030 calls for increasing partnership between state and civil society (including volunteer organisations) for strengthening vocational training institutions, implementing social justice programmes, and protecting biological diversity.²⁹ These efforts also include the Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Framework, led by MOIC, which aims at strengthening coordination and collaboration between the GoE and different development stakeholders.³⁰

Looking forward, a concerted ‘SDGs push’ is needed to bring the SDGs on track, especially to minimize the impacts of COVID-19 and geopolitical developments outside the region on communities and people in vulnerable situations. In this context, the UN system in Egypt should continue to work with Government and stakeholders to:

- Offer innovative integrated solutions that address multidimensional challenges³¹ and tap into emerging opportunities/mega-trends.
- Address overlapping vulnerabilities to main categories of people in vulnerable situations as agreed between the UN and GoE.
- Enhance societal resilience (including prevention mechanisms) towards multidimensional risks.³²
- Map and accelerate resource flows towards SDGs³³, improve the efficiency of current spending patterns and explore innovative financing sources. On the demand side of SDG financing, enhance absorption capacity among people in vulnerable situations (e.g., financial literacy) and identify ways to transform SDG challenges to ‘investment projects’ that attract private and public financing.
- Ensure vulnerability and sustainability focus in emerging Governmental priorities (to ensure that people in vulnerable situations equally benefit from these efforts), including flagship programmes and the next wave of structural reforms.
- Strengthen data systems to monitor the SDGs by inter-alia harnessing innovative data sources.

²⁹ <https://bit.ly/3bTCMYF>

³⁰ <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/News/GetNewsDetails?na=7392>

³¹ For example, impacts of climate change in Egypt are not just environmental issues but rather have significant socio-economic implications. Tackling such a multi-dimensional challenge requires integrated solutions that approach the issue holistically.

³² For example, cross-border political risks have multi-dimensional implications for Egypt including potential increased migration with associated economic implications for the state and on host communities.

³³ This includes mapping of all financial flows to the SDGs following MoIC’s efforts in its ODA-SDGs mapping.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES

UN’s analysis identified the following key opportunities for accelerating progress towards the SDGs in Egypt:



Address the twin root causes of low productivity growth and inadequate decent job generation through:

- Focus on productivity enhancements within the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector, including inter alia supporting entrepreneurship.
- Accelerating digitalization and leapfrogging into Industry 4.0.
- Investments in building blocks of a knowledge economy: education, innovation, research and development (R&D), and human capital (including heritage/ arts/creativity).
- Integrating the informal economy into the formal sector, inter alia, through suitable cluster development and value chain development.
- Improving enabling business environment to unleash the potential of the private sector and entrepreneurs for job-generation.
- Harnessing the untapped export potential of Egypt, including for manufacturing.
- Deepening the financial system, accessing innovative financing, and enhancing financial inclusion and access to finance.
- Improving working conditions through legislation and compliance mechanisms.
- Supporting and enabling women to access the formal job market, including by fostering new job opportunities and building on national achievements to date towards women’s financial inclusion.



SOCIETY

- Harnessing the demographic dividend and investing in human capital can deliver huge impacts in the long run, three entry points are critical in this regard:
 - Upgrading the quality of the education system to meet the skill demand for the labour market and boost entrepreneurship.
 - Enhancing capabilities and opportunities (health, nutrition and education) for infants, children, adolescents and young people.
 - Strengthening the entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem.
- Promoting women's economic empowerment and enhancing positive social norms that advance gender equality are important SDG accelerators.
- Enhanced investments in social infrastructure (especially care economy and health sector), social protection and improved health service coverage (notably through the Universal Health Insurance scheme and Egypt's 100 Million Lives Initiative) are critical to build resilience of people in vulnerable situations against poverty and close disparities.
- Holistic approach to migration that taps into resources (remittances, skills, and investments) of Egyptian expatriates. Promoting integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, building on the inclusive COVID-19 vaccination approach, will be an important step³⁴.

³⁴ <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/node/14973644>



ENVIRONMENT

- Improving resource use efficiency of natural resources, particularly of water and fertile land.
- Targeted efforts to increase adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and strengthened food security will aid in decoupling natural capital degradation from agricultural sector development.
- Investing in resilience building and adaptation to climate change, especially in rural communities, coastal areas and in urban development.
- More sustainable spatial planning and urban management practices are urgently needed to reduce pressure of urbanisation on the environment including cultural and natural heritage sites.
- Use COVID-19 response phase to boost sustainable and resilient recovery and accelerate just transition to sustainable economic models (including transition to renewables) and sustainable consumption and production patterns and strategies to support climate change mitigation efforts.
- Strengthening partnerships between state and civil society for preserving biodiversity.
- Improving sustainable and equitable access and use of natural resources for women.



GOVERNANCE

- Improved horizontal and vertical policy coordination to support the SDGs combined with localization of SDGs.
- Strengthening the implementation of legislation and its harmonization with international norms and standards, and improving capacity and efficiency of the judicial system can pave the way for enhanced governance.
- Potential to strengthen 'participation, empowerment and accountability' and expansion of civic space to facilitate the free exchange of innovative ideas for sustainable development, including women-led organizations.
- Addressing corruption, inter alia, through more effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) culture, can boost governance efficiency.
- Enhancing efficiency of public finance, including spending (especially in health and education, including technical and vocational education).



2

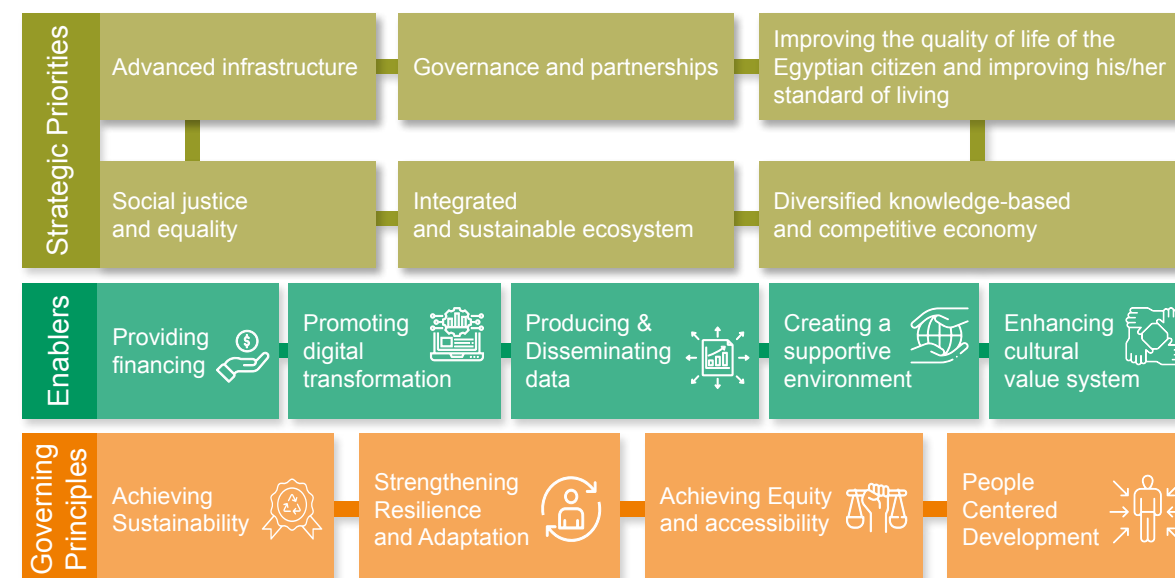
**UN DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEM SUPPORT
TO THE 2030
AGENDA**

Priorities set by the GoE (described in section 2.1) lay the foundations of the Cooperation Framework, which reaffirms the shared vision and partnership between the GoE and the UN System. The Cooperation Framework focuses on supporting the country's strong potential for inclusive socioeconomic development while overcoming challenges, fostering social inclusion and strengthening environmental resilience. It will also support preparing for and responding quickly and effectively to changing development circumstances, such as external economic or public health shocks. This includes especially building resilience and cushioning impacts on people in vulnerable situations. The strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework (provided in section 2.2) are linked to the intended overall impacts through a concrete theory of change (described in section 2.3). Section 2.4 further elaborates the outcome areas and the associated theory of change. The synergies between outcome areas are elaborated in section 2.5, while the overall approach for ensuring sustainability of the cooperation framework outcomes is discussed in section 2.6. Section 2.7 concludes by discussing the comparative advantages of the UN.

2.1. INTENDED DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Egypt has set itself ambitious development goals through national and sectoral level strategic policy frameworks aligned with the SDGs and its Egypt Vision 2030. Through the Cooperation Framework, the UN system will partner with the GoE and all stakeholders to progress towards these national goals. A review of the Vision 2030 is currently underway. The updated Vision 2030 aims to integrate the major economic, social, and structural reforms in Egypt since 2016, population data from the results of the 2017 Census³⁵, impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and consequences of the geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe.³⁶ The new strategic goals, guiding principles and enablers of the updated Vision 2030 are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Structure of the updated Vision 2030



Source: The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development 2022 (Updated Egypt Vision 2030)

Egypt Vision 2030 is implemented through five-year Government Action Programmes (GAPs), entitled 'Egypt Takes Off'. The five priorities of GAP 2023-2027, relevant to the Cooperation Framework, are provided in Figure 4. GAP 2023-2027 aims to continue developing and investing in human capital, while improving the standard of living of the Egyptian citizen. There is also a focus to enhance productivity and employment and improve the efficiency of government performance, while protecting natural resources towards security and sustainability. The primary intended development result of the Cooperation Framework is to partner with the GoE to support the realisation of Egypt Vision 2030.

Figure 4: Government Action Programme 2023-2027 to implement the Vision 2030



Source: Presentation of H.E Minister of International Cooperation at the Cooperation Framework Prioritization workshop³⁷

³⁵ As well as the annual population estimates that are made available by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Egypt)

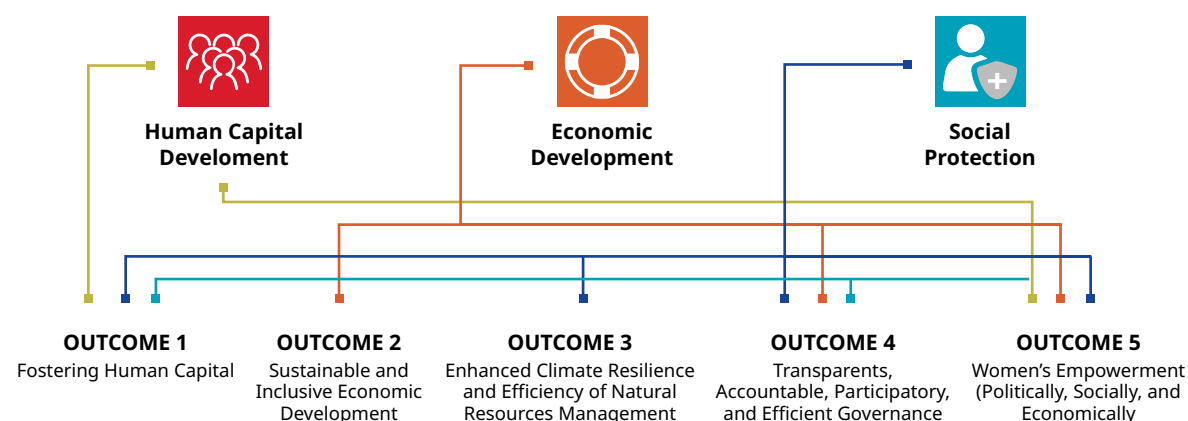
³⁶ Egypt VNR 2021

³⁷ <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/News/GetNewsDetails?na=7458>

At the same time, consistent with the updated Vision 2030 and GAP orientations, several GoE multisectoral flagship initiatives are already ongoing and will play a key role in acceleration of the SDGs considering their scale and scope of applications. The pre-eminent GoE flagship initiative of *Hayah Karima (Decent Life)*, which targets approximately 5,000 villages (representing around 50% of the population)³⁸, is expected to super-charge progress towards a broad array of SDGs in the villages (including SDG 10 by addressing some of the key domains of urban-rural inequality). The initiative with significant engagement of volunteers and volunteer involving organisations, offers targeted support to the poorest villages enhancing quality of life by revamping infrastructure (SDG 9), improving access to basic services (SDGs 1, 6, 7), promoting education (SDG 4) and health care services (SDG 3), offering decent employment (SDG 8), and empowering women (SDG 5).

Figure 5: Linkages between the Presidential Initiative Hayah Karima and the UNSDCF 2023-2027

THE PILLARS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE HAYAH KARIMA WITHIN THE GOE-UN PARTNERSHIP



THE OUTCOMES OF THE UNSDCF 2023-2027

Source: Ministry of International Cooperation

Fundamental to achieving the goals of Vision 2030 will also be the Government's National Structural Reform Programme (NSRP). Launched in April 2021, this programme represents the second wave of economic reforms and builds on the achievements of the first reform package initiated in 2016. The NSRP will focus on economic diversification (SDG 8), especially three critical sectors that can drive growth and job creation: Agriculture, Industry, and Information and Communications Technology. It will also emphasize strengthening enabling pillars important for sustainable economic development: business environment, labour market efficiency, technical education and vocational training, financial inclusion, governance and public sector efficiency, and human capital development.

The government's National Human Rights Strategy will also provide important support for Egypt's progress towards multiple SDGs, including especially enhanced equality (SDG 10) and an inclusive society without any discrimination (SDG 16). The Strategy has four focus areas: civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights; women's rights and the rights of children, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly; and human rights education and capacity building.

The National Project for Family Development, launched in February 2022, provides a holistic response (SDGs 3, 4, 5) to transform the demographic challenge to an opportunity. The universal health insurance scheme (SDG 3) and strengthening of the flagship social protection scheme of *Takaful and Karama* (SDG 1) will provide further support to persons in vulnerable situations. The newly launched National Climate Change Strategy 2050 (SDG 13), the ambitious environmentally sustainable public investment targets of 50% by 2024/25 (SDG 12)³⁹ and Egypt's hosting of the UN Climate Change Summit 2022 (COP27) are expected to bring sustainable economy and climate change high on the policy agenda. Further, there is expectation of more efforts towards enhanced localization of SDGs through Governorate-level SDG implementation and public investment plans, as outlined in the VNR 2021. The UN system, in full coordination with the GoE, will align its work and support these flagship efforts by formulating joint UN offers relying on its comparative advantages organized around Cooperation Framework strategic priorities and outcomes.



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38 Egypt VNR 2021

39 <https://mped.gov.eg/DynamicPage?id=95&lang=en>

2.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE UN SYSTEM

The national priorities and goals described in the previous section provide the basis for the strategic priorities of the UN system. The Cooperation Framework prioritization workshop included 115 participants who attended in-person and around 30 participants virtually, representing nearly 30 GoE entities as well as 23 resident and five non-resident UN entities. The workshop provided a strategic moment to translate national priorities to strategic priorities considering the UN's comparative advantage and contextual analysis of Egypt's progress towards the SDGs. Following the Cooperation Framework prioritization workshop, MoIC, as the co-chair of the Cooperation Framework Joint Steering Committee, conducted a multifaceted mapping exercise that produced a combined matrix of the national strategic priorities for cooperation with the UN during 2023-2027. The matrix includes the strategic priorities of 30 GoE entities and maps them against GAP pillars, in addition to the flagship national/presidential initiatives, the UN agencies' specific country programmes, alignment with the national stakeholders, as well as the SDGs. This was complemented with a high-level national consultative meeting which MoIC organised to further discuss the Cooperation Framework and its alignment to national priorities. In turn, these priorities guided the UN system in development of the strategic priorities and overall results framework of the Cooperation Framework. Moreover, MOIC together with the UN system organized a series of stakeholders' consultations on the Cooperation Framework. The consultations aimed at validating the key strategic priorities, outcome areas and provisional outputs of the Cooperation Framework; exploring ideas that can contribute to the developmental opportunities identified in the Cooperation Framework or new emerging opportunities that should be included; and seeking inputs on strategic partnerships and/or complementarities between the Cooperation Framework and other stakeholders' strategies and initiatives. The consultations engaged approximately 50 participants representing CSOs (local and international), research centres and academia, private sector, IFIs, and multilateral and bilateral development partners.⁴⁰

Considering the updated and revised national priorities of the GoE related to the achievement of Egypt Vision 2030, the various stakeholder consultations, the lessons-learned from the implementation of the previous cooperation framework (UN Partnership Development Framework 2018-2022), as well as the key recommendations identified through the CCA process (involving a broad range of stakeholders consultations) and the UN development system's role and focus of engagement in Egypt and complementarities with other Development Partners,

⁴⁰ During the discussions with the different stakeholders' groups, key sustainable development needs and opportunities that were highlighted by multiple participants which resonated with the Cooperation Framework strategic priorities, outcomes and provisional outputs.

the UN together with the GoE have identified four strategic priorities for its partnership in the period 2023-2027, with a view to accelerate the implementation of SDGs:



Strategic Priority 1: *Quality services for all, social cohesion and an enhanced youth and child focused human capital.*



Strategic Priority 2: *Inclusive, competitive, diversified, environmentally sustainable and knowledge economy.*



Strategic Priority 3: *Sustainable natural resource management for food security and climate resilience.*



Strategic Priority 4: *Transparency, good governance and rule of law.*

In light of the context of Egypt, the UN system and the GoE have agreed to continue using a twin-track approach for mainstreaming gender on the Cooperation Framework. A gender perspective will be integrated into the four strategic priorities with a view to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. At the same time, the Cooperation Framework will also include a dedicated outcome area that incorporates gender-targeted interventions to support gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

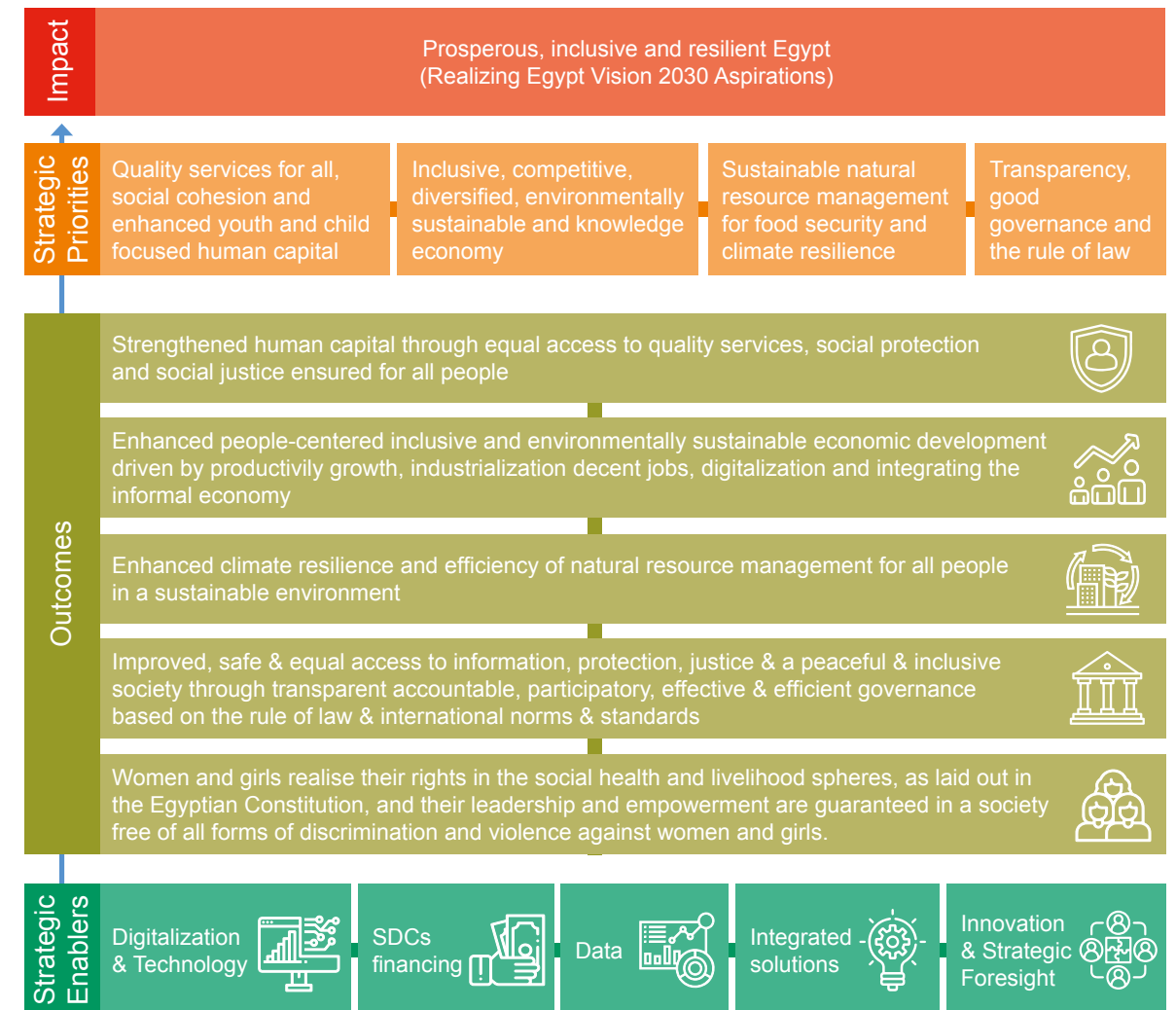
2.3 THEORY OF CHANGE

As depicted in Figure 3, the updated Egypt Vision 2030 seeks through its six strategic goals to raise Egyptians' living standards and improve their quality of life, achieve social justice and equality, attain a competitive and diversified knowledge economy within a sustainable environment system, enabled through well-developed infrastructure and enhanced governance and partnerships. The updated Vision 2030 puts human development at the core of its priorities,⁴¹ ensuring equity and accessibility for all aligned with the 2030 Agenda commitment to leave no one behind. The theory of change for the Cooperation Framework (as per Figure 6) envisions significant progress by 2027 towards achievement of Vision 2030 aligned with the SDGs (impact-level change). The first three strategic priorities, representing the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, are inherently interlinked and further complemented with a fourth enabling strategic priority on governance and rule of law. Considering the important role of women and girls' empowerment as a key SDGs accelerator for Egypt, the national priorities of gender equality and women and girls' empowerment will be mainstreamed across the UN's work areas and will also receive substantive stand-alone focus. The Cooperation Framework governance, under the overall leadership of the Minister of International Cooperation and UNRC as co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee, will seek to strongly reinforce linkages between strategic priorities, building bridges and seeking portfolio approaches at the level of outcomes, outputs and implementation activities.



