



UNITED NATIONS  
EGYPT



**2022** UN COUNTRY  
ANNUAL  
RESULTS  
REPORT

EGYPT





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## Foreword

It is my pleasure to present the 2022 UN Country Annual Results Report for Egypt. This report outlines the contributions of the UN in Egypt, comprising 28 resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes, to the national development priorities of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

2022 was the fifth and final year of the implementation of the UN Partnership Development Framework, UNPDF, (2018-2022). We worked hand in hand with the Government of Egypt and many other partners delivering a broad portfolio of interventions, contributing towards the achievement of national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Against a backdrop where the socioeconomic impact of cascading crisis including the war in Ukraine was increasingly being felt, especially by most vulnerable people, the UN in Egypt delivered across four key result areas spanning inclusive economic development, social justice, environmental sustainability and natural resource management, and women's empowerment. The UN delivered US\$ 160.4 million of joint activities in Egypt in 2022. This report details the key achievements in these four areas.

A highlight for the UN in Egypt in 2022 was its partnership with the Government in hosting the 27<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference - COP27. Support by the UN in Egypt ranged from technical assistance to the COP27 Presidency team and the Presidency Initiatives to stimulating youth participation through the local and global Climate Change Conferences of Youth. The UN in Egypt was able to mobilize capacity and expertise from all levels of the UN system to support a historic climate conference that saw a landmark decision to create a Loss and Damage Fund. Beyond COP27, our partnership with the Government on climate policy will continue as it holds the Presidency until COP28 and as it seeks to anchor climate action as a domestic policy priority.

Importantly, 2022 saw the finalization of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations for the period 2023-2027. Building on the strong foundation of a partnership that spans more than half a century, we look forward to continuing our engagement in Egypt, with an ambitious framework that seeks to deliver on the promise of the SDGs to leave no one behind.

Allow me to thank all our partners and stakeholders for the meaningful and fruitful partnership, based on our shared values and common efforts towards achieving sustainable development. Only together can we advance on the SDGs and deliver on our commitment to leave no one behind.

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



# UN Country Team in Egypt



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

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

The United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) for the period 2018-2022 outlines the UNCT's collaborative work in support of national efforts to adopt inclusive and sustainable development pathways and reach the interim targets of Egypt's Vision 2030. This includes efforts to ensure inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job rich economic development (outcome 1); sustainable access of all people in Egypt to public services (outcome 2);

sustainable natural resources management and fostering of a greener economy and society (outcome 3); and women and girls' full contribution to Egypt's development and protection of their rights with no discrimination (outcome 4). Throughout the UNPDF, the UNCT has applied five inter-related programming principles: leave no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.



<sup>1</sup> This does not include the World Bank and IMF that are members of the UNCT but not signatories of the current UNPDF.



# Key Development Partners of the UN in Egypt

## Bilateral & Multilateral Partners



## International Finance Institutions (IFIs)



## Private Sector Foundations



## Global Funds



## Civil Society



**The UN system's key development partners in Egypt are the GOE, bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, the media and the people of Egypt. Without them, the results presented in this report would not have been possible.**

In 2022, the Minister of International Cooperation in close collaboration with the UNRC continued to guide the strategic direction of the UNPDF as the co-chairs of GOE-UN Joint Steering Committee (JSC), while outcome-level implementation was overseen by the joint Results Groups (RGs) that are co-chaired by relevant line ministers and heads of UN agencies. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, alongside ILO, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, alongside WHO, the Ministry of Environment, alongside UNIDO, and the National Council of Women, alongside UN Women, co-chaired the RGs for the Sustainable Economic Development, Social Justice, Environmental Sustainability and Women Empowerment outcomes, respectively. The UN also maintained a close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in addition to various line ministries, national institutions and councils.

In addition to the strong partnership with GOE, the UN in Egypt continued to foster partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as international

financial institutions (IFIs), civil society and private sector. In 2022, approximately 60 per cent of financial contributions to the UNPDF came from bilateral and multilateral partners, with the United States of America, Germany, Netherlands, the European Union, the German-Egyptian Debt Swap, Switzerland, the Italian-Egyptian Debt Swap, Norway, the United Kingdom and Canada as the top financial contributors. Concurrently, strategic engagement and coordination was maintained through the Development Partners Group (DPG) coordination mechanism, co-chaired between the UN RC as permanent co-chair and the Head of the German Development Cooperation as well as through the UN-IFI strategic dialogues, co-chaired by the World Bank Country Director and the UN RC. These platforms were regularly utilized with special focus on Egypt hosting the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) in 2022. Moreover, to help support the UN in Egypt to engage more effectively in COP27, the system partnered with a team of academics (Durham University, University of Oxford, and Cardiff University)

on a technical background primer on the international climate negotiation process and COP27.

Finally, the UN also continued its partnership with global thematic and joint UN funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol, the Joint SDG Fund, the Human Security Trust Fund, and the FGM Global Trust Fund. Furthermore, the UN in Egypt maintained and further enhanced partnerships with key partners from the private sector, including Coca Cola, Allianz, Proctor & Gamble, and public-private partnerships including the GAVI Alliance and the Global Partnership for Education. The UN also continued to engage with civil society, including with the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) Forum which represents INGOs working in Egypt, Egyptian Red Crescent, Sawiris Foundation for Social Development and environmental youth-led organizations, among others.





Chapter

# 1

## Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

**Egypt faced a challenging socioeconomic situation in 2022. The country was significantly affected by the war in Ukraine, especially through its dependence on Russian and Ukrainian wheat (together accounting for about 80 per cent of Egyptian wheat imports before the war). This further compounded existing structural vulnerabilities, resulting in inflation, fiscal pressure, and outflows of portfolio investment.<sup>2</sup>**

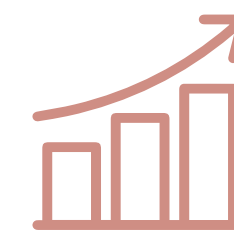
In response, the Government of Egypt launched three packages of mitigation measures starting in March 2022 aimed especially at increasing social protection for the most vulnerable and enhancing incomes. These included expansion of the Takaful and Karama programme (approximately 1.5 million new families covered), higher minimum wage for public sector workers (50 per cent increase), and tax relief (e.g., raising the income tax exemption threshold by 25 per cent).



**The Government of Egypt launched three packages of mitigation measures to increase social protection for the most vulnerable in response to the challenging socioeconomic situation in 2022**

The Central Bank also adjusted the exchange rate and monetary policies throughout the year. Egypt's exchange rate was devalued three times in 2022, losing approximately 50 per cent of its value relative to the US dollar from March to December. The devaluations aimed to help increase the competitiveness of exports, give flexibility to respond to future economic shocks, and stimulate foreign investment. Meanwhile, to combat inflation, the Central Bank raised key interest rates several times during the year<sup>3</sup>.

Real GDP growth reached 6.6 per cent in 2022 according to the IMF<sup>4</sup>. This represents an increase from 3.4 per cent in 2021. Looking ahead, the IMF forecasts in 2023 a growth slowdown to 4.0 per cent in Egypt. This is above projections for much of the rest of the world, including advanced economies (1.2 per cent), emerging and developing economies (4.0 per cent), and the globe (2.9 per cent). Continued inflation above expectations may push down forecasts further.



**Real GDP growth reached 6.6 per cent in 2022 increasing from 3.4 per cent in 2021**

<sup>2</sup> Portfolio investment outflows in 2022 were estimated to be US\$21 billion. *World Bank Economic Monitor*.

<sup>3</sup> For example, the main operation rate was increased from 9.75 per cent in March to 16.75 per cent in December. Central Bank of Egypt.

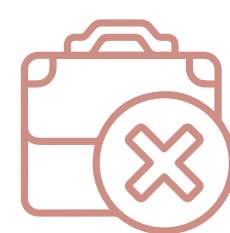
<sup>4</sup> All growth data and forecasts taken from IMF World Economic Outlook (January 2023).



To support the Government's policy response, IMF staff and Egyptian authorities reached agreement in December on a 46-month Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement.<sup>5</sup> This US\$ 3 billion programme targets macroeconomic stability, debt sustainability, improved resilience to economic shocks, and private sector-led growth and job creation. It also aims to catalyse more financing, noting the potential for an additional US\$ 5 billion multi-year financing package of regional and international support.<sup>6</sup> The new facility represents the third IMF agreement with Egypt since 2020.<sup>7</sup>

Coping with the effects of higher prices proved to be the main economic challenge at the household level in Egypt.<sup>8</sup> Rapid inflation affected nearly all goods and services groups since March 2022.<sup>9</sup> While this was especially true for food, prices of non-food items and services also increased. In addition to spikes in global commodity prices (especially cereals and fuel), inflation in Egypt was also affected by depreciation of the Egyptian Pound and supply bottlenecks (both raising the cost of production).

Meanwhile, despite the challenging economic environment, unemployment remained largely steady over 2022. The unemployment rate was 7.2 per cent in Q4 2022—a slight decrease from 7.4 per cent the same quarter last year.<sup>10</sup> Official unemployment rates do not, however, fully capture labour market dynamics given the large share of informality and withdrawals from the labour market, especially among women. The labour force participation rate was 43 per cent of the working-age population at the end of 2022.



**The unemployment rate was 7.2 per cent in Q4 2022—a slight decrease from 7.4 per cent the same quarter last year.**

Gender disparities also continue to exist in the labour market. In Q4 2022, unemployment was 4.7 per cent for men and 19.3 per cent for women. Female unemployment also rose over the past year, while the male rate declined. Unemployment moreover continues to disproportionately affect young people. It remains concentrated mainly among youth (i.e., new entrants in the labour market) and the more educated (i.e., upper-secondary and above graduates). Young people accounted for almost two-thirds of the total unemployed at the end of 2022 (63 per cent).

On the global stage, Egypt's role as President of COP27 showcased the country as a leader in climate change. The summit resulted most notably in a landmark global agreement for financing loss and damage. It also for the first time highlighted in a cover decision the importance of strengthening food system resilience from the adverse effects of climate change and referenced the need for a "just transition" to renewable energy. Egypt will continue to serve as COP27 President through COP28 (November 2023) in Dubai, UAE.



**On the global stage, Egypt's role as President of COP27 showcased the country as a leader in climate change.**

Significant progress on climate action was also seen domestically. The Government launched its new 2050 National Climate Change Strategy in May, setting out national priorities and actions for strengthening mitigation and building climate resilience. Release of revised Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs) followed in June. These documents together will guide Egypt's continued efforts to combat climate change and implement its global commitments for action, responding to Egypt's continued vulnerability to risks from climate change and water stress.<sup>11</sup>

At the global level, Egypt continued investing in regional partnerships, particularly with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. These countries have made significant investments in the Egyptian economy and host the highest numbers of Egyptian expatriates—a source of significant remittances into the Egyptian economy. Egypt is also expected to benefit from wider trends of regional rapprochement, particularly between Turkey, Iran, Israel and the GCC countries.