41 Egypt VNR 2021

Figure 6: Theory of Change



The Cooperation Framework has people and planet at its core. It outlines a partnership with GoE, coordinated by MoIC, and all stakeholders to create a prosperous, inclusive and resilient Egypt, where all people live free of poverty and progressively achieve their rights to an adequate standard of living and well-being. This partnership will be materialized through the collective support of the UN development system to the four strategic priority areas. The UN system will work towards promoting social cohesion, investing in youth and child focused human capital development and equitable universal access to services. The emphasis on human capital and access to services for people will enable Egypt to harness its demographic dividend and

improve the quality of life of people. Fostering a diversified, competitive, export-oriented, inclusive, environmentally sustainable and knowledge-based economy will result in a robust and inclusive economic growth as a priority. This will in turn ensure that the human capital in Egypt will find opportunities to unleash its full potential. By improving environmental governance and management of natural resources and building resilience to climate change, Egypt will be able to minimize the negative impacts of the economic development on its environment and natural resources, promote environmental sustainability, and enhance efforts towards food security self-sufficiency. Promoting good governance, transparency and rule of law will ensure a strong basis to promote inclusive growth. Advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, while addressing any forms of exclusion and promoting equal opportunities leading them to fulfil their human development potential, will help unleash the potential of women and girls to contribute to Egypt's developmental aspirations.

To contribute to the Cooperation Framework strategic priorities (impact-level change), five outcomes are identified linked to these priorities and in line with the overall theory of change towards attainment of the Vision 2030 (please refer to figure 6):

Outcome 1: By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people.

Outcome 2: By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development driven by productivity growth, industrialization, decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy.

Outcome 3: By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment.

Outcome 4: By 2027, people will have improved and equal access to information, protection and justice through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standards, in a peaceful and inclusive society.

Outcome 5: By 2027, women and girls realise their rights in the social, health and livelihood spheres, as laid out in the Egyptian Constitution, and their leadership and empowerment are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

The Cooperation Framework will rely on five specific Strategic Enablers to amplify the impact of UN's work in partnership with the GoE and realise the intended results.



Digitalization & technology: The Cooperation Framework priorities will be greatly enabled by the opportunities offered by digitalization and technological advancement (including frontier technologies). The focus will be to harness these opportunities in an inclusive manner to ensure that digital and frontier-technology divides are minimised, and strive to Leave No One Offline⁴².



SDGs financing: The Cooperation Framework strategic priorities can be supported by augmenting financing and resource management and mobilization, including from innovative sources, towards the SDGs. The Cooperation Framework activities will try to facilitate this by focusing on greater transparency of financing flows towards SDGs, identifying new sources of financing, improving efficiency of current spending patterns, and capacitating the GoE institutions.



Data: Provision of data at the disaggregated level and enabling non-traditional sources of data, as agreed upon by the UN and GoE, is a powerful enabler for SDGs as it forms the basis for evidenced-based policy making. The UN will in turn mobilize its resources and capacities to enhance data availability⁴³ and quality and monitoring of the SDGs by working with the GoE.



Integrated solutions: Given the inter-linked nature of the SDGs, integrated solutions should be the de-facto approach of the UN in devising its approaches. One of the key objectives of the Cooperation Framework governance mechanisms (explained in chapter 3) will be to identify such opportunities for synergising UN programmes and to better support national priorities and needs.

⁴² Capitalizing on government efforts on making technologies and quality internet accessible to everyone, the UN work in terms of accessibility to digitization is directly related to digital skills enhancement and digital inclusion.

⁴³ CAPMAS report on SDGs indicators monitoring https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page_id=/pdf/SDG.pdf



Innovation, including strategic foresight: To deliver much-needed acceleration of the SDGs there is a need to move beyond business-as-usual and embrace innovation across the operational space of the UN. During the course of the design of the Cooperation Framework, the UN-system partnered with the GoE, which has been coordinated by MoIC through the entire process, to organize strategic foresight exercises on three cross-cutting⁴⁴ areas to kick-start forward-looking joint-programmes. Going forward, these may be complemented by further horizon-scanning exercises during the implementation of the UNSDCF, as needed.

The whole theory of change is underpinned by the global principles of development, human rights, gender equality, sustainability, accountability, resilience, and leaving no one behind that are central to the Cooperation Framework. These are considered throughout the implementation of the Cooperation Framework in close partnership with the GoE. Additionally, the strategic priority areas and their associated outcomes are interlinked, where achievement in one area will contribute to achievements in others or depend on it. These interlinkages are further elaborated in section 2.5.

For these changes to happen, a number of key assumptions should continue to hold true. This includes continuous GoE commitments to integrated human capital development, leaving no one behind, reduction of inequalities, transparency, enhanced digital transformation, good governance and rule of law. Expanded targeted social protection is also prioritized by the GoE as a key tool to support people against poverty. Furthermore, a business-friendly and conducive environment is maintained allowing for private sector development. Considering the added stress of population growth on social infrastructure and environment, management of population growth at moderate rates will be a key underpinning assumption. Additionally, there is national interest in integrated rural development, and the shift to sustainable economic models is competitive and supported by sound incentives. It is also very important to have enough external and internal engagement in climate change finance and that the National Strategy for Climate Change, National Adaptation Plan, National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and other guiding strategies and commitments to international agreements are in place to guide development partners' engagement. Another key assumption is the continued recognition of women and girls' empowerment at all levels as a key driver of Egypt's social and economic development. The framework assumes that the national regulatory and legislative frameworks will continue to evolve to ensure elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls. At the same time, these efforts will be reinforced with national political and

institutional stability, a stable global economic outlook, and continued commitments to an open economy and global trade. This is in addition to continued regional and global efforts for water security taking place as well as agreement between the GoE and neighbouring countries to participate in and contribute towards regional cooperation and trade (such as AFCFTA). Finally, the GoE is willing to continue working with UN agencies to better enhance humanitarian support.



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⁴⁴ The three cross-cutting areas agreed upon for initial foresight analysis are: future of digitalization, future of villages, and the triple planetary crisis (climate, nature, and pollution).

2.4 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Based on the overarching Cooperation Framework, theory of change and strategic priorities, this section describes the five outcomes for GoE and UN system cooperation, outlining the theory of change of each outcome as well as partnerships expected to happen for its implementation. The complete results matrix, including indicators, baselines, targets, data sources, major assumptions, and partners, and the alignment between the Cooperation Framework, the GAP 2023-2027 and the SDGs is outlined in Annex A and figure 7.

Figure 7: Linkages between Government Action Programme 2023-2027 and UNSDCF 2023-2027 Outcomes



Source: Ministry of International Cooperation⁴⁵

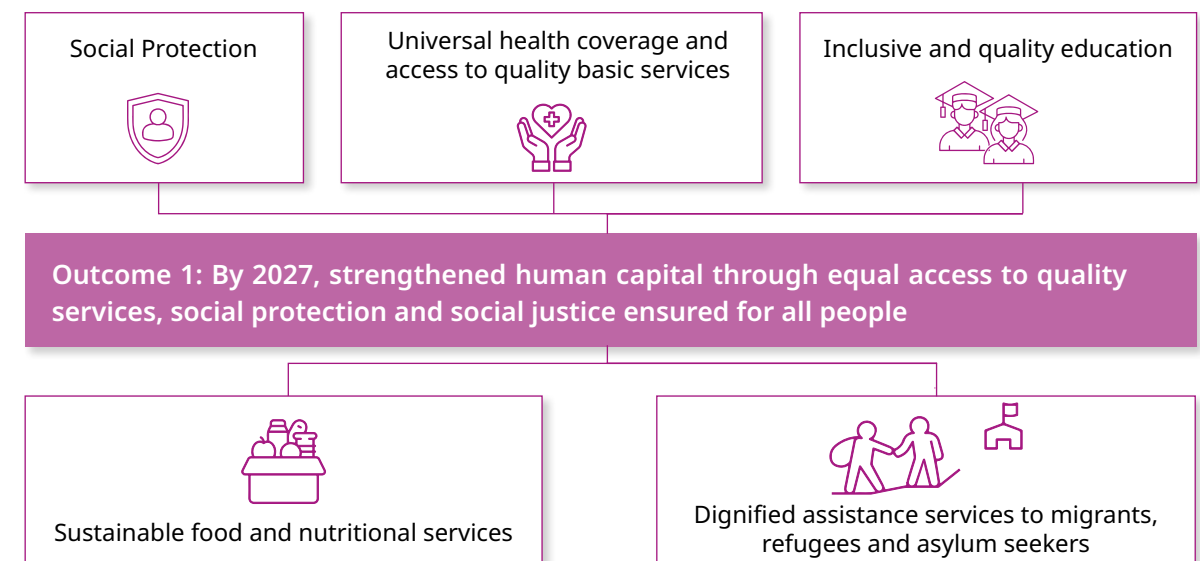
45 <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/News/Index?na=3139>

Outcome 1

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

This outcome is designed considering the GoE priorities to 'Develop and invest in human capital' (with a focus to enhance the educational system, ensure universal health coverage provision of comprehensive health care system, improve access to volunteering and civic engagement opportunities, strengthen physical activity for youth), and 'Improving the standard of living of the Egyptian citizens' (with an aim to improve housing services, enhance public utilities and social protection for all including older persons and persons with disabilities) as mentioned in the GAP 2023-2027.

Other national sectoral strategies/policies, such as the National Strategy for Human Rights (2021-2026) the National Population Strategy 2015-2030, National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family (2022-2024), National Housing Strategy 2020, National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2021-2025, Social insurance and pension law (2019), new health insurance law (2018), National Vision of Education 2.0, National Strategy for Youth, and the National School Feeding Programme and relevant regional frameworks - as mentioned in Annex A, provide the foundation for this outcome. To achieve this outcome, the Cooperation Framework will focus on the following areas of work.



More people, including persons in vulnerable situations, have improved and equitable access to sustainable sufficient, quality, and adequate food and multi-sectoral nutritional services and are equipped with knowledge, skills and social support to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition.⁴⁶ The UN will partner with the GoE in designing and implementing multi-sectoral age-appropriate nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes⁴⁷ that respects human rights. Ensuring equal access to safe, nutritious, and adequate food among people in vulnerable situations that are at risk of being left behind mutually agreed between GoE and the UN will be a priority. It will also take into account those with compounded vulnerabilities. The participation of people at risk of being left behind will be fostered to ensure their inclusion in planning and decision-making processes.

More people, including people in vulnerable situations are equipped to improve their health and well-being through enhanced social determinants of health, as well as benefit from a more equitable, affordable, accessible, comprehensive, integrated, evidence-based and digitally enabled quality healthcare system and basic services. The UN will cooperate with the GoE to ensure progressive realisation of universal health coverage in enhancing access to quality essential health-care services, including primary health care, reproductive and maternal health, early childhood development, nutrition, school health and mental health-care services, as well as services addressing communicable diseases (CDs) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), covering promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative health services to all people leaving no one behind. Empowering and retaining the health workforce, with tailored capacity development and quality equipment and supplies will be a priority, as well as the scaling-up of quality nurseries and parenting programmes to empower caregivers. Social determinants of health and risk factors to diseases will be addressed by increasing community awareness engagement and volunteering while advocating for legislations that protect the health of citizens and correspond with emerging health challenges, including population growth and climate shocks. The community, jointly agreed by GoE and the UN, will be engaged to contribute to all aspects of health planning, provision and governance. In addition, facilitating gender-sensitive strategies will be carried out to address negative social norms hindering gender equality affecting health, including addressing social stigma and discrimination in healthcare settings, covering family planning, child, adolescent and maternal health, CDs, NCDs and mental health problems, people living with HIV, etc. The UN will also contribute, in close consultation with the GoE, to the strengthening of the sexual and reproductive health-care services system to enhance integration of family planning services and supply in maternal and new-born health facilities. Moreover, the UN will work with

⁴⁶ The triple burden of malnutrition encompasses undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and obesity.

⁴⁷ Sufficient, sustainable and high-quality food will be achieved through a clear strategy and framework that distinguish three phases (access to food / food safety / food sustainability with high quality) and by designing and implementing integrated and multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive nutrition programmes.

the government and all stakeholders to ensure the well-being and standard of living of the population is advanced through supported innovative and effective systems and tools to enhance equitable, affordable, data driven and digitally enabled services for all. This includes ensuring adequate access to quality basic services such as adequate housing, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene facilities, energy, mobility, waste collection, the internet and inclusive environmentally sustainable public spaces.



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In addition, the UN will partner with the GoE and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of people centred, integrated development programmes that respect human rights for persons with disabilities as well as the older persons to remove barriers and improve access to healthcare services. Also, the UN will advocate and partner with the GoE in implementing gender-sensitive HIV prevention, treatment and care policies/strategies. Moreover, the UN will collaborate with the GoE in implementing the national viral hepatitis elimination initiative. Finally, the UN will support the implementation of the Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) strategy as an emerging health challenge, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Population.

More children and youth, including persons in vulnerable situations and adults where applicable, have access to at least 12 years of inclusive and quality education and learning⁴⁸ in an enabling environment benefiting from an effective and efficient implementation of the education reform and the digital transformation that harnesses demographic opportunities and is safe, equitable, gender-sensitive, resilient and responds to emerging social and economic challenges. The UN will cooperate with the GoE in ensuring that education in all its forms and at all levels is equitable and available; physically and economically accessible and free of violence; and acceptable, relevant and adaptable to the needs of students, and those in vulnerable situations. The UN will work closely with the GoE in enhancing the technical and vocational education to meet the labour market needs. The UN will also support the GoE in providing quality education and learning environment: infrastructure, awareness, and capacity as well as age appropriate and cultural sensitive curricula (including the development of environment-related issues and climate change into educational curricula). Moreover, and in order to strengthen access to quality education for all, the UN will partner with the GoE in devising and implementing inclusive policies to ensure equitable access to education particularly for students in vulnerable situations ; and the promotion of life-long learning and support the adoption of behaviours favouring quality learning among children, youth, parents, and communities in addition to special interventions for persons with disabilities and older persons. Finally, the partnership will support the digitization process of education for all, while planning for emergence of, health pandemics, and/or climate challenges.

More people, including those who are in vulnerable situations, formal, informal and irregular workers adequately benefit throughout their lifecycle from national social protection development interventions and volunteering programmes, which are equitable, accessible, efficient, people centred, child-sensitive, data driven, digitally enabled, secure, resilient, respecting human rights and gender-sensitive. To achieve such

⁴⁸ It is the pursuit to achieve SDG 4 by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

results, the UN will work with the relevant governmental and non-governmental partners including civil society organisations to expand the coverage, improve the adequacy and promote synergies between social protection and child protection services. The UN will also partner with the GoE in addressing social protection needs for older persons and expanding opportunities to volunteering and civic engagement. The UN will also partner with the GoE in analysing the evolving context and in identifying the needed resources for better planning and coordination across multiple stakeholders to extend social protection interventions, boost social participation, enhance economic opportunities⁴⁹ and support the ability to live with dignity. In addition, the UN will support the efforts of the GoE to ensure universal access to social protection, providing for a minimum essential level of benefits to all individuals and families, including informal workers and persons with disabilities. Moreover, the UN will work closely with the GoE to enhance the social protection systems and national volunteering initiatives to become more resilient for future shocks taking into consideration climate change induced- challenges. In addition, the UN will work closely with the GoE to ensure that adequate care services for orphans are in place and accessible, to address the issue of divorce with a clear framework that will focus on reintegration of children and youth into foster family.

All migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons (especially women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities) can benefit from improved access to quality, humane, and dignified assistance services that address their vulnerabilities and provide them with systematic protection from risk factors, including data security, and an institutionalized ability for better protection services. To do so, the UN will work together with GoE to further advocate for a better provision of protection assistance services that directly address their immediate needs: food, non-food items, shelter, emergency medical assistance, socio-economic support, and legal assistance with the support of international partners.⁵⁰ The UN, in cooperation with the GoE, will also improve beneficiary referral between different national stakeholders involved in the provision of protection services, while fostering community cohesion between host Egyptian community and non -Egyptian residents, and enhancing the resilience of migrants, refugees and their host communities. The UN will work with national institutions to strengthen the inclusion of refugees, asylum- seekers and migrants in the national protection system and strengthen livelihood opportunities and resilience.

Partnerships: The realisation of the desired outcome will entail broad financial, technical, and policy-oriented partnerships with the GoE, coordinated by MoIC as well as with civil society

⁴⁹ See Section 2.5 for discussion of synergies across development dimensions and outcome areas of the UNSDCF.

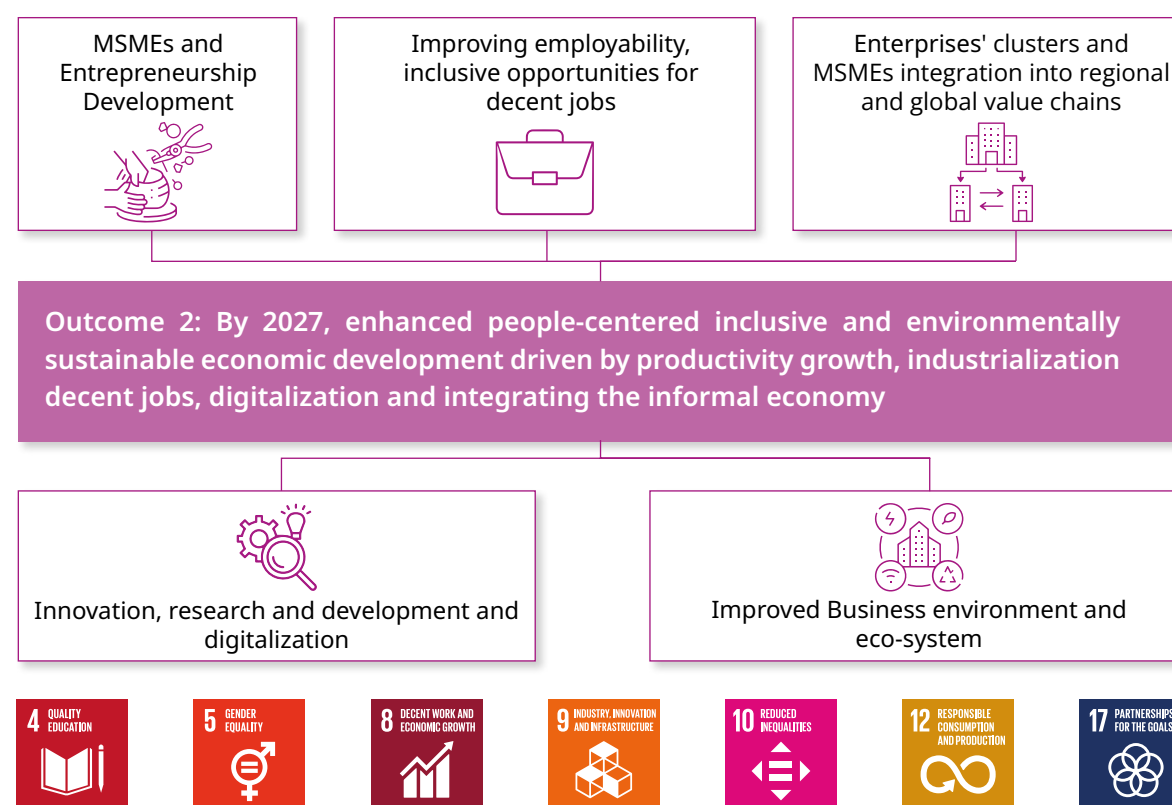
⁵⁰ Building on progress made by the GoE in being a champion country for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, in implementing the Global Compact on Refugees and the launch of the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt.

actors, private sector and international development partners. The UN will capitalize on its strong positioning and long-standing partnership with the GoE to improve equitable access to sustainable, adequate and quality services for all. In close coordination with MoIC as the co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee, this will include the Ministries of Health and Population, Social Solidarity, Education and Technical Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Youth and Sports, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Planning and Economic Development, Local Development, Foreign Affairs, Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Finance, Manpower, Water Resources and Irrigation, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs, as well as with the, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the Information and Decision Support Centre, the National Nutrition Institute, National Councils for Population, for Childhood and Motherhood, and for Women, for Human Rights, the National Training Academy, the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt, as well as volunteer involving organisations. The UN will also partner with the Ministry of Endowment, Al-Azhar, and the Coptic Church. Moreover, the expertise of academia and think-tanks will be leveraged to generate evidence and data to inform policymakers and programming. Media partnership will also be crucial for advocacy and awareness raising efforts, while engagement with the private sector will facilitate greater involvement in social service delivery, financing, and support, including through their corporate social responsibility programmes. Partnerships with the IFIs and other international development partners will be leveraged to foster coordination of efforts, joint advocacy, and funding for greater impact. A full list of partners, including UN system agencies, is provided in Annex A (Results Framework).

Outcome 2

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

This outcome is designed considering the GoE priority of 'Enhancing productivity and employment' (with a focus to support SMEs and entrepreneurship, provide decent job opportunities, regulatory reforms in compliance with international labour standards, increase productivity and efficiency of the workforce) as targeted in the GAP 2023-2027. Other national sectoral strategies/policies, such as the Industry and Trade Enhancement Strategy (2016-2022), Governing the Pursuit of Civil Work Law (149/2019), National Strategy for Youth, and MSMEs and Entrepreneurship National Strategic Direction (2020-2025) as referenced in Annex A, provide the foundation for this outcome. To achieve this outcome, the Cooperation framework will focus on the following areas of work.



MSMEs and entrepreneurship are effectively promoted to become sustainable, responsible, productive, inclusive and competitive aimed at a diversified formal economy and enhanced decent job creation. To do so, the UN will liaise with the GoE to focus on promoting business creation and development, in particular MSMEs, including those led by women. At the same time, the UN will in direct cooperation with the GoE contribute to cluster-based MSMEs development and job creation potential focusing on villages and communities targeted by GoE initiatives such as the Hayah Karima Presidential Initiative. Enabling digital transformation of MSMEs, including enhanced access to digital resources, to make them more productive will be a priority.

More, better and inclusive opportunities for decent jobs are accessed by all, including women and people in vulnerable situations in all segments of the economy through initiatives and policies addressing current and future labour market needs and improving employability of people including by raising their capabilities and skills through vocational and technical training (particularly digital skills). To ensure that the ongoing structural transformations, including industry 4.0, become an engine for decent job creation, the UN together with the Government will use an integrated approach to improve the competitiveness of enterprises, their contribution to sustainable development and incentives for wealth formation. At the same time, advocating and promoting a new generation of inclusive employment policy frameworks that are gender-sensitive and promote quality job creation through economic diversification and transitioning to an environmentally sustainable economy will be a priority. Strong attention will be given to skills development for present and future labour market needs including decent jobs in new environmentally sustainable sectors, as well as to ensure that policies harness the benefits and reduce the risks associated with the on-going transformation in the world of work. Efforts will be made for the promotion of inclusive social dialogue (workers' and employers' representatives). Policies and programmes facilitating the transition to formality, as well as the creation of employment and income opportunities in the rural economy will be promoted. Moreover, the UN will assist the government in integrating employment promotion into national policies as a central objective. Therefore, public investment, taxation, credit, sectoral and trade skills development policies will be appraised and supported from an employment perspective and reforms introduced to increase their potential impact on job-rich growth. The UN will support the GoE to encourage conducive policy environments and opportunities for people to access national volunteering programmes, which will help in the transition of youth from education to employment, provide access to training and job-related skills, and strengthen their abilities, experience, confidence and connections. The UN will also partner with the GoE, private sector and workers' representatives, in accordance with national laws and regulations, in raising awareness of obstacles facing employment of people in vulnerable situations such as women, youth, persons

with disabilities, older persons, migrants, refugees/asylum seekers and those people at risk of irregular migration. Finally, the UN will cooperate with the GoE and private sector partners to increase the provision of transferable skills and skills for employability through formal and non-formal education platforms, youth volunteer programmes, and transition to decent work, in particular for people in vulnerable situations- including through youth centres.



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Enterprises' clusters and MSMEs integration into regional and global value chains are strengthened, resulting in improved international competitiveness and better access to diversified global markets (for goods and services). The UN will facilitate and promote Egyptian MSMEs tapping into new opportunities through greater integration into regional and global value chains. To do so, the UN will be working with the Government and other stakeholders to help MSMEs and entrepreneurs to provide a differentiated value-added offering based on international market demand and identified export markets. A structured approach will be used to enhance MSMEs international competitiveness and build linkages to buyers and investors in value chains, focused on selected priority sectors. At enterprise level, the UN with the Government and other stakeholders will use sector knowledge and expertise to help MSMEs improve products, and operations, adopt and align with more sustainable processes. The objective is to help MSMEs and entrepreneurs adjust to fast evolving production and consumption trends (such as sustainable consumption and production models and approaches), increase local value added, and strengthen their connection to new as well as existing markets, including through online marketplaces. Finally, to open additional trade and investment opportunities for MSMEs, the Cooperation Framework's approach will emphasize regional integration and South-South trade relationships, which are the fastest growing component of international trade specifically through new regional agreements such as the AFCFTA⁵¹.

Innovation, research and development and digitalization are effectively promoted, deployed and supported by enhanced access to services, including gender-sensitive services, and inclusive programmes and mechanisms. The UN and the Government will focus on providing support to institutions to be able to deliver gender-sensitive and inclusive programmes on innovation, R&D and digitalization, especially to promote transition to an environmentally sustainable economy. This includes ensuring that enhanced digitalization does not introduce or exacerbate divides in access, including the gender divide. At the same time, the UN and the Government will promote and strengthen the digitization of value chains (including enhanced e-commerce) to increase MSMEs competitiveness in national and global markets and their ability to produce new technologies. In this context, the UN will work with the GoE and private sector to achieve structural transformation towards digital and knowledge economy through the promotion and deployment of innovation, R&D and digitalization, facilitating knowledge and technology transfer and compliance with international standards, supported by enhanced access to quality services, including gender-sensitive services.

⁵¹ AFCFTA is a free trade area founded in 2018, with trade commencing as of 1 January 2021. The general objectives of the agreement are to create a single market, deepening the economic integration of the continent; establish a liberalised market through multiple rounds of negotiations; aid the movement of capital and people, facilitating investment; move towards the establishment of a future continental customs union. AfCTA also has a gender component that aims to support women-owned businesses.

Business environment and eco-system are improved to stimulate sustainable and inclusive industrialization, investments, and job creation. The UN will partner with the GoE to enhance the business environment through provision of technical expertise to strengthen institutional capacities and inform business regulations and policies. The UN and the Government will focus on promoting more gender-sensitive, demand-oriented services that adequately support present and new business projects and opportunities and foster more SMEs to grow and link them with more and better trade opportunities – domestic or foreign. With regard to institutions, the focus will be on enhancing the capacity of government institutions to offer higher quality services to boost the performance of businesses, with a focus on SMEs; and increase outreach and availability of business support services (financial and non-financial) to isolated and rural regions and reduce regional and geographical disparities in accessing such services, including through corporate volunteering programmes. Finally, for promoting a more responsive and demand-driven business environment, the UN will also offer consultations, legal and institutional expertise, and other support to Egypt for enhancing its business regulations and policies. Part of the efforts will also include promoting knowledge exchange between Egypt and other countries, with emphasis on South-South Cooperation.

Partnerships: The realisation of the desired outcome will entail broad financial, technical, and policy-oriented partnerships with the GoE as well as close engagement with private sectors, civil society actors and international development partners. In particular, the role of several ministries will be pivotal. In close coordination with MoIC as the co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee, this will include the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Foreign Affairs, Education and Technical Education, Communication and Information Technology, Finance, Trade and Industry, Social Solidarity, Manpower, Youth and Sports, State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs, and Tourism and Antiquities as well as the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, and the National Councils for Human Rights, Women, and the National Training Academy. Private sector (both international and local) will be engaged to leverage innovative and sustainable solutions for inclusive, competitive, diversified, environmentally sustainable and knowledge-based economic development, inter alia, through fostering MSMEs and entrepreneurship, skills development and employability, integration into regional and global value chains, and digital transformation. Partnership with IFIs, and bilateral development partners, will also be leveraged to drive the expansion of environmentally sustainable growth strategies, support joint advocacy on key issues, and unlock new financing opportunities. Civil society, volunteers involving organisations, including employers' association, trade unions and workers' associations, chambers of commerce, academic and research institutes and think-tanks, and people at risk of being left behind, as jointly agreed by the GoE and the UN, will also be engaged to inform and contribute to interventions as well as to promote social accountability. A full list of partners, including UN system agencies, is provided in Annex A (Results Framework).



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Outcome 3

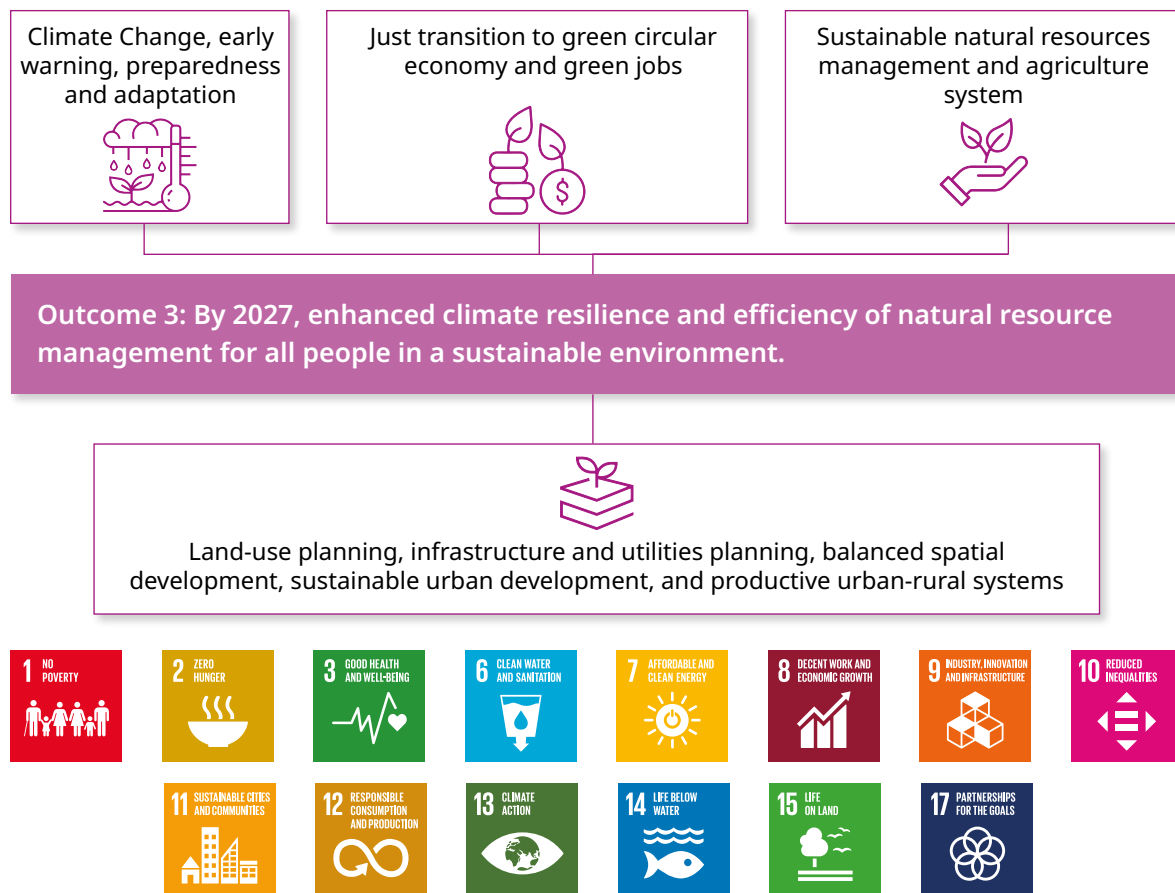
By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment.

This outcome is based on the GoE's priority of 'Protecting natural resources towards security and sustainability' (with a focus on Water Security, Food Security, Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability) as mentioned in the GAP 2023-2027, the 2050 National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS)⁵², and the consequent Egypt's Country Platform for the Nexus of Water, Food & Energy Program (NWFE – نُؤفي)⁵³, launched by the Ministry of International Cooperation.

Other national sectoral strategies/policies, such as the Egypt 2030 Updated Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy, 2035 Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy, National Strategic Vision for Urban Development 2052, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Human Rights Strategy, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plan, National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, National Water Resources Plan (2017-2037), Waste Management Law (202 of 2020), National Strategy for Youth, and National Food Safety Authority Law (1 of 2017) as mentioned in Annex A, provides foundation for this outcome. To achieve this outcome, the Cooperation Framework will focus on the following areas of work.

⁵² The 2050 National Climate Change Strategy launched by the Ministry of Environment aims at consolidating the main dimensions of climate action: adaptation, mitigation, and resilience and loss and damage, with an overarching just transition approach

⁵³ The Ministry of International Cooperation launched Egypt's Country Platform for the Nexus of Water, Food & Energy Program (NWFE – نُؤفي), with the aim of mobilizing climate finance for a comprehensive list of projects that were identified as the 'implementation arm' of the NCCS. (NWFE – نُؤفي) was officially launched to the public during the MOIC-Development Partners Group (DPG) Multi-Stakeholder Platform on July 5th 2022, which was organized within the series of high-level strategic dialogues between the MoIC and the DPG. The United Nations has been actively engaged in formulating and endorsing the Joint Statement that was released by the GoE and the NWFE – نُؤفي development partners and stakeholders on July 7th during the second edition of the Egypt-International Cooperation Forum 2022 (Egypt-ICF), where the UN Deputy Secretary-General mentioned that "localizing climate solutions at the grassroots level is vital, hailing the efforts taken by Egypt through the Egypt Country Platform for NWFE, which provides opportunities for mobilizing finance and private investments to support Egypt's green transition". <https://mmd-moic.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/files/NWFE-Joint%20Statement%20-%20Eng%20Vr.pdf>



Capacities and systems are strengthened for the preparedness, early warning, detection and response and adaptation of public services, communities, economic and financial actors to reduce impacts of climate and disasters risks and shocks. The UN will work with GoE on awareness, policy innovation and resource mobilization for adequate spending on areas related to climate change adaptation, disaster insurance schemes, disaster risk reduction as well as early warning systems. This may include areas of climate change impacts on water, agriculture, coastal zones, health, food security, tourism, cultural/natural heritage sites and cultural institutions (museums/libraries/archives) human settlements, and cities, infrastructure, impact of climate change on migration, circular migration schemes⁵⁴ as solutions to adapt to climate change, reduce environmental degradation, and strengthen small holders' farmers resilience, both women and men. The UN will also advocate for engagement and capacity strengthening of volunteer especially community volunteers for building resilience to climate change risks and shocks. The Cooperation Framework UN will also partner on transparent, participatory and accessible policies and legal frameworks, data, and information systems and innovation sandboxes, aiming at better, inclusive climate change adaptation measures that respect human rights, in accordance with national priorities.

Just⁵⁵ transition to an environmentally sustainable inclusive economy and job creation is accelerated with focus on resource efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, biodiversity and waste management, while supporting market transformations, with appropriate financial mechanisms and digital transformation, and improved regulatory and institutional frameworks. For generation of jobs in environmentally sustainable sectors, that are accessible and inclusive by both women and men, and transitioning to sustainable consumption and production models and approaches, the UN will support the GoE efforts to leverage business opportunities related to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy, waste management, chemicals and hazardous waste management (including ozone depleting substances), clean technologies, recycling, and reuse practices, improving of water quality and efficiency of sanitation services while aiming for the reduction of overall pollution of land, air and water. Another potential area of jobs creation in environmentally sustainable sectors is through the mainstreaming of eco-tourism, enhancement of sustainable cities, partnering with civil society actors and volunteer, and in compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, and in accordance with national priorities.

⁵⁴ Create partnerships with countries of destination, with proven experience in catering for climate change, to provide Egyptians with the necessary skills, tools and/or best practices as means for adaptation.
⁵⁵ A just transition is inclusive of all segments of society and the economy, one where the economic gains are shared in a socially inclusive manner, thus ensuring that no one is left behind, and one that creates decent jobs. References: OECD and Chatham House.

Management of land, water, fertilizers and pesticides and other agricultural inputs (including livestock and fisheries related inputs), wastewater, agricultural and food waste is improved and made more innovative, and technology driven for efficient, more sustainable, healthy, income-generating agriculture production through good inclusive agricultural practices. To this end, the UN support to the GoE will focus on areas related to agriculture productivity contributing towards Egypt's food self-sufficiency, water use efficiency, water quality, treated wastewater reuse, safe water desalination, improved irrigation, mainstreaming of water users' associations, and other areas of water resources management. Further, enhanced agriculture practices for both female and male farmers and policies will be addressed through improved agriculture land management and planning, combating desertification and land degradation, post-harvest initiatives, agricultural biodiversity, irrigation improvement, establishment and strengthening of water users' associations, improving food quality and safety, integrated rural development, digital transformation of the agriculture sector, as well as the promotion of inclusive innovation in agriculture.