At the same time, regional instability remains a risk for cooperation, including the risk of escalation in neighboring countries such as Libya, Sudan and between Israel and Gaza. Along with conflicts in the wider region – notably in Syria, Yemen and Ethiopia – this can result in spillover effects such as the movement of people and goods. IOM estimated in 2022 that the number of vulnerable migrants was around 1-1.2 million persons, while the number of refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR reached over 288,000 in 2022. Against this backdrop, the Government and the UN in Egypt

have continued the operationalization of the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt to provide support assistance and social protection for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and their host communities, particularly through enhancing access to education and health services.

Global instability also added pressure on Egypt's budget.<sup>12</sup> The Ministry of Finance forecasts a budget deficit-to-GDP ratio of 6.8 per cent for FY2022/23 (following a 6.1 per cent deficit in FY2021/22). The government debt-to-GDP ratio meanwhile declined to 87.2 per cent in June 2022 (the end of FY2021/22). This represents a decrease from 90.6 per cent the same time a year earlier. On the positive side, the second half of 2022 saw volume increases in exports (12.6 per cent), tourism revenues (43.5 per cent), and Suez Canal receipts (19.1 per cent) compared to the same period a year earlier. Remittances from Egyptians abroad also increased by 1.6 per cent to US\$ 32 billion in FY2021/22.



<sup>5</sup> See: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/12/16/pr22441-egypt-imf-executive-board-approves-46-month-usd3b-extended-arrangement>.  
<sup>6</sup> The programme also identifies a potential US\$1 billion in additional financing related to climate from the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF).  
<sup>7</sup> It follows a Standby Arrangement in June 2020 and Rapid Financing Instrument in May 2020.  
<sup>8</sup> The latest recorded poverty rate was 29.7 per cent based on the national poverty line as measure in the 2019/20 HIECS. This is likely to have increased due to the impact of inflation on real incomes.  
<sup>9</sup> In December 2022, headline CPI reached 21.3 per cent and food inflation 42.4 per cent. All inflation data from the Central Bank of Egypt.  
<sup>10</sup> All employment data taken from CAPMAS Quarterly Labour Force Survey (February 2023).  
<sup>11</sup> The northern Nile Delta, for example, is one of the world's ecosystems most highly exposed to the impacts of climate change.  
<sup>12</sup> All budget, debt, and trade data taken from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) Monthly Statistical Bulletin (December 2022 and January 2023).







# Chapter 2

## UN development System Support to National Development Priorities

### 2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The UN continued its collaboration with the GOE through the current UNPDF (2018-2022), while the design of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 was finalized in 2022. A key milestone towards the finalization of the UNSDCF was holding a wide range of stakeholder consultations. The consultations aimed at validating the key strategic priorities, outcome areas and provisional outputs of the Cooperation Framework; and exploring ideas that can contribute to the developmental opportunities identified in the Cooperation Framework or new emerging opportunities that should be included. The consultations engaged approximately 50 participants representing CSOs (local and international), research centres and academia, private sector, IFIs, and multilateral and bilateral development partners.

Through the four UNPDF outcomes, the UN in Egypt continued its support to Egypt's national priorities and strategic plans. The implementation of the UNPDF in 2022 reached an expenditure of US\$ 160.4 million with a delivery rate of 88 per cent. The highest delivery rate of 98 per cent was achieved by Outcome 1, Inclusive Economic Development, followed by Outcome 4, Women's Empowerment, with 90 per cent delivery rate. Outcome 2, Social Justice, achieved a delivery rate of 86 per cent and Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability, achieved 79 per cent. For more details, please refer to the Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization section. Following are highlights of major results under each of the four UNPDF outcomes through the implementation of the joint work plans (JWPs):



### *Inclusive Economic Development*

In line with the GOE priority on inclusive economic growth, the UN continued to provide technical support in 2022 to promote the design and implementation of efficient policies and programmes for sustainable and inclusive economic development. At the policy level, institutions and policymakers were sensitized to ensure good governance and effective design and implementation of socio-economic policies. This resulted in 33 policymakers and one government body gaining knowledge on the challenges hindering green enterprise growth. Additionally, more than 40 national institutions and partners were capacitated to design and implement supportive policies and programmes, such as for value chain development, green investment opportunities, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and entrepreneurship development,

market-driven curricula reform, skills and vocational training delivery, enhanced business climate, and inclusive and meaningful social dialogue. Meanwhile, more than 160,000 start-ups and entrepreneurs have also been supported (both financially and non-financially) to establish, maintain and grow their businesses. Through UN programmes, beneficiaries received employability skills training, vocational education, apprenticeships, and career guidance counselling to help equip them to better access the labour market. As a result, 159,247 boys and girls were trained on entrepreneurship skills and over one million beneficiaries were capacitated on ICT professional tracks and employability skills through online training in a partnership with the Information Technology Institute (ITI).





## Social Justice

The UNCT affirmed access to minimum guarantees of social protection by improving national social protections, including access to services for women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. In 2022, the UN worked with the GOE to develop national education policies and plans to advance access to high-quality, equitable lifelong learning. Reforms to in-service teacher training and support systems were initiated through the introduction of blended learning and a comprehensive continuous professional learning management system. Over 50,000 teachers received training on preventing violence and bullying in schools, citizenship, leadership, and healthy lifestyles and nutrition. Furthermore, a total of 11,648 refugee children benefited from education cash grants to enrol in pre-primary education. This was in addition to the distribution of monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) to 167,500 family members of community school children in vulnerable areas

to incentivize attendance in schools. The UN also continued to promote and support efforts towards improved population health and well-being through a better, more accessible and effective health system for all. With support provided to the GOE's on-going efforts, 62 per cent of the population in 2022 were included in the National Health Insurance System. Moreover, the UN collaborated closely with the National AIDS Programme to scale up HIV services for key and vulnerable populations in eight governorates. The UN also made significant efforts to catalyse youth engagement and participation to strengthen social cohesion and resilience and decrease the influence of prejudices. To that end, the UN coordinated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to establish 165 population awareness clubs in several youth centres across Egypt where 2,189 young people were trained to be agents of social change in their respective communities.



## Women Empowerment

During 2022, the UN played an important role in supporting the GOE in efforts to foster gender equality and encourage women's leadership opportunities, strengthen efforts toward women's socio-economic empowerment, and strengthen multi-sectoral violence against women and girls (VAWG) prevention, protection and response. The UN continued to support the national Women's Citizenship Initiative that aims to issue national identification cards for women. An additional 107,000 Egyptian women were able to get national identification cards during 2022. The UN in Egypt also focused efforts on women's financial inclusion in low-income areas, with a particular emphasis on Hayah Karima villages. In close partnership with the Egyptian Presidency and National Council for Women (NCW), 31,560 end beneficiaries in 19 governorates were trained on budgeting, saving and using financial services.

Targeting the most vulnerable groups, the UN further supported 15,235 women (including migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeking women) to access income generating and self-employment opportunities. The UN also enhanced the economic wellbeing of at least 2,060 women, including women with disabilities, through digital and soft skills trainings, and an entrepreneurship incubation programme. Focusing on protection of women and girls, the UN supported 12,000 women subjected to violence in receiving direct protection services. At the policy level, the UN in Egypt supported the NCW in launching the National Action Plan on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and the rolling-out the first of its kind in Egypt comprehensive One Stop Shop Management Centre for victims of VAWG.



## Environmental Sustainability

To advance the economic and environmental performance in line with the SDGs, the UN in Egypt supported the development and implementation of the Egyptian National Urban Policy (NUP) in 2022. The UN provided institutional capacity-building for key stakeholders to enhance land and other natural resources planning and management. In addition, the UN in Egypt supported the Cabinet's Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC) to revise and update the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2030 to integrate biological hazards, disease outbreaks and climate change adaptation considerations. In relation to Egypt hosting COP27, the UN in Egypt supported the government in the update of Egypt's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) and in identification of priority adaptation projects as an annex to the National Climate Change Strategy 2050. Moreover, trainings conducted

by UN in Egypt provided capacity-building on adapting to climate change to a total of 72,819 smallholder farmers in addition to methods to reduce production costs, limit abusive agricultural practices while increasing productivity, and diversify livelihoods. Meanwhile, by the end of 2022, almost 90 per cent of the targeted 69 Kms of the dike system to protect low-lying lands from coastal flooding has been completed. Moreover, the UN continued its efforts to promote a green and circular economy that minimizes environmental impact and maximizes resource efficiency. This includes supporting access to clean and renewable energy sources, waste management and energy efficiency measures, and phasing out of ozone-depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).



# Outcome 1

## Inclusive Economic Development

### 1.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs

 **51** clusters/value chains supported

**+ 160,000** start-ups and entrepreneurs supported




 **+ 4,000** beneficiaries received Business Development Services (BDS) and financial support

### 1.2 Employability

 **+184,000** beneficiaries of UN activities received employability skills training

**1 million** online beneficiaries supported in capacity strengthening for ICT professional tracks and employability skills



 **48** institutions supported for more and better employment opportunities.

### 1.3 Economic Policies

 **8** evidence-based policy measures supported/introduced



#### Contributing UN agencies



#### Corresponding SDGs



## 2.2: Results Achieved on UNPDF Outcomes Areas

# Outcome 1

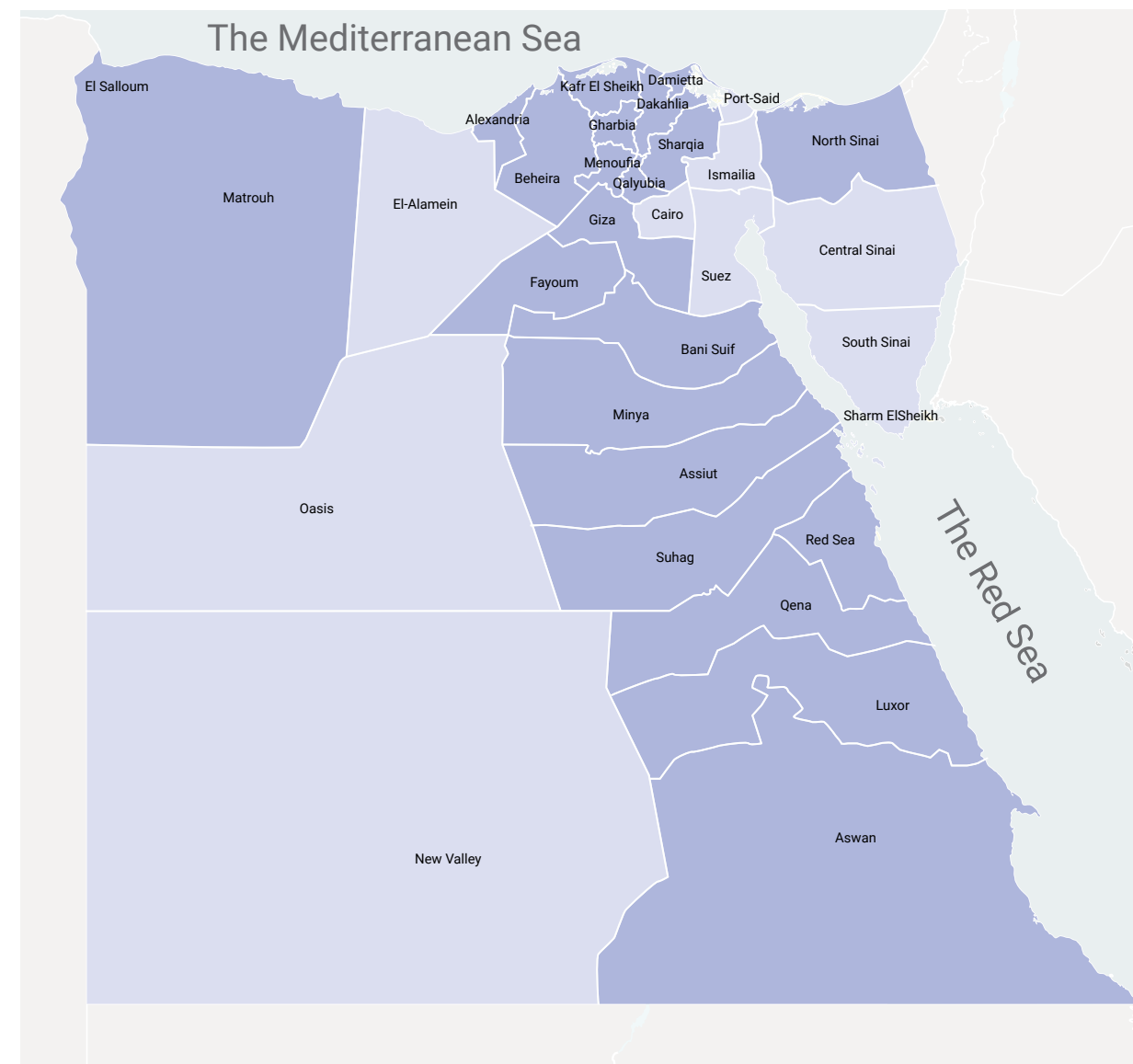
## Inclusive Economic Development

**By 2022, Egypt has adopted inclusive and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for sustainable, resilient and job rich economic development**

### Corresponding national priorities:

Egypt's vision 2030, Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 and MSMEs Strategy, National Action Plan for Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Supporting Families in Egypt, Social safety net programme established by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, FORSA, Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030, Executive Plan of Agricultural Development, National Food and Nutrition Strategy for 2018-2028, MoIT Creative Industries Strategy, MoIT Industry and Trade Development Strategy 2016-2020, MSME National Strategy; National Solid Waste Management Strategy (under development), Education 2.0, MOETE Entrepreneurship Curriculum, Egypt Youth Employment National Action plan, National Strategic Plan 2052, Qena Strategic Plan, National Structural Reform Programme (NSRP).

*In line with the GOE priority on inclusive economic growth, the UN continued in 2022 to provide technical support to promote the design and implementation of efficient policies and programmes for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic development. At the policy level, institutions and policymakers have been sensitized to help ensure good governance and effective design and implementation of socio-economic policies. At the meso level, national institutions and development partners have been capacitated to design and implement supportive policies and programmes, such as for value chain development, green investment opportunities, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and entrepreneurship development, market-driven curricula reform, skills and vocational training delivery, improved business climate, and inclusive social dialogue. At the micro level, thousands of start-ups and entrepreneurs have also been supported (both financially and non-financially) to establish, maintain and grow their businesses. Many others have meanwhile been capacitated to enable their access to better employment opportunities.*



## OUTPUT 1.1: ENTREPRENEURSHIP & MSMEs PROMOTION

In 2022, the UN system partnered with Egyptian authorities and institutions to help strengthen the competitiveness, productivity, and inclusiveness of the economy. This work included institutional capacity-building to strengthen the MSME and entrepreneurship ecosystem, enhance the provision of employment and livelihoods training, and provide guidance on the design and implementation of sustainable business practices.

The UN system supported over 40 national institutions and partners through financial and non-financial assistance to promote SME growth and share of employment. For example, the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) was provided with financial and non-financial services, including through enhancing the availability and accessibility of financial services. In total, the UN supported 24,383 small enterprises (12 per cent female-owned), with a total value of EGP 1,902.7 million. It further



supported 131,055 micro enterprises (50 per cent female-owned), with a total value of EGP 3,061 million.

In collaboration with implementing partners, government organizations, the private sector, and civil society, entrepreneurs and MSMEs have also been supported to establish, expand and scale up their businesses. This included through Enterprise Development Tools (e.g., Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and Business Development Services (BDS)) in the dairy, biogas, ready-made garments, and white goods sectors. Start-ups and businesses were further provided with technical and business management capacity-building, as well as initiatives to improve productivity and working conditions.

The UN also continued efforts in the green MSME market, focusing on the Luxor and Qena Governorates and promotion of green firm start-up and expansion. Specifically, 56 start-ups and existing enterprises were supported (18 women-led, 25 youth-led) in sustainable agriculture and food production, waste management, and renewable energy through 9-month enterprise support programmes (GO and GROW). These initiatives combine technical and business training and advisory as well as networking and linkages support. This programme has further supported 44 representatives of start-ups and existing enterprises to strengthen access to finance through the development of pre-feasibility studies and linking them to financial institutions.

To support the critical area of non-financial services, UN agencies also improved delivery capacity of 20 non-financial services entities reaching 135,074 beneficiaries (30 per cent female).

The UN in 2022 continued its work to help integrate sustainable and safe practices in the private sector. For example, four food processing enterprises received training to incorporate food safety measures. Another eight financial institutions integrated Environmental, Social, and Governance profiles into their strategies, of which three also gained skills on green investment opportunities. Moreover, an additional institution gained awareness and knowledge on resource efficiency opportunities in the food processing sector and the means to finance it, support green enterprise growth, and improve the

offerings of financial and non-financial services to green start-ups and MSMEs. UN agencies also partnered to strengthen agri-businesses development by technically supporting 32 SMEs in the New Valley governorate through training on business model development such as for sustainable land water management and agro-diversity. Of these, six received financial assistance.

The UN also supported economic empowerment of migrant populations and Egyptian returnees. To enhance UN-inclusive mechanisms and establish a healthy entrepreneurship and MSME ecosystem in Egypt, 224 startup businesses of Egyptian returnees mainly in livestock and small shops were supported. Participants saw increased economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and higher psychosocial well-being to help cope with (re)migration drivers. The UN further capacitated 310 beneficiaries with basic and advanced entrepreneurship skills through a partnership with E-Youth to enhance the employment skills of migrants and Egyptians. Finally, 18 migrants and host community members were supported with technical skills and soft skills training to allow them to manage their early-stage hydroponic farms.

Finally, UN efforts have been exerted to improve productivity and working conditions, encourage the competitiveness of engaged SMEs, and enhance the business management capacity of enterprises. This included through SIYB and Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) training in white goods and ready-made garments value chains. In addition, a local entrepreneurship capacity-building programme was provided to 10 local institutions from Qalyoubia and Menoufia governorates. Participants represented local government organizations (MSMEDA), NGOs, services providers, and training centres. The aim was to support developing an understanding of the ecosystem and the entrepreneurial process at different stages.

### **Clusters and Value Chains Development**

Another area of focus of UN partnerships in 2022 in support of local economic development was through enhanced clusters and value chains. For example, to support decent work and the improvement of worker livelihoods in value chains, officials

from the Industrial Modernization Centre (IMC), the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), and the Chamber of Apparel and Home Textiles were certified as Value Chain Analysts. The UN also financially and non-financially (e.g., coaching, training, etc.) supported other implementing partners, including CARITAS, CRS, Life Makers, Alexandria Business Association, Vocational Training and Employment Centre, Aspire, Don Bosco, Etijah, Enroot, and Sprints. Specifically in the dairy value chain, the UN partnered to promote decent work and dairy farmer livelihoods in targeted rural communities in Gharbia. This included upgrading three milk collection centres in the region, establishing value chain linkages, and enhancing the delivery of dairy-related support functions, including veterinary, feeding, and extension services.

UN activities also contributed to the development of business management skills of cotton farmers and small-scale producers in Fayoum, Beheira and Kafr El Sheikh Governorates. This included 100 FORSA programme coordinators at Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) receiving technical support, such as for addressing/stimulating livestock, horticulture, and agri-food value chains. Beneficiaries received several BDS services, including 83 in the dairy products value chain (56 women, 28 men) and 236 cotton farmers (172 women, 64 men).

In addition, a growth acceleration training programme was provided to 32 firms operating in sustainable agriculture and

food production, textiles, and waste management in Qalyoubia and Menoufia governorates. This programme included a mix of growth planning and executive training workshops. It built the capacity of participating companies through a focus on providing decision-making tools and frameworks and business function-specific operational techniques.

It also built the capacities of eight institutions on the implementation of activities to support the typical food sector contest in Egypt. These efforts targeted strengthening knowledge and skills, and the partner entities are now able to integrate the typical food products sector into their strategies and implement upcoming editions of the contest on their own. Moreover, five food categories and 30 value chains were promoted: sweets and processed fruits; dairy products; meat and fish products; vegetables, oils and aromatic herbs; and grains and cereals. 100 MSMEs working in food industry were also supported with market access activities and integration into the national development ecosystem. They participated in seven exhibitions/ trade fairs as well as digital marketing campaigns.

Finally, in cooperation with MSMEDA, UN partnerships helped improve delivery of non-financial services through the development of 17 clusters of organic products<sup>13</sup> (e.g., Cairo (pottery); Fayoum (palm waste); North Sinai (needlework and hand embroidery, among others).



<sup>13</sup> This includes: Matrouh (dates and palm waste), Cairo (pottery), Menoufia (carpets and seashells), Aswan (palm waste and handicrafts), Fayoum (palm waste), Sohag (manual weaving, tally and furniture), Qena (ceramic and pottery and Al-Farkah), Damietta (furniture), North Sinai (needlework and hand embroidery),



## OUTPUT 1.2: EMPLOYABILITY

The UN system's inclusive economic development activities in Egypt in 2022 included a focus on partnerships for improved employment opportunities, including through skills development training to enhance employability, initiatives for job seekers to access the labour market, and support to digitalization and innovation across society.