Systems, policies, tools and capacities of national and local governments and stakeholders are strengthened for sustainable, balanced, inclusive and climate resilient urban development, including efficient land-use planning, infrastructure and utilities planning, balanced spatial development, sustainable growth and regeneration of productive urban-rural systems. The UN will therefore work with the GoE on the promotion of urban and territorial planning, urban design, urban management tools and approaches, including tools for effective settlements growth and regeneration, land management tools and improved urban expansion. Further, the UN in collaboration with GoE will work for resilient, smart, prosperous and well-serviced cities, sustainable systems of cities and population distribution, urban-rural and urban-urban linkages and improved local value chains, employment, and productivity.

Partnerships: The realisation of the desired outcome will entail broad financial, technical, and policy-oriented partnerships with the GoE as well as with the private sector, civil society actors and international development partners. In close coordination with MoIC as the co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee, the Ministry of Environment will be the key GoE partner for this outcome given their pivotal role in the attainment of climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management. Other relevant GoE partners include, but not limited to, the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Water Resources and Irrigation, Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Local Development, Communication and Information Technology, Trade and Industry, Manpower, Education and Technical Education, and Higher Education and Scientific Research, Health and Population, Social Solidarity, Tourism and Antiquities, Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs, and Youth and Sports in addition to the General Organization for Physical Planning, New Urban Communities Authority, the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise Development Agency, the National Council for Human Rights, and the National Training Academy. At the community level, collaboration with local communities, farmers and agri-business will be strengthened to promote and expand sustainable practices ensuring rise in productivity and increasing resilience to climate change. The UN will work with the GoE to also engage the private sector, including through the Federation of Egyptian Industries, for the promotion of innovative approaches and mobilization of investments, while partnerships will be forged with academia and think-tanks to inform needs-assessments and the facilitation of decision-making processes, and media will be engaged for awareness raising campaigns and mobilizing citizens and businesses for climate action. The UN will also seek to engage in collaborative partnerships including those with civil society actors including volunteers to enhance coherence in the development and implementation of activities that mobilize and scale-up climate actions. Cognizant of the role of various international climate coalitions, initiatives, and organizations, the UN with the GoE will continue to build on existing partnerships that enhance knowledge, expertise, financing, access and outreach for a climate resilient Egypt. Further, the UN will continue its efforts to ensure Egypt has access to various global financing facilities to address

climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster resilience. A full list of partners, including UN system agencies, is provided in Annex A (Results Framework).





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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.

This outcome is designed considering the GoE priority of ‘Transparency, governance and inclusive partnerships’ (with a focus to improve government performance, financing for development and international good governance practices), as mentioned in the GAP 2023-2027. Other national sectoral strategies/policies, such as the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, the National Structural Reform Programme, National Human Rights Strategy (2021-2026), National Strategy for Science and Technology for Sustainable Development 2030; National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2016-2021), National Strategy on Combating Illegal Migration (2016-2026), National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2018-2022), and National Strategy for Youth, as mentioned in Annex A, provide the foundation for this outcome. To achieve this outcome, the Cooperation Framework will focus on the following areas of work.



Institutions, including local institutions, are strengthened through better inter-ministerial coordination, improved monitoring and evaluation systems, digital transformation, enhanced statistical capacities allowing for evidence-based policy-making and implementation, and through the implementation of SDG driven financing mechanisms. The UN will therefore partner with the GoE to improve the performance of government institutions and entities, including at the governorate and local levels. To this end, the Cooperation Framework will focus on expanding the use of and access to technology for development; strengthening and clarifying governance structures and regulatory frameworks; and strengthening sustainable long-term statistical capacities, SDG data monitoring platforms, and M&E systems. The UN will support the GoE in enhancing its national statistical system responding to the needs of a data driven world through a rational design for the national data infrastructure. Further, the UN will also partner with the GoE to enhance coordination mechanisms for participation of local governments to enhance a bottom-up perspective; develop comprehensive policy guidance to improve evidence-based policy-making and coordination within and across the government in relation to the localization of SDGs efforts; build local capacity to collect quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data using a people centred development approach that respects human rights; support the diversification of local administration revenue schemes; and support gender-sensitive policies to build capacities of and empower youth and women to participate in local councils.

Capacities and digital readiness of justice and law enforcement agencies are strengthened to provide equal access to justice, effective judicial services and protection for all leaving no one behind, in line with international human rights law. To this end, the focus will be on three areas: enhancing the judicial system; human rights; and migration-related interventions. The UN will cooperate with the GoE in their efforts to enhance legislation by supporting the digitalization of Egypt's judiciary, building capacities of justice professionals, law enforcement officers, including of female judges and prosecutors; and further strengthening justice services, speedy justice delivery, and access to justice for all (women, children, persons with disabilities, victims of violence, migrants and refugees). All initiatives in the field of administration of justice will aim at ensuring the necessary guarantees for judicial independence and accountability. They will also promote the application of alternatives to deprivation of liberty and restorative justice approaches for adults. While depriving children from their liberty should remain a measure of last resort, the UN will further support the government in expanding the adoption of alternatives to imprisonment options for children in conflict with the law. The UN will also strengthen the capacities of closed, semi-closed and open institutions for children in conflict with the law, including through institutionalizing/implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, with a special focus on institutions for girls and while upholding the best interest of children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, the UN will further work with the GoE, including the National Council for Human Rights, and other public

human rights institutions, on strengthening national human rights mechanisms through having a dedicated and skilled social workforce that meets qualification standards; facilitating an increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms; and facilitating an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to human rights mechanisms and support the implementation of their recommendations. Regarding migration-related interventions, the UN will partner with GoE, volunteer involving organizations, and other stakeholders to identify and consolidate cross-sector migration data and evidence-based information to document and promote migration-related SDG achievements. The UN will support the improvement of the legal status of refugees and asylum seekers, through provision of technical assistance to the GoE in the process of developing national asylum legal framework, along with continuing registration and refugee status determination, until the national system is established and fully functional, in line with Egypt's international obligations. The UN will also complement and strengthen protection services to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons, including high-level advocacy for separated/unaccompanied children on the move and migrants in vulnerable situations (including women, unaccompanied minors, trafficking in persons within the refugees).



Transparency, accountability, data protection and anti-corruption measures are strengthened and equally implemented in the public and private sectors, public participation is promoted, and the efficiency of public administration is enhanced, advancing safe access to information and digital services. The UN will mainly focus on collaboration with the GoE on strengthening transparency and accountability and thereby increasing transparency in the public sector and business environment. To this end, the UN will partner with the GoE, civil society, and private sector partners to promote and facilitate the adoption and implementation of integrity and transparency measures, to enhance the quality of M&E, and raise awareness on the risks of corruption. Strengthening public sector capacities in strategic foresight and anticipatory approaches, as appropriate, will be another focus area. Strengthening meaningful and inclusive public online citizen engagement and optimization of e-services, building on initiatives such as *Sharek 2030*. Moreover, the UN will partner with the GoE to better counter the circulation of falsified and/or substandard medicines and medical devices and on the regulatory framework related to clinical research, organ transplantation, while addressing regulatory gaps in private sector practice and newly established health organizations. Other efforts will include strengthening media and promoting access to information, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and building national capacities to detect and prevent illicit financial flows. In addition to promoting access to digital services with a focus on the segments of society and geographical locations that are less connected.

International cooperation and peace are supported in Africa and the Middle East, and best practices and lessons identified are promoted and exchanged. Given Egypt's location (surrounded by countries marked by volatile political/security situations) and its prominent role in the region, support to international and regional cooperation should be part of the new Cooperation Framework. To do so, the UN will support the GoE in particular through capacity-building on regional approach to conflict resolution and prevention through development interventions, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, including within the framework of UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in the field of human trafficking, migrant smuggling, the trafficking of cultural properties and other illicit goods. The UN also will support the GoE in the proper estimation and analysis of mis-invoicing and other related harmful practices to curb illicit financial flows. In addition, the UN will be cooperating to strengthen the capacities of relevant regional entities and where GoE plays a key role such as the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Organisation of Islamic Countries and the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development.

Partnerships: The realisation of the desired outcome will entail broad financial, technical, and policy-oriented partnerships with the GoE as well as with civil society actors, private sectors and international development partners according to national laws and regulations. On the GoE front, in close coordination with MoIC as the co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee, the UN

will partner with a wide number of ministries as well as national institutions, agencies, and coordination mechanisms. This will include the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Local Development, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Health and Population, Trade and Industry, Communications and Information Technology, and Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs, in addition to the Office of the Prosecutor General, and the National Training Academy. At the same time, the UN will partner with the National Council for Human Rights and other public national human rights bodies, National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, Administrative Control Authority, and Egyptian Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit. The UN will also engage with the Ministries of Health and Population, Manpower and Social Solidarity and the National Councils for Women and for Childhood and Motherhood to ensure equal access to protection services for all. Moreover, the UN will partner with IFIs that support national data and statistical capacities for evidence-based policymaking, as well as the public finance management systems, and with other international development partners to leverage joint and coordinated support. Partnership with the private sector, including from the banking and financial sectors, will be expanded for their crucial role in influencing policymaking, and in promoting transparency and improving public service delivery. Similarly, partnership with civil society, including media, academia and think-tanks, and international and regional organizations in the areas of governance, gender, human rights, rule of law, and migration as well as in promoting accountability and transparency will be crucial to achieve this outcome, and in the monitoring and evaluation of its results. To accelerate achievement of this outcome, internal UN partnerships around migration, SDG financing, and triangular and south-south cooperation will be further strengthened through joint programming and initiatives. A full list of partners, including UN system agencies, is provided in Annex A.



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Outcome 5

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

This outcome is designed considering the relevant Constitutional provisions and four pillars of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 on political participation and leadership, economic empowerment, social empowerment, and protection. Other policies and /strategies, including on prevention of, and protection from VAWG, include the National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women (2015-2020) and the National Strategy to Combat FGM (2016); temporary special measures for women – specifically, that of the 300 Senate seats, 10% are to be allocated to women (Senate law of 2020); a 25% constitutional quota for women Members of Parliament⁵⁶; strengthened provisions under the Penal Code and Child Law No 126, which address VAWG, including harmful practices and sexual harassment in public spaces, the new Inheritance law in (2017), National Strategy for Youth, the National Population Strategy 2015-2030, as well as the National Project for Family Development, as mentioned in Annex A, provide foundation for this outcome. The work will also focus on supporting the gender equality and women’s empowerment commitments in the implementation of Egypt’s National Strategy on Climate Change 2050. To achieve this outcome, the Cooperation Framework will focus on the following areas of work.



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56 Currently there are 27.7% female MPs and 13.3% female representatives in the Upper Body of Chamber.



Women's civic engagement, leadership, decision-making and participation in public life is increased and there is improved understanding of the importance of women's well-being, maternity as a social function, and their social, economic, and political contributions. To do so, and in support of national strategies and investments, the UN, in partnership with the GoE, will focus on advancing the normative and legislative agenda committed to by Egypt in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, SDG monitoring, Beijing Platform for Action, International Conference on Population and Development, all ratified). Further, the UN will partner with the GoE to strengthen leadership, voice and engagement of women at the national and local level in all spheres of life including political participation and national and global dialogues on sustainable environments, climate smart approaches, as well as adaptation and just environmental transitions for women. The UN partnerships with the GoE will include continuing its on-going multi-year support to accessing national IDs, while supporting increased participation of women in judiciary building

on important national momentum in this area. Moreover, the UN will also focus on enhancing system-wide planning, budgeting, and monitoring which seeks to tackle the root causes of the challenges facing women and girls, including through the production, analysis and use of statistics, sex-disaggregated data, and knowledge; social and behavioural change communication on specific gender issues in underprivileged areas and villages. Finally, as reproductive health care and well-being are fundamental to women's engagement, decision-making and leadership in all forms of public life, the UN will focus on strengthening women's access to and awareness of their rights regarding their health, safety and wellbeing.

Women have increased control over and access, as well as retention to sustainable decent employment, economic opportunities and resources within an enabling environment supporting women's engagement in the world of work to have safe working places. To do so, and in support of national strategies and investments, including the "Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator"⁵⁷, the UN will focus on strengthening and expanding women's access to financial and non-financial services (including access to digital financial literacy, inclusion, skills and services) with a special focus on those in vulnerable situations – including women beneficiaries of the Takaful and Karama programmes, older women and women with disabilities, women refugees and asylum seekers; and a special focus on ensuring environmental, climate smart, adaptation and just transition approaches which empower women and girls in accordance with national commitments. The UN will also foster rural women's entrepreneurship (including rural women) with emphasis on gender-sensitive, climate friendly agribusiness value chain activities and agri-business; fostering self-employment for different segments such as graduates, returners and women in tech while ensuring sustainable development capacities are strengthened; as well as advance private sector support of women's leadership and participation in the economy, including by increasing women's representation on boards, their increased retention and recruitment and overall support to gender equality within the workplace. In Egypt, married women spend seven times more time than married men on domestic commitments and care work which may cause missed economic opportunities, while unmarried women spend 6.5 times more time as unmarried men. The care sector is a major driver of private sector growth and women's engagement in paid work. Addressing gender imbalances and investing in the paid care sector would equally increase women's economic empowerment and reduce gender disparity in the Egyptian labour market, as women form a significant percentage of employees in the paid care sector. The UN will partner with the GoE in its on-going efforts to expand the quality and availability of early childhood care and education services, including within Hayah Karima, as a key driver to bolstering women's

⁵⁷ "Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator" was launched by the MOIC and NCW, together with the World Economic Forum in 2020. The Accelerator is a public-private collaboration model built to take proactive action to advance women's economic empowerment. https://www.moic.gov.eg/getattachment/bf16f9ad-8e17-44cb-9929-1e3f156b84f0/moic_2020report_english.pdf

access to decent work. The UN will also partner with the GoE and private sector in fostering capital markets and financing for development which support the empowerment of women and girls; and mobilising greater support within the private sector for gender lens investing. Linked to women's economic empowerment is their safety in public spaces, and the UN will continue to support national initiatives which target safe public spaces for women. Further, the UN in partnership with the GoE will focus on data generation and analyses to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in the economic sphere and support young women's transition from learning to earning. The UN will additionally facilitate access to livelihood opportunities for migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeking women.

Women and girls' exposure to risks of violence and harmful practices, are reduced through scaled-up access to quality, coordinated prevention, response, care, and protection services. To achieve such results, the UN will work in partnership with the GoE and other stakeholders on scaling up investments to end all forms of VAWG and harmful practices. The UN partnership will include continued investment in enhancing women and girls' access to quality, affordable multisectoral essential services including within school settings, access to justice, legal advice and aid, case management, psychosocial and long-term mental health support and safe spaces as well as the strengthened referral and coordination amongst essential multisectoral services /case management systems at national and local levels. Moreover, the UN will continue to partner with the GoE towards enhancing access and greater national and community support and to eliminate harmful practices, including FGM and child marriage, through inter alia addressing harmful practices, while promoting access to essential services to end violence against women and girls for women in vulnerable situations, including women without official documents, women refugees and asylum seekers, stateless persons and migrants, as well as women living with HIV.

Adolescent girl's social, health and economic capacities are built, and social support provided for strengthened capabilities and equal access to quality services and opportunities to reach their full potential. The UN will cooperate with the GoE and other stakeholders on a National Action Plan on Adolescent Girl Empowerment (including a Girls' Asset Framework); life skills programmes for adolescent girls building their health, social and economic assets; and enhanced age-appropriate healthcare service delivery points with full respect to the parents' and legal guardians' rights and duties and within the framework of the law. Finally, the UN will enhance national plans towards increasing the knowledge of adolescent girls' priorities and challenges, while promoting digital literacy training for them.

Partnerships: The realisation of the desired outcome will entail broad financial, technical, and policy-oriented partnerships with the GoE as well as with civil society actors, private sector, and international development partners. In close coordination with MoIC as the co-chair of the

Joint Steering Committee, the National Council for Women will be the key GoE partner for this outcome given their pivotal role in the advancement of the women's agenda in the country. Other GoE partners include the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Social Solidarity, Finance, Manpower, Health and Population, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs, in addition to the National Councils for Childhood and Motherhood, and for Human Rights, the Office of Public Prosecution Office, and the National Training Academy. The UN will also collaborate with the Central Bank of Egypt, the Financial Regulatory Authority, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. The UN will strengthen and expand its partnership with national and international civil society organizations, as well as trade unions and workers' organizations to ensure that all women and girls are reached and that their voices are heard and reflected in planning and decision-making processes. Moreover, engagement with the private sector will focus on promoting women's equitable access to decent jobs and finance as well to advocate for further adoption and implementation of the "Women's Empowerment Principles"⁵⁸. The UN will also leverage the expertise of academia and think-tanks to generate gender-sensitive evidence and data to inform policymakers and programming, while media partnerships will focus on advocacy and awareness raising efforts. Partnerships with the IFIs and other international development partners, will be leveraged to foster coordination of efforts, joint advocacy, and funding for greater impact. A full list of partners, including UN system agencies, is provided in Annex A.



⁵⁸ The Women's Empowerment Principles are a set of Principles that are established by the UN Global Compact and UN Women, offering guidance to business on how to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace, marketplace and community.

2.5 SYNERGIES BETWEEN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES

Each of the strategic priorities and outcomes represent a nexus of change and partnerships in line with the 2030 Agenda, and together they provide guidance for the cooperation between the GoE and the UN system for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development and, therefore, the achievement of related SDG targets.

It is recommended that strategic priorities and outcomes of this Cooperation Framework be read holistically, rather than independently of one another. There are important linkages and synergies between the outcomes. The following are some highlights of these synergies:

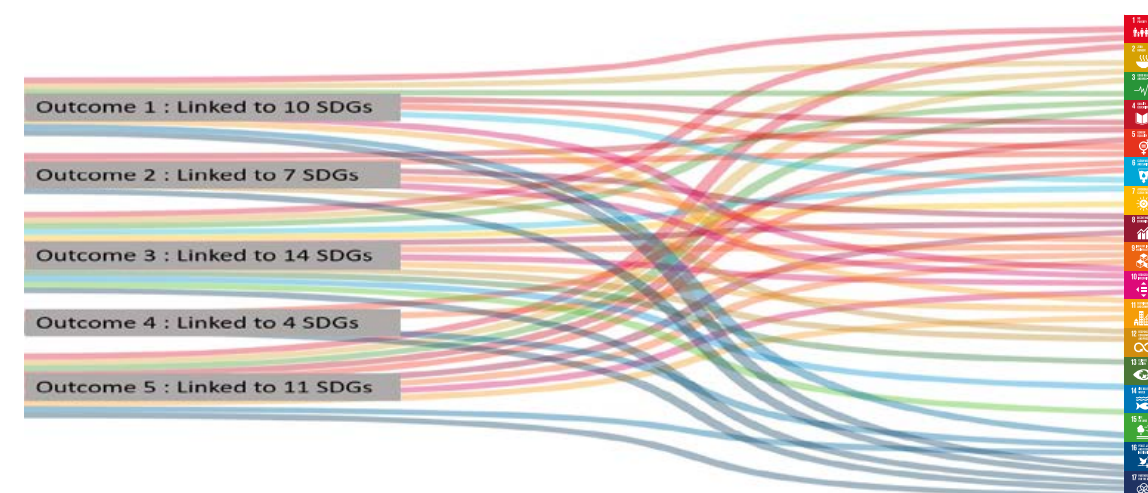
As described in section 2.4, the five outcome areas together cover all 17 SDGs. The fact that the majority of the SDGs are covered by multiple outcomes reflect the inter-linked nature of the outcomes in delivering progress towards the SDGs (see Figure 8). Whilst all outcomes are closely interlinked, four linkages present clear opportunities for synergies.