Accordingly, 184,172 beneficiaries of UN activities received employability skills training, vocational education, apprenticeships, and career guidance counselling to help equip them to better access the labour market. This includes beneficiaries in the dairy sector, white goods, and ready-made garments sectors who were provided with training for employment modules such as life skills, occupational safety and health, and duties and rights at work. UN collaboration with I-Career meanwhile helped develop career skills training. Following the conclusion of these trainings, job fairs were organized with more than 1,000 participants (both migrants and Egyptians), thereby linking youth with the labour market. Also, 200 individuals received support for developing competencies and skills in heritage, arts and crafts, and museums. It also targeted government officials, curators at national museums, and traditional knowledge holders and practitioners. Interventions resulted both in strengthened employability and an improved visitor experience and services at museums and heritage sites (e.g., World Heritage sites). This all favours enhanced sustainable tourism in Egypt.

Meanwhile, to support the transition from learning to earning, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MOYS) and youth networks, 159,247 boys and girls were trained on employability and entrepreneurship skills. This support was channelled through 262 master trainers from MOYS and 750 Adolescents and Youth. It reached 29,000 young people with career guidance support.

UN agencies also worked to bridge the gap between employers and job seekers by supporting 21 educational institutions and employment service providers with training on food safety and competency-based curricula. The UN also focused on supporting people who have difficulty in accessing economic opportunities, so a special focus was again given

to support for women, youth, and migrants. The UN targeted these groups in particular in many of its vocational, technical, and entrepreneurship training interventions. As a result, 3,634 beneficiaries were provided access to employment opportunities and/or were employed.

For example, effective partnerships were established with GOE to provide livelihood and job opportunities for young people aged 18 and 35. This included 580 youth from Upper Egypt and Matrouh and 108 government staff. Among the trainees, 56 per cent of the trained youth were employed in the private sector. The aim of UN support was to enable youth to become socially and economically empowered. Further UN efforts supported internships/job placements and career orientation workshops and seminars to bridge the gap between education and employment opportunities.

The UN also targeted creating better employment opportunities for female migrants and Egyptian youth through workshops for the fashion and tailoring industries focused on fashion upcycling training reaching 27 females. A fashion show was also organized to display pieces and connect participants with the private sector and relevant fashion industry stakeholders, aiming to boost beneficiaries' employability. In addition, nine Egyptian Youths (three females and six males), were offered internship opportunities in Italy for a duration of six months. Two of these interns were offered employment following the programme.

During 2022, another 169 UN Volunteers (66 per cent female) were recruited to serve in 15 UN agencies to support the implementation of their development programmes. Of this group, 54 were international (30 nationalities) and 115 Egyptian nationals. At the institutional level, the UN also supported two Government Institutions (MOSS and the MOYS) through technical support and advisory services targeting provision of better access to quality employability training.

Finally, the UN continued to emphasize partnerships to support digitalization and innovation in Egypt. For example, the UN supported strengthening capacities of 1 million beneficiaries for ICT professional tracks and employability skills through online training in a partnership with the

Information Technology Institute (ITI). Further offline capacity-building activities meanwhile reached 13,143 beneficiaries. This included 9,968 beneficiaries on e-commerce, digital marketing, and entrepreneurship for women with Ministry

of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT); 445 beneficiaries on sewing for women in Upper Egypt; and 2,730 beneficiaries on vocational training and entrepreneurship in cooperation with MSMEDA.



## OUTPUT 1.3: ECONOMIC POLICIES

The UN in 2022 supported the GOE to develop and strengthen selected policy and institutional frameworks to promote inclusive and sustainable development pathways, especially in favour of transformative industrialization, resilient and sustainable growth pathways, and SDG financing.

In this context, the UN partnered with the GOE on an industrial policy capacity needs assessment in 2022. This identified strengths and weaknesses of the Egyptian industrial ecosystem. As a complement, the UN also supported development of a roadmap for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in Egypt. This serves as an evidence-based document to help the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) craft a new strategy for industrial sector development in Egypt.

The UN meanwhile partnered with the GOE on a policy paper to strengthen financial governance for local administrative units. UN partnerships also supported development of Egypt's first Bio-based Economy Strategy aimed at maximizing returns on biomass residues and industrial crops for sustainable production of bio-based alternatives to fossil-based energy and materials.

Additional UN support raised awareness, knowledge, and skills of Egypt's policymakers about circular economy (including the circular bioeconomy). This resulted in 33 policymakers and one government body gaining knowledge on the challenges hindering green enterprise growth along with sector-specific proposed interventions and policy recommendations.

Finally, the UN also focused in 2022 on supporting strengthened approaches to financing. This included in particular a set of interventions and capacity-building measures that favour the critical components of the development of national financing strategies, such as for costing the SDGs. It also included UN system partnership with the Egypt authorities to identify financing opportunities through strengthened availability and quality of data, especially on illicit financial flows (IFFs). Specifically, a conceptual framework was drafted for the statistical measurement of IFFs and draft methodological guidelines were published to measure both tax and commercial IFF. In total, support was provided to more than 50 experts from 18 national organizations.



“

My business aims to produce natural fertilizer for the soil to reduce harmful emissions

”



**Rania Fathy**, Environmental and Sustainable Development Consultant and Founder of Dr. Earth, is one of the women entrepreneurs who has benefited from the first round of a series of trainings conducted by the AUC Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, through the support of the UN Women/UNIDO Joint Programme “Rabeha”.

When applying for the training sessions, Rania was very happy that the application did not require a certain age. The training aimed at enhancing the skills of 1000 women entrepreneurs who had their own business ideas and are searching for ways to turn such ideas into a project [or company].

Rania is now applying what she learned to expand her initiative “Dr.Earth”, which aims at producing a natural fertilizer in efforts to reduce the harmful emissions that contribute to global warming.

This work is implemented in partnership with the National Council for Women, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Development Agency Microscopy (MSMEDA), with the generous support of the Government of Canada.

Programme/Project/ Initiative: **Rabeha (UN Women-UNIDO Joint Programme)**

Location: **Cairo**



# Outcome 2

## Social Justice

### 2.1 Education



**72** Hayah Karima villages' local units and **48** public school classrooms were technologically upgraded to reduce digital disparities

**+ 50,000** teachers were trained on preventing violence and bullying in the schools, global citizenship, leadership skills, and healthy lifestyles and nutrition



**+118,000** children received daily food snacks under school meals programme

**167,500** family members of community school children were provided with monthly CBT to incentive school attendance



### 2.3 Social Protection



**+18,000** at-risk children and victims of violence, including those in contact with the law and on the move, were provided with case management services

**+85,000** beneficiaries receiving conditional or unconditional assistance (cash &/or in-kind) including migrants



### 2.2 Health & Nutrition



**100%** of all MOHP's Family planning units provide at least three modern family planning methods with UN support

**+ 167,000** migrants and refugees receiving assistance (food, health, etc.)



**+30,000** pregnant and lactating women received top up cash transfers through the national Takaful and Karama with UN support

### 2.4 Youth



**+38,000** adolescent & youth engaged in their communities on including through youth-led initiatives in targeted areas

**165** Population Awareness Clubs established by the UN in Youth Centers providing an inclusive environment for young men & women



### 2.5 People living with HIV



**8** governorates with comprehensive prevention programmes targeting populations most at risk of acquiring HIV

**110** medical team members trained to deal with HIV stigma issues in six governorates



### Contributing UN agencies



### Corresponding SDGs





# Outcome 2

## Social Justice

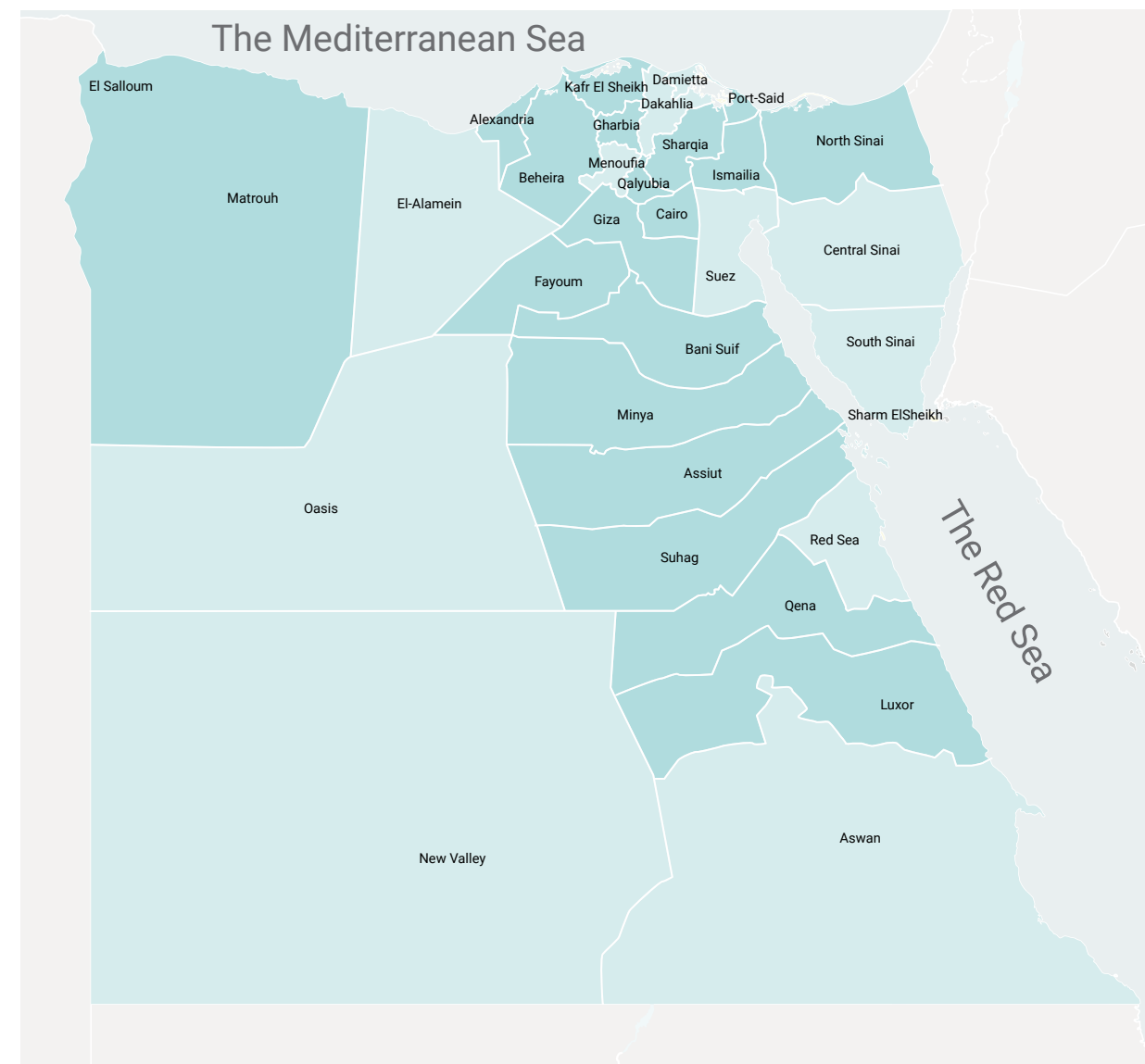
**By 2022 interim 2030 targets are reached with respect to population and sustainable access of all people in Egypt to public services notably quality, inclusive and rights-based protection, social protection, health, nutrition and education services**

### Corresponding national priorities:

Egypt Vision 2030; Education Strategy 2.0; National COVID-19 response plan in Higher Education; Digital Egypt Initiative; National HIV Strategic Plan (2018-2022); TB National Strategic Plan; Maternal and Child Health Strategy; Social Protection Strategy, National Health Insurance Law 2/2018, National Action Plan for Combating Child Labour, National Population Strategy, National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood, Presidential Initiatives for Social Protection such as Takaful and Karama.



*During 2022, the UN prioritized its engagement with the GOE and stakeholders to address multi-dimensional poverty through the adoption of new policies and implementing programmes and activities to improve the standard of living for all people in Egypt, including both Egyptians and non-Egyptians, while addressing remaining disparities. High attention was given to deal with continuing repercussions of COVID-19 pandemic and emerging geo-political challenges on social aspects. Key intervention areas included supporting the national education system to complete its recovery, enhancing national health systems, expanding social protection services and family planning to the most vulnerable, and empowering adolescents and youth.*



## OUTPUT 2.1: EDUCATION

### ***Inclusive access to quality education***

In 2022, the UN in partnership with the GOE worked on developing national education policies and plans to advance access to high-quality, equitable lifelong learning. Egypt participated in the Transforming Education Summit in New York in September 2022. With UN support, a National Statement of Commitments was submitted during the Summit after consulting with around 40 entities.<sup>14</sup> These commitments reflected Egypt's vision for the future of education and the

ongoing educational reform as reflected in Vision 2030 and Education Strategy 2.0. Egypt also showcased their Egypt Knowledge Bank as a regional best practice for transforming education.

The UN continued its support to the reform of in-service teacher training and support systems by introducing blended learning techniques and a comprehensive continuous professional learning management system. Over 50,000 teachers were trained on preventing violence and bullying in the schools,

<sup>14</sup> This included consultations with ministries, international organizations, development partners as well as NGOs, youth-led foundations, practitioners and publishing organizations.



global citizenship, leadership skills, and healthy lifestyles and nutrition. The UN also supported the health-promoting school initiative, which was initiated in 36 schools across 12 Egyptian governorates.

Meanwhile, the UN supported the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) to strengthen learning recovery programmes for children in grades 2 to 5, focusing on foundational literacy and numeracy through an inclusive education model for primary education. This included raising the capacity of 50 master trainers from the MOETE to replicate the approach. The UN also supported MOETE in the roll-out of the national education reform through technical support on secondary education, contributing to production of textbooks, curricula and assessment. This package also introduced key ideas such as flexible pathways to secondary education, career guidance, green skills, and community engagement.

On the policy level, the UN supported the development of the pre-University Education Support Plan (ESP), an instrumental step to strengthening inclusive policy dialogue, and prioritization of resources for the national education reform through appropriation allocation of domestic resources and Official Development Assistance. In addition, the UN supported

the development of the action plan of the early childhood development national strategy endorsed by the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM).

The UN has actively supported the digitalization of education and reduction of digital disparities. Following the same approach of transforming schools into community hubs, the UN worked on replicating the model in villages local units in partnership with the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD). This included technologically upgrading 72 villages local units and training 725 employees of the local administrative in six targeted governorates within the Hayah Karima Initiative. Under the Instant Network Schools Project, the UN also worked to strengthen the digitalization of education by refurbishing 48 classrooms in 48 Public Schools with digital solutions. This was done in partnership with the General Authority for Educational Buildings (GAEB) benefiting both refugees and Egyptian students by providing access to the most recent online education programmes, and the Egypt Knowledge Bank.

The UN continued its efforts to support the education of migrants and refugees and their host communities. This included implementing physical education programmes and enhancing social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between

refugee and host community children in public schools. 200 refugee teachers were also upskilled to roll-out the learning recovery programme in refugee community schools. A total of 11,648 refugee children (5,105 Syrians, 6,383 Africans and 160 from other nationalities) benefited from education cash grants to enroll in pre-primary education for the 2022/23 academic year. Additionally, four playgrounds were established in schools with high number of refugees in Damietta, Borg El Arab and 6th of October. Furthermore, a total number of 40,542 Syrian refugee were children registered to the learning passport.<sup>15</sup>

Finally, the UN resumed the distribution of daily in-school snacks under the school feeding programme to reduce short-term hunger. 650 MT of nutritious fortified date bars were provided to 118,000 community school children across 11 governorates. In addition, monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) were provided to about 167,500 family members of community school children in vulnerable areas to incentivize school attendance, contribute to family food security and protect against economic shocks.

## OUTPUT 2.2: HEALTH

### *Health services for all, leaving no one behind*

Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030, ensuring access to quality health services, continuing the recovery from COVID-19 and improving health outcomes were UN priorities under the health pillar. By the end of the year, the percentage of the population included in the National Health Insurance System reached 62 per cent of the targeted population.

The UN meanwhile supported the health insurance law's development and implementation through a structured Health Systems Strengthening approach. This included the development of a policy document for the legal aspects of the Universal Health Insurance (UHI) Law and Bylaw with consequent institutional transformation. The UN also provided a comprehensive assessment of the new system's purchasing and provided technical inputs to the UHI standing pricing and purchasing committees. The UN also supported the development of national quality policy and strategy, and the Health information system, with special focus on medical records.

Appropriate nutrition is crucial for optimal growth and development of children. In 2022, the UN in collaboration with MOSS provided top up cash transfers through the national Takaful and Karama social safety net programme to 30,000 of the first 1000 days beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under two years) as well as to 8,600 refugees. In addition, MOSS's community workers (CWs) were trained to deliver health and nutrition counselling and awareness raising sessions to the targeted beneficiaries. As a result, about 4,826,930 home visits to Takaful and Karama families under the national social safety net system were conducted by the trained CWs, providing health and nutrition counselling on key topics for PLW including health and nutrition, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and family planning.

Additionally, UN collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) to promote face-to-face awareness activities and counselling sessions at the facility and community levels, reaching more than 314,998 PLW. Additionally, the joint UN/MOHP social media platform "the First 1000 Days" Facebook page reached 120,000 people. Furthermore, 800 breastfeeding women were reached through the activities during the World Breastfeeding Week.

On family planning, all MOHP's Family planning units – 5,500 nationwide provide at least three modern family planning methods. UN support included procurement of the methods and strengthening the supply chain for all fixed and mobile clinics. Additionally, the UN trained physicians in clinics on the insertion and removal of sub-dermal implants ("Implanon" hormonal IUDs) and delivered comprehensive training packages to nurses in 77.8 per cent of facilities. The training is to enable nurses to raise the awareness of beneficiaries during both antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal visits on the importance of birth-spacing, return of fertility, and immediate postpartum contraception. These efforts allowed the family planning clinics to pass certain thresholds to be eligible to receive "Al Wessam" awards.

On eliminating Hepatitis B, the UN supported national efforts to strengthen the prevention of mother to child transmission and reduction of infection rates. In 2022, 93 per cent of newborns



<sup>15</sup> The Learning Passport is an online learning platform to provide interactive learning opportunities. This platform encompasses learning materials for children, teachers, and parents.



were covered by a birth dose of the hepatitis vaccine and over 8 million children were vaccinated against Hepatitis B.

The UN in Egypt has also continued supporting the efforts of the GOE to give refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants in vulnerable situations access to quality health and nutrition services. In 2022, 167,007 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants received various packages of health and nutrition

services. This included full protection assistance to vulnerable migrants and direct medical assistance, including psychosocial support and access to COVID-19 vaccines. The UN also sustained assistance to refugees with e-cards and provided primary healthcare consultations focusing on non-communicable diseases and mental disorders. This is in addition to food assistance, secondary and tertiary care consultations and admissions provided.



## OUTPUT 2.3: PROTECTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

### Child protection

To further promote access to child protection (CP) services for vulnerable children/families, the UN provided capacity-building to CP stakeholders to enable provision of timely and quality services, including NCCM Child Helpline, MOSS Case Management Unit, Probation Offices, justice professionals, Child Protection Committees/Units, NCW and Family Clubs within the primary healthcare units (PHUs).

To strengthen data availability and quality, the UN supported the development and testing of dashboards and indicator banks for the information management systems of the NCCM, and probation offices. As a result, 18,387 (11,738 male and 6,649 female) at-risk children and victims of violence, including those in contact with the law and on the move, were provided with case management services. These children included 2,631 refugees and migrants in humanitarian situations. The latter was an outcome of UN's continuous support and advocacy

towards institutionalizing CP services, with cross-sectoral referrals, within the health sector to accommodate children on the move, and through partnering NGOs.

Meanwhile, the UN continued its support to the juvenile justice reform process in Egypt, with a strong focus on rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law. The UN is currently operating in nine social care institutions<sup>16</sup>. These institutions host a total of 726 children (596 boys and 130 girls). The children benefit from various services such as life skills guide sessions, sports-based crime prevention activities, psycho-social support sessions, literacy classes, vocational training workshops, nutritional support, medical services, and re-integration services. The UN also provided legal support to 205 children (180 boys and 25 girls), including issuing identity papers and birth certificates, submitting requests for early release, and building legal awareness for children and families.

The UN also contributed to strengthening the child justice system by delivering capacity-building programmes on child-sensitive interviewing techniques and application of diversion for over 800 public prosecutors, judges, and probation officers. To enhance collaboration between justice stakeholders and probation offices, an action plan was also developed and implemented by MOSS and the UN. Furthermore, implementation included prosecution after inspecting 43 care institutions for child right violations. In addition, legal, social, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services were provided to 21,874 children in contact with the law (21,245 in conflict with the law, 593 victims, 28 witnesses and eight at-risk). Out of these children, 2,448 benefited from non-custodial alternative measures, including rehabilitation and vocational programmes in partnership with private sector companies (e.g., Mylerz and Carrefour).

The UN, moreover, conducted capacity-building workshops to enhance caregivers' skills to representatives of social care institutions, MOSS, and probation offices. This support was provided to more 274 caregivers, social workers, vocational workshop trainers and technicians and psychologists.