- i. The focus on human capital development with investments in food and nutrition, health, education, and social protection (outcome 1) supports and complements the goal of people-centred inclusive economic development and decent jobs (outcome 2). A better equipped, trained and healthier workforce enjoying an adequate safety net will be able to make better economic contributions, whilst a more dynamic and inclusive economy will be able to create more decent job opportunities leading to better social outcomes. Therefore, progress in these two outcomes need to go hand-in-hand.
- ii. Sustainable economic models and growth link the environmental (outcome 3) and economic outcome (outcome 2) areas. A more efficient approach to resource management and enhanced resilience in the face of climate change will enable more inclusive, sustained and sustainable economic growth whilst a focus on the transformation to an environmentally sustainable economy offers new business opportunities and new areas for additional growth. Harnessing these synergies will further strengthen the delivery of the UNFCCC, its Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements.
- iii. Good governance (outcome 4) forms an important foundation for the entire framework. More effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and the rule of law will

strengthen the delivery in all outcome areas, enhancing access to quality public services for citizens, a level playing field and enabling environment for the private sector, sound natural resource management and gender equality.

- iv. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls represent a key crosscurrent with synergies throughout all areas in addition to being a dedicated outcome area in itself (outcome 5). It is an important SDGs accelerator for Egypt. Enhancements for women in the social domain will enable strides in women's economic empowerment and improve prospects for sustainable development across all SDGs.

Figure 8: Linkages between UNSDCF Outcomes and SDGs



Moreover, the Cooperation Framework will leverage complementarities with relevant regional and global frameworks as identified in Annex A, results framework. Four specific aspects of intersection with global and regional frameworks are highlighted here.

Firstly, the delivery of the Cooperation Framework will be enhanced through linkages with international human rights instruments and mechanisms, including follow-up on previous treaty body reviews and relevant recommendations. Egypt completed its Third Review of the UPR in the beginning of 2020, accepting 294 of 372 recommendations, with many linkages to the Cooperation Framework.⁵⁹ In addition, the review by the CEDAW committee was completed in the fall of 2021, providing potential entry points, particularly for the outcome area on women's empowerment.⁶⁰ Next to a possible Mid-Term Review under the UPR, the implementation period of the Cooperation Framework (2023-27) will likely see the Fourth

⁵⁹ See: 2019 UPR.

⁶⁰ See: 2021 CEDAW.

Review of Egypt under the UPR and further reviews under the eight core human rights Treaty Bodies that Egypt is party to as well as regional mechanisms.

Secondly, the Cooperation Framework addresses assistance to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons both in a crosscutting manner across three outcome areas (1, 4 and 5). The assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt is also captured in two humanitarian response plans that are annually updated: the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for Syrian refugees and the Egypt Response Plan (ERP) for refugees from other nationalities. Next to synergies with these two plans, the twin compacts of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and their review mechanisms also provide important entry points. Further, the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt, launched by the GoE and the UN in Egypt will support the delivery of the Cooperation Framework, and mobilize international support to assist the GoE efforts in hosting millions of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Thirdly, a coherent approach to climate action, both in terms of adaptation and mitigation, with a special emphasis on building adaptation and resilience, and its linkages to water resource management including both groundwater and surface water resources, food systems and the energy nexus, presents an important opportunity across the Framework. The delivery on the Paris Agreement and the NDCs will further build the overall resilience of the society to climate change impacts.

Finally, synergies will be sought in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework leveraging the seven constituent elements of the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework (articulated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda),⁶¹ namely the mobilization of domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues, as well as science, technology, innovation and capacity building.

In addition, in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the UN in Egypt will build on capacities from different parts of the UN system, and the interconnected three pillars of the UN (Development, Human Rights, Peace and Security) The different UN humanitarian, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and mediation efforts in the region will benefit the delivery of the Cooperation Framework through creating a more sustainable, stable and peaceful regional environment, supporting especially on the delivery of the outcome 4. In addition, the

collaborative work of the UN with the League of Arab States and the African Union will be used to strengthen the implementation of the Cooperation Framework, building on the Agenda 2063 for Africa.



⁶¹ This focuses on partnership to enhance a localized Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), a tool that helps countries strengthen planning processes and overcome impediments to financing sustainable development and the SDGs <https://inff.org/>.

2.6 SUSTAINABILITY

There will be a continuous focus on ensuring the sustainability of the impact of outcomes beyond the duration of the Cooperation Framework. First and foremost, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient ownership of UN's programmes within the primary stakeholders (especially within GoE) by adopting participatory approaches to programming from the outset. In all programmes, especially of technical assistance nature, there will be a strong focus on tangible capacity development and institutionalisation of capacities. Moreover, the Cooperation Framework will introduce innovative solutions across the outcome areas, and efforts will be made to document the lessons learned and contribute to scaling-up of best practices. The GoE and the UN System are committed to a stronger engagement with the private sector, IFIs and development partners to scale up these efforts. The stronger partnership with diverse civil society organisations will support service delivery at community level. At the local level, the UN System's contribution to stronger sub-national planning and implementation capacities, in line with the SDG targets and national priorities, will be synergistically ensured and scaled up. To promote stronger linkages between policy and programme priorities and related SDGs, the GoE and the UN System will engage in cross-sectoral thinking and relevant methodologies for multi-sectoral benefits and synergies. This will subsequently encourage greater inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination for enhanced planning, implementation, and monitoring of the coverage and quality of services in line with international standards to achieve the 2030 Agenda and transitioning towards the complete national management and implementation right after the exit of UN operations.

2.7 UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

Egypt received nearly USD 10 billion in Development Finance Assistance in 2020⁶². This includes both grants and loans, channelled through multilateral development banks, bilateral donors, UN agencies and international NGOs. In the same year the UNCT reported a total of USD 192 million in expenditures for the delivery of the UNPDF.⁶³ Although the financial expenditure of the UN in Egypt remains limited compared to overall development finance, its field presence, strong engagement with stakeholders and institutions, and technical assistance have considerable leveraging effects. UN presence in the country is one of the most extensive in the

⁶² Ministry of International Cooperation, Annual Report 2020, available <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/Sectors/Index?na=3>

⁶³ UN in Egypt, Annual Report, 2020, available <https://egypt.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2020%20UNCT%20Annual%20Results%20Report%20Final%20Small%20Version.pdf>

region with 38 offices, including 18 UN regional offices.⁶⁴ Tracing its partnership with Egypt to 1952, as of early 2022 the UN employs over 2,300 staff in Egypt including around 550 international staff.

The UN's longstanding and extensive presence illustrates its strong engagement with Egypt. In the development landscape of Egypt, the UN distinguishes itself through three comparative advantages.

Firstly, the UN provides integrated policy advice, technical and programmatic support to deliver on the implementation of the SDGs. Building on the expertise and know-how of the entire UN Development System, this support includes capacity building, technical assistance, normative support linking to international and regional frameworks, and the provision of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data to create a sound evidence base for policy. As a leading sustainable development actor, the UN will also introduce innovative approaches to provide proof-of-concept that can be scaled up by the Government and other development partners.

Secondly, the UN in Egypt has unique convening power as a trusted and reliable partner of the GoE, the international community and different development stakeholders, such as civil society actors, the private sector, think tanks, IFIs, academia and media. It leverages this capacity to bring together different actors to coordinate development cooperation efforts, create innovative partnerships, and provide thought leadership on emerging strategic issues.

Thirdly, the UN provides targeted direct support to specific people in Egypt that are at risk of being left behind. This includes service delivery in areas such as health, education and food and nutrition, to migrants and refugees that are in vulnerable situations and their host communities. This often acts as an entry point for more comprehensive policy support initiatives by the GoE and other development partners.

Overall, the UN in Egypt provides both strategic advice on key sustainable development challenges and targeted assistance to leave no one behind. Finally, the UN is an ideal partner for Egypt in documenting and providing platforms for showcasing Egypt's successful development story to the rest of the world.

⁶⁴ The United Nations in Egypt had 39 Offices; 38 in Cairo and 1 in Alexandria. The country offices are: FAO, IFC, IMF, IOM, IBRD, UN-habitat, UN Liaison Office to the LAS, UNRCO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNSDD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIC, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNTSO, UN Women, WFP and WHO. The Regional Offices are: FAO RO, ICAO RO, IFAD RO, ILO RO, IOM RO, ITU RO, UN OCHA RO, UN-Habitat RO, UNAIDS RO, UNDRR RO, UNESCO RO, UNFPA RO, UNIDO RO, UNODC RO, UN Women RO, UPU RO, WFP RO, WHO EMRO



3

**COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN**

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The Cooperation Framework will be implemented in a coherent and coordinated approach that leverages the comparative advantages of all participating UN agencies, funds and programmes in support of national priorities while also leveraging integrated solutions as strategic enabler and ensuring the UN's programming principles and approaches are fully applied under the unifying principle of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. Joint programming will be promoted and adopted as a driver to incentivise collective action and system-wide coherence, with the aim of reducing transaction costs, maximising impact, and increasing GoE participation in programme design, implementation, and evaluation.

The achievement of the 2030 Agenda requires multi-stakeholder engagement. Accordingly, and given the complex and cross-sectoral nature of the expected Cooperation Framework results, partnerships will be strengthened and expanded with the GoE, IFIs, bilateral development partners, private sector, civil society actors, academia, and media. Platforms for such stakeholder engagements will be engaged, including the MOIC-led Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Framework⁶⁵, and the UN will consistently seek to coordinate and complement its own contribution as per this Cooperation Framework with plan and activities of other development partners. Moreover, the UN in close partnership with the GoE will engage and foster different stakeholders through thematic platforms including the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt and the Generation Unlimited (Shabab Balad) Platform for Youth⁶⁶.

The GoE will be the principal partner for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. As outlined in *Section 2.4*, the UN in Egypt will further strengthen its partnerships with line ministries and national institutions, councils and coordination mechanisms, towards achieving the Cooperation Framework outcomes and to make tangible and measurable contributions to national strategic priorities. Special attention will be given to key national initiatives and strategic priorities that are cross-sectoral and can accelerate the attainment of Egypt Vision 2030 and the SDGs, including the Hayah Karima Presidential Initiative, the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family, NSRP, SDG Financing, Climate Action, Youth, and Migration, as outlined in *Section 2.1*.

⁶⁵ The Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Framework facilitates the achievement of the 2030 Agenda by strengthening coordination and collaboration between the GOE, development partners, private sector and civil society. <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/News/GetNewsDetails?na=7392>

⁶⁶ Generation Unlimited (Shabab Balad) is a multi-sectoral partnership platform aiming to accelerate progress and attract investment for youth entrepreneurship and secondary education, skilling and training, employment, civic engagement. The platform was launched at the 2022 World Youth Forum by the UN in partnership with MoIC.



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The Egypt Development Partners Group (DPG), which is co-chaired by the UNRC, and its thirteen thematic groups will continue working with MoIC (including through the Multi-stakeholder Platforms under the umbrella of Egypt's Economic Diplomacy principles⁶⁷) to be a platform for coordination and collaboration for synergy and avoiding duplication with IFIs and bilateral development partners. Furthermore, the UN will continue and expand its bilateral and multilateral strategic dialogues with development partners – by continuing, replicating, and learning from the successful model of the UN-IFIs platforms (in the form of regular UN-IFI strategic dialogues and UN-IFI-Development Partners Economists Network), to seek greater alignment, identify opportunities for more joint initiatives, partnerships and/or co-financing and to ensure greater development effectiveness.

Civil society has been a long-standing partner of the UN in Egypt and cooperation will be further deepened under the Cooperation Framework. The supportive and complementary role of national and international civil society organizations in delivering health, education, and social protection services, in outreach and advocacy efforts, and in promoting volunteerism will be instrumental in order for the Cooperation Framework to reach those that are at risk of being left behind and to ensure that their voices are heard and reflected, as noted in the National Strategy for Human Rights. Similarly, partnerships with employers' organizations, trade unions and workers' organizations will be strengthened and expanded. Media, both traditional and new, will be leveraged for advocacy and awareness raising, and to promote the 2030 Agenda and SDGs as well as the work done under the Cooperation Framework. Direct engagement of the academia, think-tanks and research centres will inform the interventions and support the institutionalization of developed approaches.

Finally, the private sector plays a critical role in contributing to poverty alleviation, inclusive growth, and environmental sustainability, in addition to its potential to promote positive change by harnessing innovations and competencies and engagement in development initiatives. The UN, in collaboration with the GoE, will engage and partner with key private sector players, including through business federations and associations and chambers of commerce as well as the UN Global Compact (UNGC), on issues around human capital investment (through skills), gender equality, sustainable production, and environmental sustainability and social impact. Private sector partners and CSOs will be consulted, as agreed upon by the UN and GoE, to add value to the outcomes of the five different Results Groups on a non-binding basis and will be encouraged to submit sectoral reports frequently to contribute to the achievement of work plans.

3.2 JOINT WORKPLANS

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of biennial joint work plan(s) (JWPs)⁶⁸ and agency-specific country programme documents, work plans and project documents as necessary, which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN agencies and each implementing partner or national counterpart on the coordinated use of resources to achieve the agreed upon results in an optimal manner. The JWPs should reflect any new instrument, initiative, partnership, programme, declaration, letter of intent and memorandum. The JWPs are not required to be signed and will summarise the Cooperation Framework's outputs including indicators progress, and related key UN development contributions, including financial assets, delivered jointly or by individual entities, in order to enhance synergies with the best use of available resources and suggest solutions to cover the funding gaps. The JWPs will also capture UN system-wide markers, including on gender equality, human rights, and disability inclusion.

To the extent possible, the UN system agencies that are operating in Egypt will limit the number of its Country Programme Documents with the GoE to the Cooperation Framework, by adopting it as their own Country Programme Document, and signed joint and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents that fully aligned with the Cooperation Framework outcomes and objectives. However, as necessary, and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework, joint and/or agency-specific work plans.

3.3 GOVERNANCE

The Cooperation Framework will be governed by the Joint GoE-UN Steering Committee (JSC), led by the Minister of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator, and five Outcome Results Groups (RGs). Under the leadership of the UNRC, the UNCT will be leading the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and provide oversight to the various UN inter-agency-groups formed. UN inter-agency groups, including the Programme Management Team (PMT), the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team, the Operations Management Team (OMT) and the UN Communications Group (UNCG), will support the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The participation of relevant ministries and national institutions in

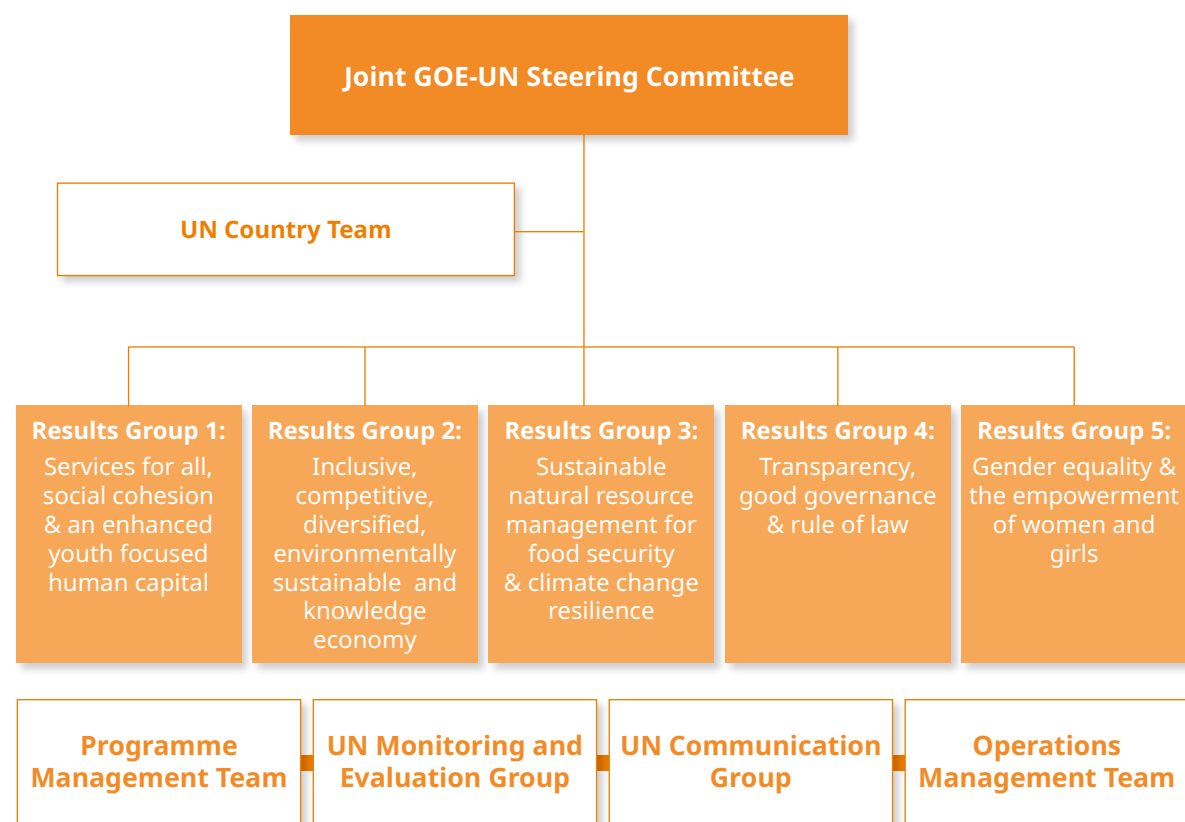
⁶⁷ <https://www.moic.gov.eg/en-US/News/GetNewsDetails?na=7392>

⁶⁸ As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the "Delivering as One" approach.

the Cooperation Framework coordination mechanisms will be coordinated through the MOIC in their capacity as the Co-chair of the Joint GoE-UN Steering Committee. Any new instrument, initiative, partnership, programme, declaration, letter of intent and memorandum between any national entity and any UN entity is under the umbrella of the UNSDCF, must be aligned with the priorities of the GOE and the outcomes of the UNSDCF, and must follow each own party's approval requirements as per respective internal rules and procedures. The UNSDCF JWPs should reflect any new initiative, partnership, programme, declaration and memorandum and be presented⁶⁹ at the results groups meetings (with the participation of the representatives of the JSC Co-Chairs), and be endorsed at the regular meetings of the JSC.

Figure 9 summarises the governance structure and operational coordination mechanism of the Cooperation Framework.

Figure 9: Governance Structure and Coordination Mechanism of the UNSDCF



⁶⁹ The JWPs, including any new instrument, initiative, partnership, programme, declaration, letter of intent and memorandum, shall be shared at reasonable period of time prior to the Results Group meetings.

Joint Government of Egypt-United Nations Steering Committee: The JSC will be the highest governing body of the Cooperation Framework and will be co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt and UNRC and comprises high-level representatives from relevant ministries/institutions, and heads of UN system agencies. The JSC will ensure strategic direction and oversight of the Cooperation Framework and alignment with national, regional, and international development processes, mechanisms, and goals. JSC meetings will take place at least once a year to undertake annual reviews and assess implementation of the JWPs, and in case of evolving national context, make formal decisions on amendments or revisions of the Cooperation Framework to ensure continued relevance and focus.

Minister of International Cooperation: MOIC is the designated national entity that develops, strengthens, and manages economic cooperation with other countries as well as international and regional organizations, including financial institutions and UN agencies. In order to fulfil this mandate, MOIC adopts a set of principles within its “Economic Diplomacy Framework” which aims at maximising socio-economic returns from international development financing; ensuring the alignment of development interventions with national objectives as well as with the SDGs; and enhancing the management of development cooperation for better implementation of development projects within Egypt. The three key principles of this Framework are institutionalising multi-stakeholder partnerships through platforms; mapping ODA to the SDGs for all projects with multilateral and bilateral development partners in order to identify Agenda 2030 alignments; and creating a global partnership narrative to mobilise national and international efforts towards the achievement of development goals.⁷⁰

United Nations Resident Coordinator: As the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General in Egypt, the UNRC guides the UN's engagement in development activities in the country. The UNRC is responsible for ensuring the coordination of the UN's development activities, creating a platform of coordinated delivery, promoting the enhancement of national capacities, and ensuring effective advocacy of UN values, standards, principles and activities on behalf of the UN with the highest level of Government. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) supports the work of the UNRC and UNCT in strengthening the coordination of development activities within the UN and between the UN and development partners; furthering coherence within the UN through joint strategic planning and programming of development activities; supporting the harmonisation and simplification of business practices and administrative procedures; strengthening joint communications, advocacy and reporting on the collective development work of the UN in Egypt; and engaging in the identification of innovative and sustainable resources of funding.