### Social Protection and basic services

In collaboration with MOSS, the UN also supported vulnerable households with conditional or unconditional assistance (cash and/or in-kind) reaching 89,337 beneficiaries including migrants in 27 governorates. This included 13,255 households supported with multipurpose cash assistance to cover their monthly basic needs. Furthermore, 1,000 MOSS community workers were trained through comprehensive training packages on social protection. In the same context and to help enhance social protection policies and eliminate poverty gaps, the UN collaborated with IDSC and MOSS to draft a policy paper on the role of cash transfer programmes in poverty reduction in Egypt.

Finally, the UN mobilized the implementation of a sanitation network and a wastewater treatment plant, improving access to sanitation for over 5,000 vulnerable rural inhabitants in Tabal Village in Damietta Governorate. Moreover, the UN launched the first public Bike Sharing project ('Cairo Bike' (phase I)) in Downtown Cairo, bringing 250 bikes and 26 stations to the streets of Cairo. This effort led to the construction of two KM of bike lanes and a simplified payment system to cater to disadvantaged groups. About 4,916 people subscribed to the service in the first 10 days, allowing them access to affordable transportation.



<sup>16</sup> including two in Alexandria (for boys), one in Bani Suef (for boys), three in Cairo (two for boys and one for girls), one in Giza (for boys) and two in Kafr El Sheikh (one for boys and one for girls)



## OUTPUT 2.4: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

To enhance young people's participation in decision-making, three multi-sectoral youth action plans were developed in coordination with three governorates. This brought the total number of governorates with multi-sectoral youth action plans supported by the UN to 25 by the end of 2022. These plans include activities related to coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the national population strategy with the full participation of young people and engagement of key partners such as ministries of health, youth and sports and, social solidarity.

The UN meanwhile supported interventions to enhance youth life skills. This resulted in 3,534 refugee adolescent students receiving life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) sessions (1,918 girls, 1,161 boys). Additionally, 1,579 refugee students participated in social cohesion, art, theater, and digital learning activities through learning hubs (844 girls, 735 boys).

UN support also targeted enhancing meaningful engagement by young people related to population issues in order to make informed choices about their lives. The UN established 165 population awareness clubs in several youth centers across Egypt as hubs for social change. In coordination with MOYS, 2,189 young people were trained together with the staff of the youth centres to be agents of social change in their communities and increase demand for reproductive health (RH) services. Meanwhile, to build a cadre of local MOYS teams, over 683 MOYS staff were capacitated on different interactive

techniques to reach young people with RH and FP information. Pre- and post-training assessments recorded over 70 per cent improvement in knowledge.

The UN also supported youth networks such as the Y-Peer network to spearhead peer-to-peer education in 25 governorates in partnership with local NGOs. This involved training 1,712 adolescents (594 boys and 1,118 girls), and reached 38,951 young people with information on RH, FP and gender-based violence (GBV) utilizing different edutainment techniques such as theatre and sports. In addition, the UN supported youth-led social innovation in Sohag, resulting in 11 youth-led solutions to address FGM.

The UN also supported youth-focused research related to climate action. This included a regional investigation into youth-led climate action and report covering 12 Arab countries including Egypt. The UN also collaborated with Ain Shams University to support a socio-economic study on the impacts of climate change on health in Egypt. The outcomes of both studies were presented by youth during COP27.

Finally, to enhance education and knowledge among youth, 1,134 service providers from 867 PHUs were trained to provide age-sensitive information to young people (10-25 years) and enhance their capacity to provide effective and needs-based services for this age cohort.



## OUTPUT 2.5: PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

The UNCT continuously supported MOHP in 2022 to scale up and expand preventive interventions among key populations to help ensure equal access to services for all.

This included collaboration with the National AIDS Programme to scale up the HIV services for key and vulnerable populations in eight governorates to accelerate implementation of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan. The UN worked also to capacitate CSOs and community partners in nine governorates to strengthen provision of preventive interventions services including HIV testing and counselling, awareness sessions, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and psychological consultations. Importantly, these prevention programmes were expanded to reach vulnerable populations through a sustainable model of care for vulnerable women by establishing a connection mechanism between community outreach teams and governmental service providers represented in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) initiative and early cancer detection initiatives. HIV-related interventions were provided to 14,880 of Women Living with HIV (WLHIV) and vulnerable women over the nine governorates.

Regarding vulnerable populations such as those living in closed settings, UN supported ten prisons to provide adequate responses to HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Through six CSOs, the UN reached out to 10,000 at-risk individuals, including released inmates, their families, and other key populations. Approximately 90,000 at-risk individuals and more than 7,000 persons living in closed settings were immunized against Hepatitis B (HBV). Approximately, 14,000 living in closed settings and 2,000 at-risk persons were reached through awareness raising on the prevention, treatment, and care of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and other health-related topics. The UN also supported the introduction of two new national harm reduction programmes and the development of pilot HIV self-testing guidance and the National operational guidance for HIV prevention in Egypt.

Due to efforts to scale up HIV testing, 75 per cent of those estimated to be living with HIV are aware of their status. With UNCT support, Egypt committed to providing antiretroviral (ARV) treatment to all newly detected HIV cases without any

eligibility restrictions. HIV care centres in 23 governorates provided free treatment regimens to 15,600 national adults and children in addition to 415 refugees and migrants.

Furthermore, the UN also supported the National AIDS Programme to conduct capacity-building workshops for HIV focal points from different governorates to improve the quality of HIV care and treatment. To also avail a continuous supply of ARV medications, the UN also supported the procurement of ARV medications to the National AIDS Programme and PHUs.

Furthermore, the UN continued efforts to raise the awareness of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on the importance of adherence to treatment. In 2022, 18 health awareness sessions were attended by 540 PLHIV. Additionally, the UN provided technical support to the National AIDS Programme to improve the data collection on viral suppression.

In 2022, The MOHP endorsed the update of the National Health Care Stigma Free Policy. The policy, which is developed with UN support, will provide the framework to monitor and eliminate stigma faced by PLHIV in surgical and specialized medical services. Additionally, nine stigma reduction campaigns targeting both community and health care providers were conducted. These campaigns were attended by 135 care providers in Cairo to transfer the specific modalities of care and treatment for HIV diagnosis and referral for people who inject drugs.

Training on stigma issues also took place through a capacity-building workshop with 110 medical team members in six governorates. Two condensed workshops with religious leaders included HIV and clear messages for a stigma-free environment. A series of capacity-building meetings with PLHIV networks aimed to enable them to positively advocate and participate in national responses.

Finally, through annual celebrations of Zero Discrimination Day and World AIDS Day Campaign, the UNCT was able to reach more than 200,000 youth through offline and online advocacy activities in different universities, engaging with youth organizations and paramedical associations.



“

I have seen a whole new world when I started university; I have met different people and I learned the importance of accepting others.

”



**In 2012, Maryam Zaatar** fled to Egypt with her mother and siblings, hoping to establish a new life where they can be safe. “When we left Syria, we were all alone; we didn’t know anyone in Egypt and that was when I realized that I can rely on nothing except my education and eventually a successful career,” Maryam said after she mentioned that her parents had not completed secondary school.

Maryam’s family do not consider education a priority and her parents never thought their daughters one day would ever need to get a college degree or seek a job. But Maryam was of a different mind, especially since they were forced to flee Syria and seek refuge in Egypt. She challenged her family and stood up for her right to access education and complete her secondary education in hope to get accepted to a university and get a higher education degree.

In 2018, Maryam applied for the DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) scholarship programme offered by UNHCR and the Government of Germany, which provides high-achieving refugee and asylum-seeker students with a chance to earn an undergraduate degree in their hosting countries. It was not an easy journey. But with persistence and determination, her application for the DAFI scholarship was accepted and Maryam is now enrolled in her fourth year in the Faculty of Pharmacy at Cairo University. “I was determined to obtain good grades in high school to be able to negotiate with my parents and convince them to allow me to enrol in a university, that is far from our home, in a country that still felt foreign to us,” she explained.

Programme/Project/ Initiative: **DAFI Scholarship (UNHCR)**

Location: **Cairo**



# Outcome 3

## Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resources Management

### 3.1 Sustainable & Inclusive Urban Planning



The National Urban Policy (NUP) was developed and endorsed with UN support

5 cities and 3 authorities capacitated to apply tools and solutions for effective urban management



### 3.3 Water & Biodiversity Management



15 water management systems and protected areas directly supported

9 policies, programs and plans supporting sound water and biodiversity management



### 3.5 Agriculture Production & Food Security



+72,000 smallholder farmers received trainings and awareness sessions on methods to reduce production costs, limit abusive agricultural practices while increasing productivity, and diversify livelihoods

### 3.2 Resilience & Adaptation to Climate Change



90% of construction work of the soft dike system to protect low-lying lands in Nile Delta completed by end of 2022

Egypt Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) updated with UN support

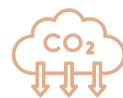


### 3.4 Green & Circular Economy



27 companies were supported to phase out HCFCs and adopt green and circular economy measures

+2,600 stakeholders synthesized on green economy/low carbon emissions practices



8 types of crops with pre and post-harvest losses reduced



### Contributing UN agencies



### Corresponding SDGs



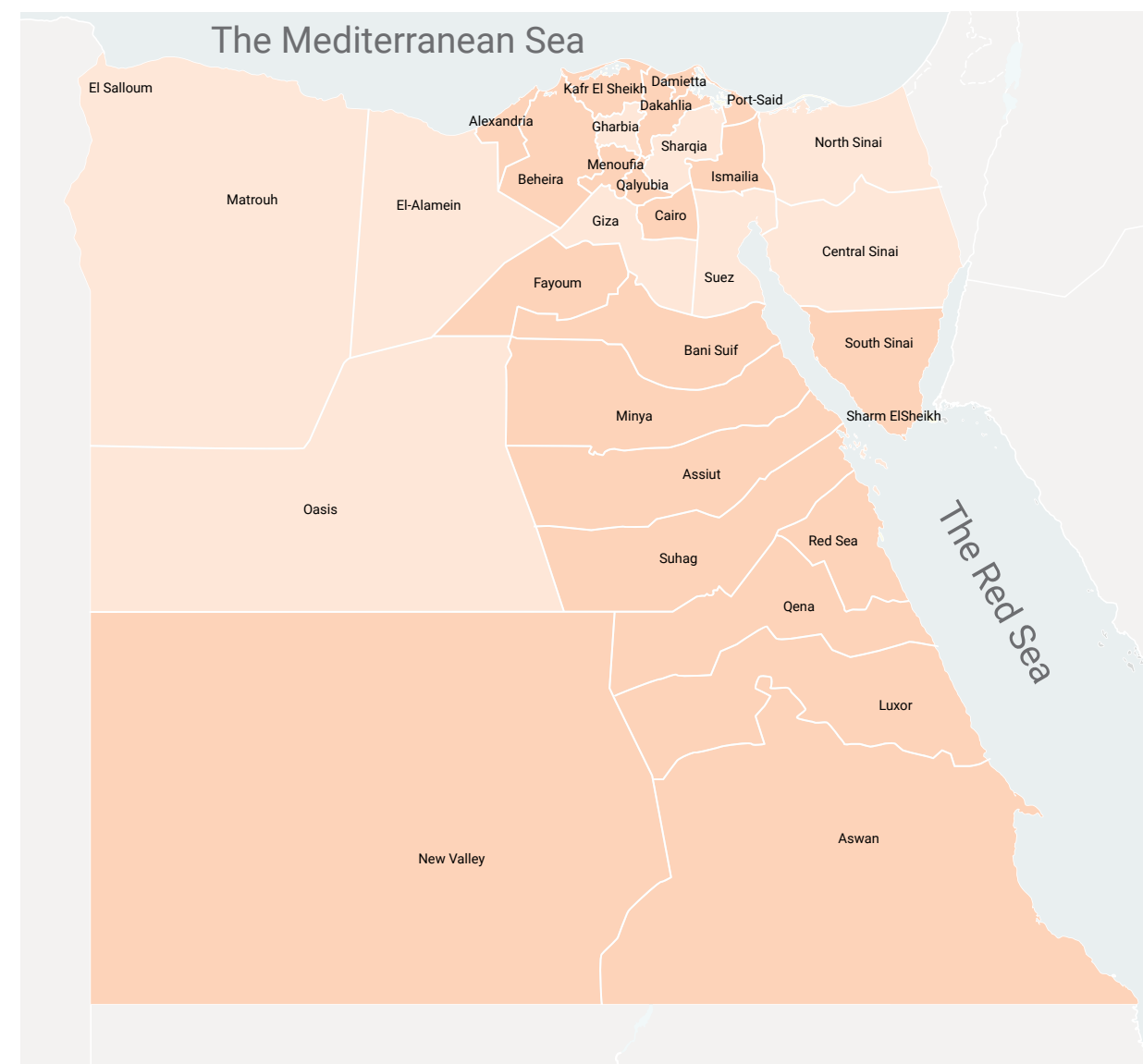
# Outcome 3

## Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resources Management

**By 2022 Egypt's natural resources, and its urban environments, are managed in an inclusive, sustainable and productive manner to mitigate environmental hazards and reap the benefits of a greener economy and society**

**Corresponding national priorities:** Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050, Egypt Vision 2030, Energy Efficiency Strategy, Executive Plan of Agricultural Development, Greater Cairo Urban Development Strategy, Montreal protocol, National Climate Change Adaptation plan, National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2030, National strategic land use plan, National strategic plan for urban development 2052, National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030, Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan, Sustainable Development Strategy, UNDAF-Egypt, Waste Management Law 202/2020, Water resources national plans.

*In 2022, the UN in Egypt continued to support the government's efforts towards sustainable environment and natural resource management. This aligns with the country's commitments to the SDGs, Egypt Vision 2030, and other national strategies and international agreements. This included support in sustainable urban planning to transform cities into more inclusive and sustainable designs. Climate change resilience and adaptation measures were also implemented to help the country adapt to the impacts of climate change. Water and biodiversity management initiatives were undertaken to promote integrated water management and conservation of biodiversity and protected areas. The UN also supported green and circular economy initiatives, including access to clean and renewable energy, waste management, and reduction of ozone depletion substances. Finally, food security and sustainable agriculture initiatives were implemented to promote sustainable food production and consumption.*



### OUTPUT 3.1: SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING

In 2022, the UN in Egypt supported the development and implementation of the National Urban Policy (NUP), and urban plans for several cities with special national roles regarding the NUP framework. Actions under this domain included legislative advice on the development of urban plans, as well as institutional capacity-building for key stakeholders. The goal was to enhance planning and management of land in urban settings to advance economic and environmental performance in line with the SDGs.

In this context, supported by the UN in Egypt, the final draft of the NUP was endorsed by the Ministry of Housing and presented for final endorsement to the Supreme Council for Planning & Urban Development. Urban plans for several cities with special national roles in alignment to the NUP framework were also developed. This included the strategic plans for urban development of Ras Sidr and Abu Zenema's (South Sinai Governorate) to support sustainable investment. In addition, four urban plans for Damietta, Ras El Bar, Ezzbet El borg, and Kafr Saad (Damietta Governorate) were approved by the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), the



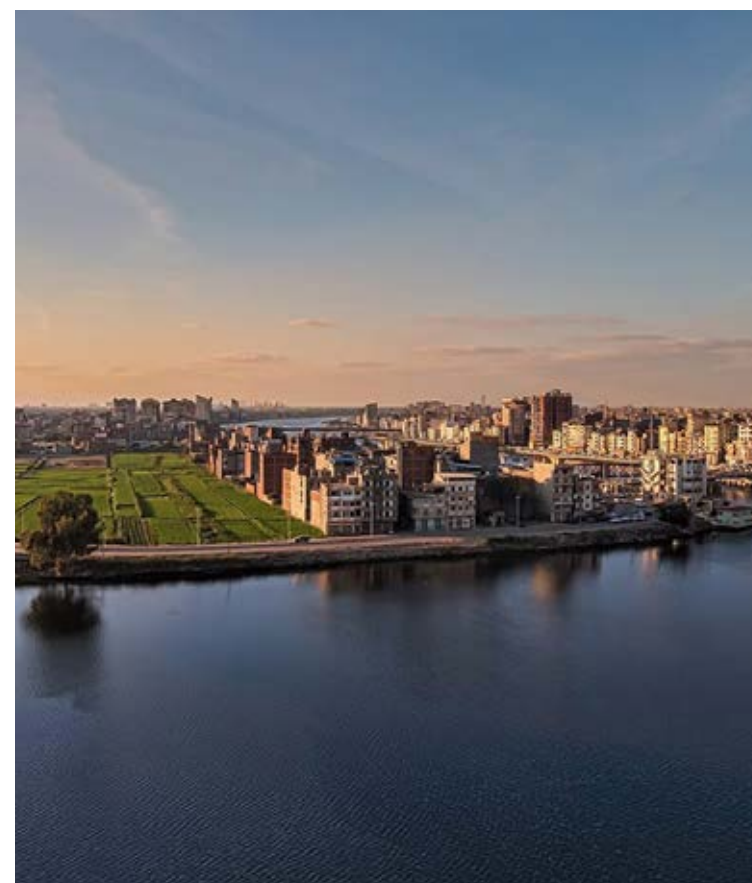
Urban Development Fund (UDF), and Damietta governorate. The UN led the technical preparation of these plans to ensure they advance the SDGs in urban settings. Participatory design of six urban projects and public spaces in Ras Al Bar were also approved by the GOPP and local authorities with the UN leading the completion of feasibility studies, SDG analysis<sup>17</sup> and detailed design for inclusive public space.

The UN also supported the completion of Phase I of the urban structuring plan for Cairo City. This included reviewing the regional approach, the 2030 development plan goals and urban restructuring objectives. A comprehensive vision for Cairo within the national and regional framework was also developed, and the urban structuring scale of Greater Cairo was modified.

The UN also supported the completion of Phase III of the Strategic plan for Giza city. The plan was approved by the Governor and GOPP and is now being implemented. It includes a detailed plan for the areas of the southern entrance of Giza and Al-Moneeb square, overlooking the Nile River, surrounding the Pyramids Plateau and the Grand Egyptian Museum. Phase II of updating the urban development plan and real estate appraisal was also completed with UN support. For the Leprosy colony in Al-Khanka, Qalyoubia, Phase II of the development plan has been finalized with UN support including a detailed plan for the housing and service area, as well as the estimated cost of the proposed plan.

The UN in Egypt also continued to provide legislative support towards improved land management in Egypt in 2022. The UN supported the land readjustment related articles in the updated 'Unified Building Law' based on international and national lessons learned, especially from the Hayenna<sup>18</sup> Project in Qena. Furthermore, support continued towards more effective public finance management through the development and dissemination of a policy paper to promote financial governance at the local level to strengthen the transparency, accountability, and internal and external audit mechanisms at both the central and local levels. This was based on case studies of Damietta's and Qena's operations.

Finally, the UN supported institutional capacity-building on topics related to urban planning. Four cities in Damietta in addition to two authorities (UDF and GOPP) were capacitated to implement the new "City-Wide Urban Upgrading" approach aiming at improving the utilization of city spaces and cross financing under-developed areas. Additionally, 52 experts and stakeholders (including representatives from academia, government counterparts and funding agencies) were trained on the New Urban Development and Upgrading Approach<sup>19</sup> to support its effective implementation. Furthermore, GOPP employees were trained on soft skills (20 females), land valuation tools and land readjustment. Over 150 employees from Qena city and Damietta city authorities were trained on urban planning principles, land readjustment, environmental, economic and social aspects, setting regulations, and Geographic information systems (GIS). The UN also conducted capacity-building programmes for 73 GOPP staff on Social Environmental Assessment (SEA), sustainable development and on ArcGIS pro (including advanced version).



## OUTPUT 3.2: CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION

In 2022, the UN in Egypt supported strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change. This included the adoption of several strategies, policies in addition to initiatives on the ground in particular on climate change education in rural areas and upper Egypt. With the country hosting COP27, 2022 represented a unique year for climate action in Egypt. The UN in Egypt is proud to have been a strong partner in the preparations both for COP27 and in key domestic climate strategies and plans, such as the update of the NDCs.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction and the NDCs**

The UN in Egypt supported the Cabinet's IDSC in revising and updating the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2030 to integrate biological hazards, disease outbreaks and climate change adaptation considerations - in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement. In partnership with the Arab Academy for Science Technology and Maritime Transport, the UN in Egypt also applied the public health system resilience scorecard in Sharm El-Sheikh, Alexandria and Ismailia governorates, where three local public health system resilience action plans were developed in consultation with the municipalities, directorates of health and local stakeholders.

In relation to Egypt hosting COP27, the UN in Egypt supported the government in the update of Egypt's NDCs, which were submitted to UNFCCC before COP27. The UN has also supported the government in identifying priority adaptation projects as an annex to the National Climate Change Strategy 2050. Nine of these projects were launched at COP27 as part of the Egypt's Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme (NWFE).

### **Coastal zones**

Rising sea levels due to climate change pose a serious risk to the Nile Delta, where most of Egypt's agricultural land and population are located. In this context, the UN has continued

supporting the construction work of a soft dike system in five governorates along the Nile Delta coast. This system protects the low-lying lands in the Nile Delta from sea surges and coastal flooding during strong storms. By the end of 2022, almost 90 per cent of the targeted 69 Kms of the dike system has been completed. The established segments of the dike system have proven efficient in stopping coastal flooding from invading low-lying lands. Additionally, 90 government officials (39 per cent female) from these coastal governorates were trained on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment to support coastal protection and adaptation. Furthermore, awareness workshops on climate change impacts on coastal zones and adaptation measures were organized for 178 farmers (54 per cent females) from Kafr El Sheikh.