⁷⁰ <https://www.lse.ac.uk/africa/Assets/Documents/Stakeholder-Engagement-through-Economic-Diplomacy.pdf>

United Nations Country Team: Led by the UNRC, the UNCT comprises heads, representatives and/or country directors of resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds, programmes operational in Egypt. The UNRC and UN entities adhere to the individual and mutual accountabilities stipulated in the Management and Accountability Framework.⁷¹ Through this framework, the UNCT will ensure consistent approach and commitment to the UN General Assembly resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system.⁷²

Outcome Results Groups: The RGs will be the operational coordination mechanism for the delivery and monitoring of the Cooperation Framework outcomes, through the JWPs. RGs will be co-chaired by a GoE high-level official and a Head of a UN agency and will include (technical level) members/focal points from relevant ministries/institutions and UN system agencies to ensure effective coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the JWPs and achievement of the expected results. The co-chairs will be responsible for the overall performance of the RGs and accountable to the JSC for the achievement of results in the JWPs. RGs will report to the JSC, where any need of adjustment in the results framework and underpinning theory of change will be discussed.

Programme Management Team: The PMT comprises UN deputies, senior policy and programme officers, in addition to one representative respectively from the M&E Group, OMT and UNCG, and closely collaborates with the UNRCO. Under the overall guidance of the UNCT, this group will facilitate and provide overall policy and technical guidance on the Cooperation Framework and key policy issues. Moreover, the PMT will coordinate cross-priority issues, advise the UNCT on key challenges and develop recommendations for achieving the intended outcomes as well as provide for joint implementation of priority programmes.

United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Group: The M&E Group will provide normative and technical guidance on planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes of the Cooperation Framework, following results-based management (RBM) principles that are in line with the corporate guidance and standards set by the UN Evaluation Group. The group will support the development of the Cooperation Framework's costed multi-year joint monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan, ensuring that individual UN M&E plans are coordinated and aligned with the Cooperation Framework MEL plan. Moreover, the M&E Group will provide technical support to strengthen national M&E systems and mechanisms and to ensure the Cooperation Framework M&E process is, to the greatest extent possible, consistent and builds on national M&E systems and mechanisms.

United Nations Communication Group: The UNCG is the principal vehicle for the delivery of 'Communicating as One' objective in Egypt and brings the UN System's communications resources and skills together under one common umbrella. On behalf of the UNCT, the UNCG will lead on identifying new and creative ways to show how the Cooperation Framework is delivering results and promoting a coherent image of the UN. The UNCG will develop and implement a communications strategy for the Cooperation Framework to help the UN system convey very simply and concretely what the UN development system is doing to help the country achieve the SDGs.

Operations Management Team: The OMT champions operational coherence, harmonisation, and optimization to increase the UN overall service efficiency, effectiveness and quality while enhancing programme delivery. Membership to the OMT includes the most senior operations official from each UN agency, funds and programmes resident in Egypt, one representative from the PMT and RCO. The OMT will lead the implementation of the UN Egypt Business Operations Strategy (BOS). The work of the OMT will be supported by a number of task forces established for issues around: Procurement, ICT, Finance, Common Premises and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), as required.



⁷¹ <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/management-and-accountability-framework-un-development-and-resident-coordinator-system>

⁷² <http://undocs.org/a/res/72/279>



4

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN

4.1 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN

A costed multi-year monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plan will be developed by the UNCT for the whole duration of the Cooperation Framework after its signature. The MEL plan is the responsibility of the UNCT and UN specific agencies monitoring, and evaluation plans will be aligned with the Cooperation Framework's MEL plan. The MEL plan will be used to systematically track progress towards planned results, monitor risks and assumptions and identify challenges and opportunities. It is also necessary to draw lessons learnt to inform decisions and course correction throughout the Cooperation Framework implementation as needed given evolving context. Additionally, the MEL plan will support the GoE in data collection capacity building.

The indicators of the results framework (please refer to Annex A) as far as possible are aligned with nationally available data and reporting systems, VNRs reporting and the global SDGs indicators framework. The results framework in Annex A can be adjusted to incorporate the relevant indicators of the new monitoring framework of the updated Vision 2030, whenever available as needed, based on justified decisions at the RGs and JSC levels. Additionally, data collection methods are included in the Cooperation Framework results matrix. Gaps in data will be addressed through ongoing support to the national statistical systems, surveys or other studies identified in collaboration with the GoE, as a part of this cooperation framework. Some indicators in the Cooperation Framework have no baseline data. However, these indicators are considered important to measure the Cooperation Framework results and are considered potential areas for data cooperation with the GoE. For the targets at the outcome level indicators, they will be identified jointly by the UN and GoE counterparts.

The monitoring of the Cooperation Framework will take place throughout the implementation phase through annual reviews and reporting, UN individual entities M&E activities, joint programmes and projects M&E, and joint monitoring field visits. Essential linkages will be established with GoE monitoring activities (such as surveys, VNRs, Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey), especially with CAPMAS, which are important sources of data and evidence for the UN's contribution to development changes.

4.2 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The overall risk landscape affecting the SDGs progress in Egypt (facilitated through the CCA) will have implications for implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The multidimensional risk analysis in the CCA underscored the significance of climate change and public health risk (mostly from COVID-19). To respond to these broader risks to SDGs in Egypt, the Cooperation Framework has integrated aspects of resilience building under the relevant outcomes of the cooperation framework especially under outcome 1 and 3.

At the operational level of the Cooperation Framework other risks have been identified. One key potential risk is the lack of funding to match the ambitions of the Cooperation Framework. To mitigate this risk, a Funding Framework for the Cooperation Framework will be established right after the signature of the Cooperation Framework through collaboration with relevant strategic partners from the development community including the IFIs, while GoE cost-sharing will be explored as a source of funding on selected agreed outcome priorities. Another risk is the lack of quality, disaggregated data leading to masking vulnerabilities and inequalities, and impeding programme delivery and M&E. To mitigate this risk, the UN will build statistical capacity of GoE and promote linkages between stakeholder institutions and the GoE to collect, compile and measure disaggregated data relevant to SDGs and people in vulnerable situations. Finally, there is a risk of lack of adequate engagement of critical stakeholders of the Cooperation Framework such as development partners and IFIs. To mitigate this risk, the UN will continue working with the Government to engage the relevant stakeholders throughout the process of development and implementation of the cooperation framework, harnessing the mechanism and platforms highlighted in chapter 3.

In terms of opportunities created by the implementation of this Cooperation Framework, it is expected to be an instrument to leverage additional financing and resources to support SDGs at scale; serve as a platform allowing new actors (including non-resident actors) in Egypt to contribute towards achieving the SDGs; to create a conducive environment for broader public-private partnerships; to advocate for joint programming, hence increased efficiency to the benefit of persons in vulnerable situations; and to pilot new initiatives, technologies and innovations for implementation, M&E, which would generate evidence and data necessary for reporting progress towards achieving the SDGs.

4.3 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK REVIEW AND REPORTING

The Cooperation Framework progress is reviewed annually by the RGs with support from the M&E Group, at the output result level results (JWPs) and outcome level results, according to the frequency of published data. UNCT Annual Results Report will be submitted to the JSC for annual review. The UNCT Annual Results Report will assess the overall implementation progress, operational delivery, resource mobilization progress, and partnerships that are crucial for delivering on the Cooperation Framework. During the annual review, the JSC may recommend course correction actions through the update of the JWPs or change in the Cooperation Framework itself as part of adaptive programming. Any required changes to the Cooperation Framework will need approval of the JSC. Invitation to the annual review meetings can be extended to include representatives from civil society, private sector, and think tanks, and Government and national institutions (non-members of the JSC or RGs), as deemed beneficial to the discussions. Additionally, the CCA will be reviewed annually by the UN to take stock of country progress against social, economic and environmental dimensions. Finally, implementation of the UN INFO system⁷³ will provide a vital tool in supporting annual planning as well as monitoring, including the Cooperation Framework budgetary framework.



⁷³ UNINFO is a UN online planning, monitoring and reporting tool that digitizes the results framework and the joint workplans of the Cooperation Framework providing a clear picture on programmatic activities, partnerships, financials and results as part of the UN accountability.

4.4 EVALUATION PLAN

A final independent evaluation⁷⁴ will be conducted in the pre-final year of the Cooperation Framework (i.e., 2026) as an important planning step ahead of the new programming cycle. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the Cooperation Framework outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of its implementation by all UN resident and non-resident agencies comprising the UNCT and partners, and the sustainability of results and their contribution to country priorities and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The evaluation will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards. This evaluation will be complemented by other independent evaluation exercises of the UN country programmes to be conducted by the relevant UN agencies. The evaluation will be an inclusive process that will involve all key stakeholders of the Cooperation Framework to inform the evaluation, including UNCT members, government partners, civil society, private sector, development partners and targeted end-beneficiaries. Following the finalization of the evaluation report, a management response will be prepared by the UN to ensure accountability.



⁷⁴ It should be noted that a mid-term review for the Cooperation Framework is not recommended as per global guidance. More emphasis should be given to the annual performance review informed by the ongoing monitoring through established structures and processes including the joint steering committee, the results groups, M&E group and other UN-national technical groups as appropriate. Source: Cooperation Framework Companion Package (July 2020).



ANNEX

ANNEX A: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS MATRIX



Strategic Priority 1: Services for all, social cohesion and enhanced youth and child focused human capital

National development priorities

Egypt's Vision 2030 update:

- Improve the quality of life of the Egyptian citizen and improving his /her standard of living
- Social justice and equality

Government Action Program (2023 –2027):

1. Develop and invest in human capital

- Enhance educational system
- Provision of universal healthcare coverage
- Strengthen physical activity for youth

2. Improving the standard of living of the Egyptian citizens

- Improve housing services
- Social protection
- Enhance public utilities

- National Housing Strategy 2020: Improved equal access to adequate housing and basic services
- National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2021-2026)
- National Action Plan for the Development of the Egyptian Family (2021-2023)
- The National Structural Reform Program
- Egypt National Curriculum Reform under the Full Education sector Transformation announced by Minister in August 2017, for Education 2.0
- Extension of social protection to informal workers (Prime Ministerial decree no 89 for the year 2021)
- New Social Insurance and Pension Law (2019)
- Implementation of law 10 on the rights of persons with disabilities (2018)
- National Population Strategy 2015-2030
- Hayat Karima Initiative
- 100 Million Healthy Lives Initiative
- National Strategy for Youth
- National Strategy for Human Rights (2021-2026)
- National Health Insurance Law (2018)

SDGs and SDG targets

SDG 1 (1.3,1.5); SDG 2 (2.1,2.2) ; SDG 3 (3.1, 3.2,3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6,3.7,3.A. 3.B, 3.C, 3.D; 3.8, 3.9); SDG 4 (4.1,4.4, 4.6) ; SDG 5 (5.1; 5.4; 5.6.); SDG 6 (6.1, 6.2);SDG 10 (10.7); SDG 11 (11.1,11.2, 11.7) ; SDG 16 (16.2; 16.3; 16.10;16. a; 16. B); SDG 17 (17.19)

Regional framework:

- The ILO Social Security (minimum standards) convention no. 102
- The Social Protection Floors recommendations, 2021 (no. 202)
- Regional Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCH) strategy
- UNFPA's global strategy for adolescents and youth: My Body, My Life, My World (My Body and My Life pillars)

- UNICEF Cord commitments for children
- WHO framework for advancing on Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- WHO framework for monitoring health and health system performance (for core indicators and indicators on the health-related SDGs)
- WHO regional framework for fighting NCDs, regional frameworks to scale up on mental health.
- Framework for Action on Health Workforce Development
- Framework for strengthening health laboratories and blood transfusion services
- Framework on emerging, epidemic and pandemic-prone diseases
- Regional Framework for Action on Tobacco Control
- Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework
- One Health operational framework for action
- Framework for implementation of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance
- Framework for action on effective engagement with the private sector
- Framework for action for the hospital sector
- Regional framework for action on cancer prevention and control
- Regional framework for action on obesity prevention 2019-2023 in line with the Regional Strategy on nutrition 2019-2023
- Framework on ending preventable newborn, child and adolescent deaths and improving health and development
- Framework for Integrated Vector Management and Public Health Pesticides Management
- Framework for Patient Safety
- Framework for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: A road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030
- A Global Strategy on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2021–2030
- Framework for effective tuberculosis control
- Framework for the allocation and prioritization of COVID-19 vaccination
- Global Vaccine Action plan
- IOM Middle East and North Africa Regional Strategy 2020–2024
- IOM Continental Strategy for Africa
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants⁷⁵
- Global Compact for Refugees
- Sustainable Development Goals and Global Compact for Refugees⁷⁶
- The Strategic Regional Protection Priorities
- UNHCR's Updated Risk Mitigation Strategy and Appeal Regarding the Routs Towards the Western and Central Mediterranean Sea
- Working on Alternatives to Dangerous Journeys for Refugees
- Arab Strategy for the Protection of Children in Asylum Context in the Arab Region
- UNHCR Global Strategy for Public Health 2021-2025⁷⁷
- Arab Strategy on Access to Public Health Services in Asylum and Displacement Contexts in Arab Region⁷⁸

⁷⁵ <https://www.unhcr.org/new-york-declaration-for-refugees-and-migrants.html>

⁷⁶ <https://www.unhcr.org/5efcb5004.pdf>

⁷⁷ <https://www.unhcr.org/612643544.pdf>

⁷⁸ <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2021/08/Final-Health-English-22102020.pdf>

- Plan of Action the Arab Strategy on Access to Public Health Services in Asylum and Displacement Contexts⁷⁹
- MENA Public Health Strategy for Refugee Response
- Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to Syrian Crisis (3RP)
- UNESCO strategy for youth and adult literacy (2020-2025)⁸⁰
- FAO Social Protection Framework
- Regional Strategy on volunteerism adopted by the league of Arab States
- Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights⁸¹

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders				
OUTCOME 1 <i>By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people</i>	1.1 SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (proxy): universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index⁸²	UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, UNV, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO, UNECA, UNESCWA.				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>67.7% (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>UHC Report Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	67.7% (2019)
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source				
67.7% (2019)	TBD	UHC Report Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP)				

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders				
	1.2 Premature Mortality from noncommunicable diseases (Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%))	Government Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Ministry of Endowment, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Local Development, the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs, National Council for Women, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, The Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), The General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone), The National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), National Center for Educational Research and Development, New Urban Communities Authority, Holding company for water and waste water, National Nutrition Institute, Al Azhar, The Coptic Church, Bishopric of Public, Ecumenical & Social Services, Information and Decision Support Center, Governmental Universities, National Organization for Social Insurance, Universal Health Insurance Authority, General Authority of Healthcare, General Authority of Healthcare accreditation and regulation, National Addiction Fund, General Secretariat of Mental Health, National AIDS Program, National Population Council, National Council for Women, General Authority for Adult Education, The National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, and The National Training Academy				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>28% Males: 32% Females: 24% (2018)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>WHO Country Profile Global Report</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	28% Males: 32% Females: 24% (2018)
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source				
28% Males: 32% Females: 24% (2018)	TBD	WHO Country Profile Global Report				
	1.3 Percentage of adults and children living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy disaggregated by sex					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>44% women: 19%, men: 81% (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>National AIDS Program, Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Egyptian Family Health Survey⁸³ (EFHS) (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	44% women: 19%, men: 81% (2020)
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source				
44% women: 19%, men: 81% (2020)	TBD	National AIDS Program, Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Egyptian Family Health Survey ⁸³ (EFHS) (CAPMAS)				

⁸³ The Egyptian Family Health Survey managed by CAPMAS is replacing the Demographic Health Survey (DHS)

⁷⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2021/08/Plan-of-Action-Health-Strategy.pdf>
⁸⁰ UNESCO strategy for youth and adult literacy (2020-2025), available online through: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/literacy/strategy>
⁸¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/Pages/DGPIIntroduction.aspx>
⁸² Proxy indicator to SDG indicator 3.8.1. SDG indicator is focusing on essential health services coverage.

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	1.4 SDG 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	Others: The National Human Rights Council, Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt, NGOs, INGOs, Academia, Research Institutes, Media, Private Sector, international development partners, IFIs.						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>42 (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Maternal and Child Health (MCH) MoHP Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	42 (2019)	TBD	Maternal and Child Health (MCH) MoHP Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)
Baseline	Target (2027)		Data Source					
42 (2019)	TBD	Maternal and Child Health (MCH) MoHP Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)						
	1.5 Unmet needs of Family Planning (FP)⁸⁴							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.6% (2014)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	12.6% (2014)	TBD	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
12.6% (2014)	TBD	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders																					
	1.6 SDG 4.6.1 Indicator (proxy): Adult Literacy rate disaggregate by age and sex⁸⁵																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source⁸⁶</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>.2 F (10+ years), 78.9 M (10+ years) - (2017-18) - (2017)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>General Population, Housing and Establishments Census (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>77.9 F (15-59 years), 91.7 M (15-59 years) - (2015)</td> <td></td> <td>Health Issues Survey (HIS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>73.2 F (15-49 years), 86.5 F (15-24 years) - (2014)</td> <td></td> <td>Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Annual Workforce Bulletin (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Egypt Demographic Health Survey</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source ⁸⁶	.2 F (10+ years), 78.9 M (10+ years) - (2017-18) - (2017)	TBD	General Population, Housing and Establishments Census (CAPMAS)	77.9 F (15-59 years), 91.7 M (15-59 years) - (2015)		Health Issues Survey (HIS)	73.2 F (15-49 years), 86.5 F (15-24 years) - (2014)		Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)			Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)			Annual Workforce Bulletin (CAPMAS)			Egypt Demographic Health Survey
Baseline	Target (2027)		Data Source ⁸⁶																				
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		Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)																					
		Annual Workforce Bulletin (CAPMAS)																					
		Egypt Demographic Health Survey																					

⁸⁴ Reference to EDHS 2014, unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant;
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; or
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

⁸⁵ Proxy indicator to SDG indicator 4.6.1; focusing on literacy only.
⁸⁶ The national census will be sourced for adult literacy rate by age and gender and the annual workforce bulletin by gender

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>1.7 SDG Indicator 1.2.1 (proxy): Percentage of population below national poverty line⁸⁷</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32.5% (Urban Governorates: 26.7%, Urban Lower Egypt: 14.3%, Rural Lower Egypt: 27.3%, Urban Upper Egypt: 30%, Rural Upper Egypt: 51.9%) - (2017-18)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	32.5% (Urban Governorates: 26.7%, Urban Lower Egypt: 14.3%, Rural Lower Egypt: 27.3%, Urban Upper Egypt: 30%, Rural Upper Egypt: 51.9%) - (2017-18)	TBD	Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
32.5% (Urban Governorates: 26.7%, Urban Lower Egypt: 14.3%, Rural Lower Egypt: 27.3%, Urban Upper Egypt: 30%, Rural Upper Egypt: 51.9%) - (2017-18)	TBD	Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (CAPMAS)						
	<p>1.8 Percent distribution of youngest children under six months who are living with their mother and exclusively breastfed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>39.7% of children under 6 months (2014)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	39.7% of children under 6 months (2014)	TBD	Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
39.7% of children under 6 months (2014)	TBD	Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>1.9 Prevalence of anaemia among children and adolescents 5-19 years disaggregated by gender</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>19.2%⁸⁸ (2014) Males: 17.5 % Females: 20.9 %</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Egyptian Family Health Survey (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	19.2% ⁸⁸ (2014) Males: 17.5 % Females: 20.9 %	TBD	Egyptian Family Health Survey (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
19.2% ⁸⁸ (2014) Males: 17.5 % Females: 20.9 %	TBD	Egyptian Family Health Survey (CAPMAS) Egyptian Demographic Health Survey						
	<p>1.10 SDG Indicator 4.2.2 (proxy): % enrolment in pre-school education</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>31.3% (2016)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Vision 2030 Pre-University Education Bulletin (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	31.3% (2016)	TBD	Vision 2030 Pre-University Education Bulletin (CAPMAS)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
31.3% (2016)	TBD	Vision 2030 Pre-University Education Bulletin (CAPMAS)						
	<p>1.11 % school drop-out under 18 years old</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2% (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>VNR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	2% (2020)	TBD	VNR	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
2% (2020)	TBD	VNR						
	<p>1.12 % of refugees who have achieved durable solutions (disaggregated by nationality, gender, age)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.73% (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>UNHCR Database</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0.73% (2020)	TBD	UNHCR Database	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0.73% (2020)	TBD	UNHCR Database						

⁸⁷ Proxy indicator to SDG indicator 1.2.1.

⁸⁸ Calculated based on the EDHS 2014

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
	1.13 % of people volunteering in Egypt (disaggregated by formal and informal volunteering) ⁸⁹			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	2.8% 2016 ⁹⁰	TBD	UNV State of World Volunteerism Report National Surveys from CAPMAS, MoSS	

Assumptions

- GoE is working on increasing investment in integrated human capital development by raising and allocating sufficient resources
- Implementation of the objectives and policies of the National Program for Structural Reforms
- GoE prioritizes targeted social protection interventions as a key tool to support people living in poverty and at risk of falling into poverty
- GoE is investing in informed decision making through evidence and data sharing
- Sustained resource mobilization efforts are undertaken by all key stakeholders and sufficient resources are committed to supporting (financially and technically) the identified priorities
- National political and institutional stability is maintained
- Adequate preparedness and mitigation measures are set in place, by GoE and UN, to minimize the impact of emerging conditions on program management and delivery
- GoE structural reform is ongoing with the political will and adequate budget allocated for literacy
- UN reform is implemented⁹¹
- GoE is willing to plan and implement targeted evidence based innovative health related programmes to address the needs of the population and health workforce
- GoE is willing to provide UN agencies with access to migrant-dense areas and known migration transit routes that would allow for better UN humanitarian response to key identified issues
- Migration trends in Egypt remain at current levels and relevant UN agencies have GoE necessary clearance to support the migrant population in Egypt

⁸⁹ Initiating measurement of volunteering in Egypt, through CAPMAS (e.g. household survey), IDSC or MoSS statistics and the UN will provide technical support along with a manual on measurement (by ILO and UNV) and type of needed questions. This indicator aligns with the civil service law, particularly article 77 and MoSS Egypt National Volunteering Strategy to be launched in 2022

⁹⁰ The baseline is calculated based on UNV State of World Volunteerism Report 2018.

⁹¹ In 2017, the Secretary General has made proposals to reform the United Nations to improve the delivery of the organization mandate in three areas: Development, Management and Peace and Security. For full details, please refer to <https://reform.un.org/>

Provisional Outputs:

- Output 1.1:** More people, including the most vulnerable, have improved and equitable access to sustainable sufficient, quality, and adequate food and multi-sectoral nutritional services and are equipped with knowledge, skills and social support to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition
- Output 1.2:** More people, including people in vulnerable situations, are equipped to improve their health and well-being through enhanced social determinants of health, as well as benefit from a more equitable, affordable accessible, comprehensive, integrated, evidence-based and digitally enabled quality healthcare system and basic services
- Output 1.3:** More children and youth, including people in vulnerable situations and adults where applicable, have access to at least 12 years of inclusive and quality education and learning in an enabling environment benefiting from an effective and efficient implementation of the education reform and the digital transformation that harnesses demographic opportunities and is safe, equitable, gender-sensitive, resilient and responds to emerging social and economic challenges.
- Output 1.4:** More people, including those who are in vulnerable situations, formal, informal and irregular workers adequately benefit throughout their lifecycle from national social protection development interventions and volunteering programmes which are equitable, accessible, efficient, people centred, child-sensitive, data driven, digitally enabled, secure and resilient, respecting human rights and gender-sensitive
- Output 1.5:** All migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers (especially women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities) can benefit from improved access to quality, humane, and dignified assistance services that address their vulnerabilities and provide them with systematic protection from risk factors, including the institutionalized ability for better protection services



Strategic Priority 2: Inclusive, competitive, diversified, environmentally sustainable and knowledge economy

National development priorities

Egypt's Vision 2030 update:

- A competitive diversified knowledge economy

Government Action Program

(2023 –2027): Enhancing productivity and employment

- Support SMEs and entrepreneurship
- Provide decent and sustainable job opportunities
- Regulatory, structural and legislative reforms in compliance with international labour standards
- Increase productivity and efficiency of the workforce

- Sustainable Development Strategy 2030
- Industry and Trade Enhancement Strategy (2016 – 2022)
- MSMEs and Entrepreneurship National Strategic Direction (2020 – 2025)
- The National Program for Structural Reforms
- Sustainable tourism strategy.
- Hayat Karima Initiative
- Governing the Pursuit of Civil Work Law (149/2019)
- Organization of Youth Entities Law (218/2017)
- MSME Development Law (152/2020)
- National Strategy for Women's Empowerment
- National Strategy for Youth
- National Human Rights Strategy

SDGs and SDG targets

SDG 4 (4.3, 4.4); SDG 5 (5.5); SDG 8 (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10); SDG 9 (9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5); SDG 10 (10.2, 10b); SDG 12(12a); SDG 17(17.5, 11.11, 17.14, 17.16, 17.19)

Regional framework:

- **Africa Agenda 2063**
 - Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens (Income, jobs and decent work)
 - Goal 4: Transformative Economies
 - Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
- African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCFTA)
- African Integration Process⁹²
- Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III)
- UNIDO regional approach for Arab state
- [Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf)⁹³

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
OUTCOME 2 <i>By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development driven by productivity growth, industrialization decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy</i>	2.1 Share of MSMEs contribution to GDP			UN Agencies: FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITC, ITU, IFAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO. Government Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, CAPMAS, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Business Sector, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transport, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency, General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Information and Decision Support Center, National Council for Women, Egypt Post, The General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone), The National Training Academy
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	TBD	TBD	Economic Census, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	
	2.2 SDG Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	16% (2020)	TBD	Economic Census (CAPMAS)	

⁹² Egypt leading African integration process generating intra-African business for better income and creation of new jobs

⁹³ https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>2.3 SDG Indicator 9.b.1: % of the added-value of medium and high technology industries in the total value added</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20.9 % (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Economic Census (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	20.9 % (2019)	TBD	Economic Census (CAPMAS)	<p>Others:</p> <p>The National Human Rights Council, Private Sector, Federation of Egyptian Industries, Business Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Trade Unions and Workers' Organizations, NGOs, Academia and Think-tanks, international development partners, IFIs.</p>
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
20.9 % (2019)	TBD	Economic Census (CAPMAS)						
	<p>2.4 SDG 8.5.2 (Proxy indicator): Employment/ unemployment rate (disaggregated by informal vs. formal, rural vs. urban, youth, gender, governorate, etc...)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10.10.45 Unemployment: 8% M: 4.8%; F: 21.7% Employment rate: M:70%; F:20% Informal employment: 67% NEETs: 22%</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Economic Census, (CAPMAS) Sustainable Development Report⁹⁴ Workforce Annual Bulletin (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	10.10.45 Unemployment: 8% M: 4.8%; F: 21.7% Employment rate: M:70%; F:20% Informal employment: 67% NEETs: 22%	TBD	Economic Census, (CAPMAS) Sustainable Development Report ⁹⁴ Workforce Annual Bulletin (CAPMAS)	
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	<p>2.5 Economic activity rate by labour force, males and females</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total: 50% Females: 25% Males: 70% (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Workforce Annual Bulletin (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	Total: 50% Females: 25% Males: 70% (2020)	TBD	Workforce Annual Bulletin (CAPMAS)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
Total: 50% Females: 25% Males: 70% (2020)	TBD	Workforce Annual Bulletin (CAPMAS)						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>2.6 SGD Indicator 8.7.1: Percentage of children 5-17 years old involved in child labour disaggregated by sex</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>National Child Labour Survey (CAPMAS)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	TBD	TBD	National Child Labour Survey (CAPMAS)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
TBD	TBD	National Child Labour Survey (CAPMAS)						
	<p>2.7 Decomposition of Value Added (VA) by economic activity</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture: 12% Manuf & Min: 16% Construction: 19% Services: 51% (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>CAPMAS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	Agriculture: 12% Manuf & Min: 16% Construction: 19% Services: 51% (2019)	TBD	CAPMAS	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
Agriculture: 12% Manuf & Min: 16% Construction: 19% Services: 51% (2019)	TBD	CAPMAS						
	<p>2.8 Rank of Egypt in the global innovation index</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>96th (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>WIPO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	96 th (2020)	TBD	WIPO	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
96 th (2020)	TBD	WIPO						
	<p>2.9 Income per capita growth rate</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3% (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>CAPMAS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	3% (2019)	TBD	CAPMAS	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
3% (2019)	TBD	CAPMAS						
	<p>2.10 Average % increase of Egypt exports and imports (disaggregated by sector and by value chains)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Exports to GDP: 17% (2019) Current account balance on GDP: -3% (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Trade and Industry CAPMAS Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	Exports to GDP: 17% (2019) Current account balance on GDP: -3% (2019)	TBD	Ministry of Trade and Industry CAPMAS Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
Exports to GDP: 17% (2019) Current account balance on GDP: -3% (2019)	TBD	Ministry of Trade and Industry CAPMAS Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
	2.11 Trade contribution to GDP annual (as an indicator for openness)			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	23.6% ⁹⁵ (2020)	TBD	Ministry of Trade and Industry CAPMAS CBE World Bank	
	2.12 Percentage of technical and vocational institutions based on partnerships with volunteer involving organisations and civil society (SDS 2030 Indicator)			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	3% (2016)	TBD	Monitoring of Egypt SDS 2030, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Youth Ministry of Education	

Assumptions

- Political governance stability, and efforts of current government counterparts to continue offering large scale support services in the area of social support (Ex: Hayat Karima, etc), and vocational training and job placement (Ex: TVET, etc) as well as in areas of general economic enhancement policies and services is continued and sustained.
- Implementing the policies and objectives of the National Structural Reform Program.
- Government keenness to promote the use of cutting-edge technologies and international standards in fostering digital inclusion, building capacities and encouraging innovation, and building a strong information infrastructure.
- Global economic outlook, whereby Egypt continues towards a growing trend in its overall economic indicators, and no major external shocks to the economy occur.

- Global trade trend and commitment to open economy whereby government, private sector and international agencies are able to capitalize on existing and potential trade opportunities, and whereby the overall institutions governing exports, imports, duties are pro-trade. Government will also offer in-kind support in strategizing trade and export priorities, and facilitating open trade relationship with countries that are key market destinations.
- Readiness and willingness of MSMEs to scale up and benefit from available services, as well as increase propensity and willingness of MSMEs to formalize their businesses, and generate ethical and decent job opportunities for youth.
- Continuation of commitment by GoE and private sector to:
 - Business-friendly and supportive environment
 - Private sector development
 - Transformational changes⁹⁶
 - Development of education and vocational system (e.g., secondary education reform and flexible certified pathways for skilling aligned with 4IR)
 - Investing in innovation
 - Environmental sustainability and efficient use of natural resources
 - Compliance with international labour standards
 - Support for equitable, inclusive and ethical approaches to digitalization
 - Development of professional training system to comply with current and future labour market requirements at the international, national or regional levels

Provisional Outputs:

- Output 2.1:** MSMEs and Entrepreneurship are effectively promoted to become sustainable, responsible, productive, inclusive and competitive aimed at a diversified formal economy and decent job creation.
- Output 2.2:** More, better and inclusive opportunities for decent jobs are accessed by all, including women and people in vulnerable situations) in all segments of the economy through initiatives and policies addressing current and future labour market needs and improving employability of people including by raising their capacities and skills through vocational and technical training particularly digital skills.
- Output 2.3:** Enterprises' clusters and MSMEs integration into regional and global value chains are strengthened resulting in improved international competitiveness and providing better access to diversified global markets (for goods and services).
- Output 2.4:** Innovation, research and development and digitalization are effectively promoted, deployed and supported by enhanced access to services, including gender-sensitive services, and inclusive programmes and mechanisms.
- Output 2.5:** Business environment and eco-system are improved through more effective and efficient processes, policies and institutions to stimulate sustainable and inclusive industrialization, investments and job creation.

⁹⁵ Merchandise Trade to GDP (%) [2020]
World bank: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TG.VAL.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=EG>

⁹⁶ Transformational changes are long-term changes in dominant economic activity. Structural transformation is defined as the transition of an economy from low productivity and labour- intensive economic activities to higher productivity and skill intensive activities.



Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management for food security and climate resilience

National development priorities

Egypt's Vision 2030 update:

- Sustainable and Integrated environmental system
- Well-developed infrastructure
- Governance and Partnerships

Government Action Program (2023 –2027): Protecting natural resources towards security and sustainability

- Water Security
- Food Security
- Energy Security
- Environmental Sustainability

- Egypt 2030 Updated Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy and action plan
- 2035 Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy
- The National Program for Structural Reforms
- Sustainable Tourism Strategy
- National Strategic Vision for Urban Development 2052
- Industrial Development and Trade Strategy
- National Strategy for Climate Change 2050
- National Adaptation Plan
- National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
- National Water Resources Plan (NWRP 2017-2037)
- Solid Waste Management Law (202 of 2020)
- The law establishing the National Food Safety Authority No. 1 of 2017 and its executive regulations by Cabinet Resolution No. 412 of 2019
- Hayat Karima Initiative
- National Strategy for Youth
- CBE's Guiding Principles on Sustainable Finance

SDGs and SDG targets

SDG 1 (1.1); 2 (2.3, 2.4); 3 (3.9); 6 (6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.a); 7 (7.1, 7.2, 7.3); 8 (8.2, 8.3, 8.4); 9 (9.4); 10; 11 (11.3, 11.6, 11.A); 12 (12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7); 13 (13.1,13.2,13.3); 14 (14.1, 14.2), 15 (15.5, 15.9); 17 (17.7)

Regional framework:

- **Africa Agenda 2063**
 - Goal 5: Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
 - Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement
- Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM Objectives 1, 2, 5 and 6)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Sendai Framework for DRR
- Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030.
- World Heritage Convention and its Action Plan for the Arab Region
- [Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment⁹⁷](#)

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
OUTCOME 3 <i>By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment</i>	3.1 Reduction in commodity food losses (%)			UN Agencies: FAO, ICAO, IFAD, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. Government Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Youth and Sports, General Organization for Physical Planning, Federation of Egyptian Industries Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, National Council for Women, New Urban Communities Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, The General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone, The National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), The National Training Academy, and the Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC- Cabinet)
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	cereals 20.13%; fruits 19.8%;vegetables 27.8%; meat 3.5%; milk 3.5%; fish 12.5% (2019)	TBD	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	
	3.2 Value of Agriculture Production (Billion EGP), as share (in %) of total exports and as share (in %) of GDP			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	534.6 (2019) % of total exports (2019) % of GDP (2019)	TBD	CAPMAS Ministry of Planning and Economic Development Central Bank of Egypt Ministry of Finance	
3.3 Natural resource depletion (% of Gross National Income (GNI))				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source		
5.2% (2020)	TBD	Egypt NHDR		

97 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/environment/srenvironment/pages/frameworkprinciplesreport.aspx>

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>3.4 Number of early warning and preparedness systems that are active and in place to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks (disaggregated by sector)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TBD by IDSC</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>IDSC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	TBD by IDSC	TBD	IDSC	<p>Others:</p> <p>National Human Rights Council, Private sector, NGOs, Media, Academia and Think-Tanks, international development partners, IFIs, Egypt ARISE (Private sector alliance for DRR).</p>
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
TBD by IDSC	TBD	IDSC						
	<p>3.5 SDG Indicator 1.5.3: Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategy in line with the Sendai Framework (2015 -2030)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.775 (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Environment IDSC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0.775 (2020)	TBD	Ministry of Environment IDSC	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0.775 (2020)	TBD	Ministry of Environment IDSC						
	<p>3.6 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP based on purchasing power parity (PPP)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.19 (2018)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>International Energy Agency</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0.19 (2018)	TBD	International Energy Agency	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0.19 (2018)	TBD	International Energy Agency						
	<p>3.7 SDG Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to Egypt in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (million USD)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5,095 (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of International Cooperation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	5,095 (2020)	TBD	Ministry of International Cooperation	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
5,095 (2020)	TBD	Ministry of International Cooperation						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>3.8 SDG Indicator 7.b.1 (Proxy): Renewable energy share in total energy production⁹⁸</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12% (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Electricity & Renewable Energy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	12% (2019)	TBD	Ministry of Electricity & Renewable Energy	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
12% (2019)	TBD	Ministry of Electricity & Renewable Energy						
	<p>3.9 SDG Indicator: 13.2.1 (Proxy): Country nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 (2017)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>UNFCCC NDC Registry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	1 (2017)	TBD	UNFCCC NDC Registry	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
1 (2017)	TBD	UNFCCC NDC Registry						
	<p>3.10 Average increase in city development potential index for the different regions (Greater Cairo region, Delta region, Suez Canal region, etc.)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GCR: 184.3 Alexandria: 125.3 Delta: 101.8 Suez Canal: 122.1 North Upper Egypt (UE): 93.8 Central UE: 98.4 Southern UE: 101.6 (2013)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities (MoHUUC) UNHABITAT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	GCR: 184.3 Alexandria: 125.3 Delta: 101.8 Suez Canal: 122.1 North Upper Egypt (UE): 93.8 Central UE: 98.4 Southern UE: 101.6 (2013)	TBD	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities (MoHUUC) UNHABITAT	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
GCR: 184.3 Alexandria: 125.3 Delta: 101.8 Suez Canal: 122.1 North Upper Egypt (UE): 93.8 Central UE: 98.4 Southern UE: 101.6 (2013)	TBD	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities (MoHUUC) UNHABITAT						

⁹⁸ The Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy is targeting to have renewable energy represent a 42% share of the energy mix by 2035 according to the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy.

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
	3.11 Proportion of the population with improved urban environment			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	62.5% (2018)	TBD	MoHUUC Urban Development Fund	

Assumptions

- Continued national programme in integrated rural development through Haya Kareema, and other large scale priority initiatives.
- Implementation of the objectives and policies of the National Structural Reform Program.
- Shift to environmentally sustainable economy options/measures and sustainable consumption and production models is competitive with affordable capital cost and supported by sound incentives, positive economic trend and stable population growth
- There is enough external and internal engagement in climate change finance and transition to clean economy.
- National Climate Change Strategy and National Adaptation Plan, National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and other national guiding strategies and commitments to international agreements are in place as planned.
- National systems transformations can be achieved within the timeframe of UNSDCF.
- Regional and Global efforts for water availability.
- Continued National support to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the SDS environmental dimension (urban development pillar) and the recommendations of the draft National urban policy.
- Stakeholders' willingness to engage in public-private partnerships to provide economic/livelihood alternatives for populations affected by climate change.

Provisional Outputs:

- Output 3.1:** Management of land, water, fertilizers, pesticides and other agriculture inputs, wastewater, agricultural and food waste is improved and made more innovative and technology driven for efficient, more sustainable, healthy, income-generating agriculture production through good inclusive agriculture practices..
- Output 3.2:** Capacities and systems are strengthened for the preparedness, early warning, detection and response and adaptation of public services, communities, economic and financial actors to reduce impacts of climate and disasters risks and shocks.
- Output 3.3:** Just transition to an environmentally sustainable inclusive economy and jobs creation is accelerated with focus on resources efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, biodiversity and waste management while supporting market transformations, with appropriate financial mechanisms and digital transformation, and improved regulatory and institutional frameworks.
- Output 3.4:** Systems, policies, tools and capacities of national and local stakeholders are strengthened for sustainable, balanced, inclusive and climate resilient urban development, including efficient land-use planning, infrastructure and utilities planning and balanced spatial development, sustainable growth and regeneration of productive urban-rural systems.



Strategic Priority 4: Transparency, good governance and the rule of law

National development priorities

Egypt's Vision 2030 update:

- Governance and Partnership
- Social justice and equality

Government Action Program (2023 –2027): Transparency, governance and inclusive partnerships:

- Improve government performance
- Financing for development
- International good governance practices

- National Structural Reform Programme;
- National Strategy for Science and Technology for Sustainable Development 2030;
- National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2016-2021),⁹⁹ in line with the Law No. 64 of 2010 regarding Combating Human Trafficking and the Law No. 82 for 2016 on combating irregular migration and smuggling of migrants);
- National Strategy on Combating Illegal Migration (2016-2026);
- National Human Rights Strategy;
- National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women (2030);
- National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2018-2022);
- Planned development of a national intellectual property strategy.¹⁰⁰
- National Strategy for Youth
- Hayat Karima Initiative

SDGs and SDG targets

SDG 16 (Targets 16.1, 16.2; 16.3; 16.4; 16.5; 16.6; 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16A; and 16B); SDG 17 (Target 17.3); SDG 5 (Targets 5. 1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.B, 5.C); SDG 10 (Target 10.3, 10.7)

Regional framework:

- African Union Agenda 2063 – The Africa we Want, the Common African Position (CAP) on the Development Agenda;
- African Union Agenda for Children 2040: Fostering an Africa Fit for Children;
- Arab Charter on Human Rights;
- UNODC Strategic Vision for Africa 2030;
- Arab Anti-Corruption Convention;
- African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption;
- Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (on anti-money laundering policies in the MENA Region);
- UNICEF Child Protection Strategy 2021 – 2030
- Khartoum Process - Horn of Africa and Europe, specifically the pillar on Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings (of the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP));
- Egypt is an active member on the following Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms (ISCMs) on migration at the regional and global level: (i) the Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM); (ii) the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP); (iii) the Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM) (iv) the African Union Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (AU HoAI); (v) the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process), specifically the pillar on prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings (of the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP)); (vi) the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD); and (vii) the Global Compact for Migration and its regional reviews (African and Arab region).
- Guidance Note on Civic Space¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ A new strategy currently being developed by NCCPIM&TIP.

¹⁰⁰ UNCTAD recently started discussions with the President of the Egyptian Patent Office (EGPO) and the President of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) on the development of such a strategy.

¹⁰¹ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/CivicSpace/UN_Guidance_Note.pdf

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
OUTCOME 4 <i>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.</i>	4.1 Number of court orders rendered through the application of an automated system.	UN Agencies: ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNESCWA, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO.						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Justice (MoJ)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0	TBD	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
	Baseline		Target (2027)	Data Source				
	0		TBD	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)				
	4.2 Egypt Rank on Institutions Pillar of the WEF's Global Competitiveness Index		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>97 (2020)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	97 (2020)	TBD
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
97 (2020)	TBD	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index						
4.3 Number of data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs, incl. innovative data sources	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Planning and Economic Development</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	TBD	TBD	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
TBD	TBD	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	4.4 Number and proportion of people supported who have access to justice	Government Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance (including the Egyptian Customs Authority, the Egyptian Tax Authority, Accountability State Authority), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Administrative Control Authority, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Egyptian Drug Authority, The Egyptian Exchange, Egyptian Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit, Information and Decision Support Center, Office of the Prosecutor General, Public Prosecution Office, National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP); the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), the National Council for Women (NCW), Egypt Post, the Financial Supervisory Authority, the Central Bank of Egypt, the Central Agency for Regulation and Administration, the Ministry of Public Business Sector, Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, and the National Training Academy						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>MoJ, including the Public Prosecution possess data and statistics regarding the number and proportion of litigants World Justice Project Rule of Law Index</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0	TBD	MoJ, including the Public Prosecution possess data and statistics regarding the number and proportion of litigants World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
	Baseline		Target (2027)	Data Source				
	0		TBD	MoJ, including the Public Prosecution possess data and statistics regarding the number and proportion of litigants World Justice Project Rule of Law Index				
	4.5 Number of children who have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>MoSS, NCCM, MoHP, MoJ, CAPMAS, Public Prosecution and NGOs' data and statistics</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0	TBD
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0	TBD	MoSS, NCCM, MoHP, MoJ, CAPMAS, Public Prosecution and NGOs' data and statistics						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>4.6 SDG indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0	TBD	MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF	<p>Others:</p> <p>Private sector, banking sector/ financial institutions, National Council for Human Rights, Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt, NGOs, INGO, academia and think-tanks, media, international development partners and IFIs.</p>
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0	TBD	MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF						
	<p>4.7 SDG indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0	TBD	MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0	TBD	MPED & Co: established Technical Working Group on measurement of IFFs in Egypt UN Comtrade IMF						
	<p>4.8 SDG indicator 17.6.1 Number of Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7.6 (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>VNR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	7.6 (2019)	TBD	VNR	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
7.6 (2019)	TBD	VNR						

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders									
	<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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3% (Net flows of FDI as % of GDP) (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Bank Database UNCTAD OECD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6% (Net ODA as % of GNI) (2019)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	3% (Net flows of FDI as % of GDP) (2019)	TBD	World Bank Database UNCTAD OECD	0.6% (Net ODA as % of GNI) (2019)			
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source									
3% (Net flows of FDI as % of GDP) (2019)	TBD	World Bank Database UNCTAD OECD									
0.6% (Net ODA as % of GNI) (2019)											
	<p>4.10 The World Bank Governance indicators: Government Effectiveness</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>36.54 (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Bank</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	36.54 (2019)	TBD	World Bank				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source									
36.54 (2019)	TBD	World Bank									
	<p>4.11 The World Bank Governance indicators: Regulatory Quality</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18.75 (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Bank</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	18.75 (2019)	TBD	World Bank				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source									
18.75 (2019)	TBD	World Bank									
	<p>4.12 The World Bank Governance indicators: Rule of Law</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>37.98 (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Bank</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	37.98 (2019)	TBD	World Bank				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source									
37.98 (2019)	TBD	World Bank									

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
	4.13 The World Bank Governance indicators: Control of Corruption			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	27.88 (2019)	TBD	World Bank	
	4.14 Index of Public Integrity			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	5.21 (2021)	TBD	European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State Building	
	4.15 Ibrahim Index of African Governance			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	47.4 (2020)	TBD	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	

Assumptions

- The GoE is committed to enhance transparency, good governance, and the rule of law.
- The GoE as well as neighbouring countries/countries in the region agree to participate in and contribute towards regional cooperation in the field of security.
- Implementation of the objectives and policies of the National Program for Structural Reforms

Provisional Outputs:

- Output 4.1:** Institutions, including local institutions, are strengthened through better inter-ministerial coordination, improved monitoring and evaluation systems, digital transformation, enhanced statistical capacities allowing for evidence-based policy-making and implementation, and through the implementation of SDG driven financing mechanisms.
- Output 4.2:** Capacities and digital-readiness of justice and law enforcement agencies are strengthened to provide equal access to justice, effective judicial services and protection for all leaving no one behind, in line with international human rights laws.
- Output 4.3:** Transparency, accountability, data protection and anti-corruption measures are strengthened and equally implemented in the public and private sectors, public participation is promoted, and the efficiency of public administration is enhanced, advancing safe access to information and digital services.
- Output 4.4:** International cooperation, sustainable trade and peace are supported in Africa and the Middle East and best practices and lessons identified are promoted and exchanged.



Outcome 5: Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls

National development priorities

Egypt's Vision 2030 update:

- Social Justice and Equality
- Improving the quality of life of the Egyptian citizen and raising his standard of living Governance and partnership
- Constitutional amendment (2019), specifying a 25% quota for women's representation and an additional 25% quota for youth's representation in the Local Councils (article 180)
- Senate law of 2020, Temporary Special Measure for women – specifically, that of the 300 Senate seats, 10% are to be allocated to women.
- Strengthened provisions under the Penal Code and Child Law No 126 which address gender-based violence, including harmful practices and sexual harassment in public spaces
- New inheritance law in 2017, imposing stricter sentences on those who deprive women of their inheritance.
- Ministry of Manpower decrees no. 43 and 44 to remove restrictions on women's ability to work at night, giving them the choice to work in any institution or facility of any type, while providing all the necessary safety measures to protect women at work, such as safe transportation and healthcare
- National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030
- National EAW Strategy (2015-2020) and the FGM Strategy (2016)
- 2014 Constitution including:
 - Over 20 articles addressing the rights of women aiming to promote equal opportunities and prevent discrimination, protection against violence, and to contribute to women's empowerment emerging and strengthened legislation on personal status, in conformity with CEDAW and CRC commitments
- Labour Code provisions in support of non-discrimination in the workplace and equal pay for equal work. Egypt ratified Equal pay Convention No. 100 in 1960
- The updated Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy (SADS) 2030
- The National Program for Structural Reforms
- 2020 Women and COVID-19 Policy Paper of Egypt
- FRA/EGX: Proactive measures requiring women's board placement and also incentives
- Protocol between the CBE and the NCW in 2017, which is part of an EGP 1.6 billion microfinance initiative launched by the CBE
- Hayat Karima Initiative
- Egypt's Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator.
- National Strategy on Climate Change 2050.
- National Population Strategy 2015-2030
- National Strategy for Youth

SDGs and SDG targets

SDG 1 (1.1, 1.5); SDG2 (2.1; 2.2); SDG 3 (3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7,3.9), SDG4 (4.5, 4.7), SDG 5 (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5A; 5B; 5C), SDG 8 (8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7,8.8, 8.10), SDG 9 (9.1, 9.2,9.3), SDG 10 (10.2, 10.3) SDG 11 (11.7), SDG 16 (16.1,16.2, 16.3, 16 A, 16 B) ; SDG 17(17.9)

Regional framework:

- UNICEF Child Protection Strategy 2021 – 2030
- Cairo Call for Action for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage (2020)
- Women, Peace and Security Agenda (UNSC Resolution 1325)

Other frameworks will be added later.

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
OUTCOME Statement <i>By 2027 women and girls realize their rights in social health and livelihood spheres as laid out in the Egyptian Constitution, and their leadership and empowerment are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.</i>	5.1 International rank of Egypt on the World Economic Forum (WEF) Gender Gap index			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	UN Agencies: FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCWA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO. Government Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, National Council for Women; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation; Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Local Development, Office of the Prosecutor General; Public Prosecution Office; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; National Human Rights Institutions, Financial Regulatory Authority; Central Bank of Egypt; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, General Authority for Adult Education; The National Training Academy, and the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC)
	0.64 (2020)	TBD	WEF	
5.2 SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Percentage of women in managerial positions in the public sectors (disaggregated by age and profession)				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source		
6.1% (2017)	TBD	CAPMAS		
5.3 Proxy SDG Indicator 5.3.1: Percentage of women between 20-24 who were married before age 15 and before age 18.				
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source		
17.4% ¹⁰² 2% ¹⁰³ (2014)	TBD	EDHS		

¹⁰² The percentage of women in the age group 20-24 who married for the first time before reaching the age of 18 years.

¹⁰³ The percentage of women in the age group 20-24 who married for the first time before reaching the age of 15 years

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders											
	<p>5.4 SDG Indicator 5.3.2: Percentage of ever-married women age 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age (the age will be taken from 15-18 years for married women)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>61% (2014)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>EDHS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	61% (2014)	TBD	EDHS	<p>Others:</p> <p>The National Human Rights Council, NGOs, INGOs, Academia; trade unions and workers' organizations, private sector, media, international development partners, IFIs, Arab Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for DRR Group.</p>					
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source											
61% (2014)	TBD	EDHS											
	<p>5.5 SDG Indicator 5.2.1. Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32% (2015)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td rowspan="4">Survey of the Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.8% physical violence</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.5% sexual violence</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.3% Psychological violence (2015)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	32% (2015)	TBD	Survey of the Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence	11.8% physical violence		6.5% sexual violence		22.3% Psychological violence (2015)	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source											
32% (2015)	TBD	Survey of the Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence											
11.8% physical violence													
6.5% sexual violence													
22.3% Psychological violence (2015)													

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources	Partners/ stakeholders						
	<p>5.6 Percentage of women with bank accounts</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27 %¹⁰⁴ (2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>VNR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	27 % ¹⁰⁴ (2019)	TBD	VNR	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
27 % ¹⁰⁴ (2019)	TBD	VNR						
	<p>5.7 Percentage of Women-owned businesses</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9% (2014)¹⁰⁵</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Women's Entrepreneurship Development Assessment for Egypt, ILO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	9% (2014) ¹⁰⁵	TBD	Women's Entrepreneurship Development Assessment for Egypt, ILO	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
9% (2014) ¹⁰⁵	TBD	Women's Entrepreneurship Development Assessment for Egypt, ILO						
	<p>5.8 Number of health centres with functioning basic essential care for women</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5314 PHC units (including 3603 focusing on Public health initiatives targeting women) (2021)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>Ministry of Health</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	5314 PHC units (including 3603 focusing on Public health initiatives targeting women) (2021)	TBD	Ministry of Health	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
5314 PHC units (including 3603 focusing on Public health initiatives targeting women) (2021)	TBD	Ministry of Health						
	<p>5.9 Percentage of increase in annual reported women labour force participation (disaggregated by sector if available, by governorate if available)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target (2027)</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0% (women labour force participation rate remains 18% between 2018 and 2019)</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>World Bank Database</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	0% (women labour force participation rate remains 18% between 2018 and 2019)	TBD	World Bank Database	
Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source						
0% (women labour force participation rate remains 18% between 2018 and 2019)	TBD	World Bank Database						

¹⁰⁴ This is based on Egypt VNR 2021. Reference was provided to 2019

¹⁰⁵ This is based on Women's Entrepreneurship Development Assessment for Egypt, ILO (2016)

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators, Baseline, Target, and Data Sources			Partners/ stakeholders
	5.10 Percentage of increase in annual reported number of enterprises led by women (disaggregated by sector if available, by governorate if available)			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	11% ¹⁰⁶ (2019)	TBD	ILO ¹⁰⁷	
	5.11 Unmet needs of Family Planning			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	12.6% (2014)	TBD	EDHS Egyptian Family Health Survey (EFHS) (CAPMAS)	
	5.12 Percentage of girls not in employment, education or training (NEET)			
	Baseline	Target (2027)	Data Source	
	36.5% (2019)	TBD	World Bank	

Assumptions

- National regulatory and legislative frameworks continue to evolve to ensure elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination, including gender-based violence, as defined in the Constitution.
- Implementation of the objectives and policies of the National Program for Structural Reforms
- All women and girls' voice and participation, including those most marginalized, is supported.
- Women and girls' access to and control over the necessary skills, resources and opportunities is advanced and scaled up.
- An enabling environment is in place which recognises women and girls' empowerment and gender equality as fundamental to Egyptian society.
- Continuing to provide support and economic empowerment for women and to enhance efforts for women to assume leadership positions and company boards of directors, in implementation of the President's assignments to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the National Council for Women. (During the celebration of Egyptian Women's Day in 2021)
- Opportunities for engagement of women in the actions and priorities under Egypt's National Climate Change Strategy 2050.

Provisional Outputs:

- Output 5.1:** Women's civic engagement, leadership, decision-making and participation in public life is increased and there is improved understanding of the importance of women's well-being, maternity as a social function, and their social, economic and political contributions.
- Output 5.2:** Women have increased control over and access as well as retention to decent employment, economic opportunities and resources within an enabling environment supporting women's engagement in the world of work to have safe working places.
- Output 5.3:** Women and girls' exposure to risks of violence, and harmful practices, are reduced through scaled-up access to quality, coordinated prevention, response, care and protection services.
- Output 5.4:** Adolescent girl's social, health and economic capacities are built and social support provided for strengthened capabilities and equal access to quality services and opportunities to reach their full potential.

¹⁰⁶ Percentage increase is to be calculated based on the available baseline.

¹⁰⁷ Women in Management, Egypt Snapshot, ILO (2019)

ANNEX B: LEGAL ANNEX

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Egypt and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023 to 2027).

Whereas the Government of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

- a. **With the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP)** a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country which was signed by the Government and UNDP (the “Standard Basic Assistance Agreement” or “SBAA”) on 19 January 1987. This Cooperation Framework, together with a joint results group Annual Work Plan (AWP) specifying UNDP programme activities further to this Cooperation Framework (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference) constitute together a “project document” as referred to in the SBAA. The implementing partner and UNDP will sign a project agreement containing the specific arrangements for each project further to the relevant project document.
- b. **With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**, a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 15 March 1999.
- c. **With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** a Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 10 February 1954 continues to be the formal bilateral document governing cooperation between the Government of Egypt and UNHCR, entrusting to UNHCR functional responsibilities for all aspects related to registration, asylum documentation, refugee status determination (RSD), resettlement, voluntary repatriation, inter-agency coordination and assistance to refugees in Egypt.
- d. **With the World Food Programme (WFP)** a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 5 September 1968.
- e. **With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, an agreement concluded by an exchange of letters, which entered into force on 20 October 2014 pursuant to which the standard basic assistance agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNFPA in the country.
- f. **With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 19 January 1987 and entered into force on 2 July 1987, shall be applied, mutatis mutandis, to all UNIDO projects and programmes in Egypt.
- g. **With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, the Agreement concluded through Exchange of Letters between FAO and the Government for the establishment of an FAO Representation in the Arab Republic of Egypt and extending the provisions of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to the FAO Representative to Egypt and FAO’s staff, funds, property and assets, signed by the FAO Director-General on 11 February 1977 and by the Government on 5 April 1977; the Agreement between FAO and the Government regarding the Near East Regional Office of FAO, signed on 17 August 1952; and the Supplementary Agreement between FAO and the Government regarding the strengthening of the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, signed on 19 November 2009.
- h. **With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, the Host Country Agreement between the Government and the IFAD signed on 29 November 2011 and entered into force on 15 November 2012.
- i. **With the International Labour Organization (ILO)**, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 1947 and its Annex 1 relating to the ILO, the Agreement between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the ILO, signed on 25 July 1995 and the Agreement concerning technical assistance signed on 10 September 1963.
- j. **With the International Organization for Migration (IOM)** the Agreement on the Legal Status, the Privileges and Immunities of this Organization in Egypt concluded between the Government and IOM on 21 May 1995 and revised on 4 May 2020.
- k. **With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**, the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization signed on 27 December 2001.
- l. **With UN-Habitat Egypt**, a Host Country Agreement (HCA) signed between UN-Habitat Regional Office of Arab States and the Government of Egypt, signed on 29 September 2010. UN-Habitat Egypt Country Office is also operating under the umbrella of the HCA.

- m. **With the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA)**, as per United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973 which established the Commission, with the membership of the previous United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut that included Egypt.
- n. **The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)'s** is a joint and co-sponsored programme of the United Nations system established by ECOSOC resolutions 1994/24 and 1995/2. The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of its co-sponsoring organizations and provides administration to it. Consequently, UNAIDS is covered under the terms and conditions of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.
- o. The Standard Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 19 January 1987 (the "SBBA") mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UN-Women. Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of UN Women's governing structures.

For all agencies, including those not explicitly mentioned above: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government, as well as the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to which Egypt acceded on 17 September 1948.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the

Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- a. "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".
- b. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.





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EGYPT



CONTACTS

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

 egypt.un.org

 twitter.com/unegypt

 facebook.com/unitednationsegypt