### **Climate resilient agriculture**

The UN has continued its support for climate resilient agriculture as a key component of sustainable development and food security. This included the introduction of practices and technologies that enable farmers to cope with impacts of climate change. Related issues such as irrigation efficiency, crop diversification, and agriculture productivity are further elaborated under outputs 3.3 and 3.5.

Smallholder farmers in nine governorates (Kafr El Sheikh, Beni Suef, Minya, Asyut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Aswan, and New Valley) have been supported in combating climate change threats. These interventions ranged from trainings on adaptive agriculture approaches to climate change, farmers field schools (FFS) to implement climate-smart technologies, and community-based education on climate change.

A total of 3,668 smallholder farmers (1,130 females and 2,538 males) from Kafr El Sheikh, Minya, Beni Suef and Aswan received training on climate resilient agriculture approaches, in partnership with the Agricultural Research Center (ARC) and Desert Research Center (DRC) This is in addition to capacity-building courses provided to prepare climate leaders and

<sup>17</sup> Using the SDG tool: <https://sdgtool.unhabitat.org/>

<sup>18</sup> Hayenna project employs an integrated urban development approach to plan the process of urbanization in a way which optimizes and capitalizes the value of urbanization for all, through participatory and inclusive comprehensive planning. The integrated urban development approach transcends the sole focus on physical planning to consider other aspects related to economics, institutional as well as human capacities.

<sup>19</sup> An innovative approach that links city potential to its challenges through building on the latent potentials of cities to create values that can cross-finance challenges and deterioration. The approach additionally mobilizes blended finance options through the inclusion of variable stakeholders with a multi-sectoral lens. This enables identifying priority interventions that can be co-financed through multiple resources and have the ability to advance SDGs in the cities.





extension messages sent to farmers to deal with climate change events from five established meteorological units for early warning (risk detection). Through 197 FFS on climate-smart technologies, farmers from New Valley, Minya, Beni Sweif, Aswan and Kafr El Sheikh were introduced to five technologies aiming at decreasing the impact of climate change and maintaining the available resources. These technologies included the use of organic (compost) and bio-fertilizers to limit the overuse of chemical fertilizers; fertigation systems that proved successful in increasing production and decreasing gas emissions by an average of 40 per cent to 50 per cent, hand seeder technology that resulted in saving seeds while increasing yield and enhancing nitrogen use efficiency; solar system technology to support related irrigation and climate control systems; and composting to produce organic fertilizers. Government officials were also trained on the installation and maintenance of Cortoba Metrological station in Minya governorate.

Furthermore, the UN partnered with Save the Children to develop a community-based education, awareness raising, and outreach manual on climate change education and water management tailored to rural areas/communities in Upper Egypt. The manual includes simple interactive activities on climate change and its impact on and relation to water resource management. Villages in Minya Governorate will serve as a pilot area for dissemination planned in 2023.

Finally, the UNCT partnered with and built the capacity of 84 Community Development Associations (CDAs) in 84 of the poorest villages in the governorates of Asyut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan, to strengthen their climate resilience and food security. These villages are identified under the Hayah Karima Initiative. The UN in Egypt delivered an innovative package of interventions that aimed to strengthen smallholder farmers skills in climate-smart agriculture, increase their productivity and diversify their income sources, and promote sustainable use and management of irrigation water and farmland.



## OUTPUT 3.3: WATER & BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Water management in Egypt is a crucial challenge that requires integrated and participatory approaches. Egypt is a water scarce country heavily reliant on the Nile River for its freshwater supply. Water security challenges are also compounded by climate change, population growth and upstream development. This has reduced water availability per capita to below the international threshold of water scarcity. To cope with these challenges, the UN worked closely with the GOE on more efficient and sustainable water management practices including improved irrigation methods. Work on biodiversity management also continued in 2022 preserving Egypt's major protected areas (PAs). To this end, The UN directly supported 15 water management systems and PAs, as well as nine policies and programmes for sound water and biodiversity management throughout 2022.

### **Integrated water management**

The UN has initiated dialogues among key water sector stakeholders in Egypt by organizing two national water sector consultations as part of the fourth Cairo Water Week and COP27. The consultations will feed into the development of the water-sector component of Egypt's Climate Change National Adaptation Plan. Specifically, in preparation for COP27, the UN provided technical and financial support to the 2022 Cairo Water Week that aimed to place water challenges at the heart of climate change shedding light on water-related hazards resulting from climate change. Additionally, youth engagement in water and climate adaptation was enhanced through the organization of two interactive dialogue sessions at the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) and at the Global conference of Youth (COY) in conjunction with COP27.

At the policy level, the UNCT provided technical support to the development of "The Natural Resources Management Plan" by analyzing and consolidating data on the current state of natural resources. This led to the adoption of the Driving Forces-Pressures-State-Impacts-Responses (DPSIR) framework and the creation of an action work plan proposed to the GOE

on management of natural resources in three pilot areas in El Kharga Oasis in New Valley governorate.

For better outreach, an Arabic version of the Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis in Water Resources (CRIDA)<sup>20</sup> training was developed and uploaded to the open learning platform<sup>21</sup>. The programme aimed to train participants on how to use the CRIDA methodology to assess climate risks to water resources and thereby make informed decisions. The training is designed to be interactive and includes case studies and practical exercises to help participants apply the methodology to their work.

To reduce the water deficit, the water management system in Matrouh governorate was strengthened by supporting the construction of 60 reservoirs of 300 m3 for supplementary irrigation<sup>22</sup> for agriculture. Additionally, the construction of household water facilities for improved health was initiated, including 700 cisterns (120 m3), 100 reservoirs (150 m3) and rehabilitation of 20 Roman cisterns (500 m3).

Upgrading water infrastructure in agriculture was also a key intervention in 2022 to help reduce water losses, improve water use efficiency, and enhance crop productivity. In this context, rehabilitation of 10,300 meters of irrigation canals in Kafr El Sheikh (Lower Egypt) serving 943 feddans took place in 2022. Work has also begun to develop irrigation works for an area of 1,248 feddans in West Samalout in Middle Egypt by shifting to modern irrigation systems using solar energy. Finally, water user groups were registered and trained on their role to maintain the irrigation work in 30 villages in Minya, Aswan, Beni Suef and Kafr El Sheikh.

### **Strengthened biodiversity management**

In the area of biodiversity management, the UN in Egypt contributed to enhancing the management of Wadi El Rayan and Lake Qarun PAs by updating management plans, the enforcement plans for the reserves, and developing an

<sup>20</sup> Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) is a methodology for water resources planning and management if significant uncertainty exists about future conditions.

<sup>21</sup> UNESCO open learning platform

<sup>22</sup> Supplemental Irrigation (SI) is the application of limited amounts of water to essentially rainfed crops to improve and stabilize yields when rainfall fails to provide moisture for normal plant growth



educational awareness plan for the two PAs. The UNCT also supported the operation of the two PAs by providing GIS equipment and software, maintenance of vehicles used in patrolling and law enforcement, installation of solar panels to serve Jabal Qatrani site in Lake Qarun, and designing and providing uniforms for rangers and PA staff. Lastly, the UN in Egypt developed a restoration master plan for Lake Qarun.

The UN also supported the completion of the socio-economic assessment for the North Coast. Management plans were developed for the protected areas of Wadi El Gemmal Park, and four in South Sinai (Nabq, Ras Mohamed, Abu Galoum and El Gharana). Concession plans were furthermore completed in eight PAs including Petrified Forest, Wadi Degla, Nabq, Ras Mohamed, Wadi El Gemmal, Wadi El Rayan, Abu Galmoum, and El Gharana.



## OUTPUT 3.4: GREEN & CIRCULAR ECONOMY

In 2022, the UN continued its efforts to promote a green and circular economy that maximizes resource efficiency and promotes sustainable consumption and production. This entails supporting access to clean and renewable energy that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on fossil fuels. It also involves supporting waste management and energy efficiency measures, such as recycling, composting, biogas production and smart grids, that prevent pollution and save costs. Furthermore, it requires phasing out ozone-depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), that harm the stratospheric ozone layer and contribute to global warming.

### *Access to clean and renewable energy*

In line with Egypt's Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy 2035, the UN in Egypt developed a policy paper for business and regulatory roadmap for the integration of solar water heaters in the Egyptian market. The paper outlines a framework for implementing market regulations<sup>23</sup> and supporting Energy Service Companies operations. A roadmap and action plan to support the development of motor rewinding shops were also developed. The UN also worked on enhancing quality infrastructure, promoting innovative financing solutions, and facilitating inter-regional partnerships. These measures aim to create a sustainable market for solar water heaters and promote energy-efficient motors in Egypt's industrial sector.

In 2022, the UN in Egypt collaborated with five Photovoltaic (PV) companies to install roof top systems on several landmark buildings. Additionally, The UN in Egypt supported 15 private sector and government entities in their transition to using solar energy. This included Cairo's main railway station and Cairo Airport Authority. In the preparation for Egypt's hosting of COP27, large solar power stations were installed at the Sharm Convention Center, Sharm Airport, as well as at eight hotels in the city.

Furthermore, Energy Management Systems were completed at 33 industrial facilities in Cairo, Alexandria, and Giza. These systems focused on optimizing compressed air systems,

motor systems, and pump systems. Additionally, feasibility studies for solar water heater installations were completed at 20 industrial facilities in Cairo, Alexandria and Giza as well as at eight touristic facilities in the Red Sea Governorate (Hurghada and Marsa Alam). Meanwhile, 11 biogas units were installed in Upper Egypt to meet power demand and provide organic fertilizers.

In 2022, an initiative for greening the Egyptian World Heritage Sites, including Historic Cairo was initiated. On Decarbonization Day at COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh, November 2022), a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the initiatives was signed by the Egyptian authorities, Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO), and UN in Egypt. The MoU supports the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MOTA) in transforming heritage cities and sites into "greener" areas by ensuring environmentally sensitive management. This includes implementing pilot solar PV projects, training staff to supervise and maintain solar stations, conducting solar energy and energy efficiency awareness programs, and developing Heritage Impact Assessment studies to determine suitable locations for solar power plant installations.

### *Support to waste management and energy efficiency*

At the national strategy level, the UN has supported the Industrial Development Strategy of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) by identifying policy gaps hampering the implementation of Eco-Industrial Parks. In line with both Egypt's National Climate Change Strategy 2050 and the Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP/NAP), the UN prepared a study on sustainable alternatives to plastics to support stakeholders in defining measures to reduce plastic waste. Additionally, a qualitative and quantitative assessment was conducted on post-industrial textile waste generation. The assessment revealed the magnitude of the textile waste in the

country and provided support to decision-makers in defining circular solutions for valorizing over 200 thousand tons of post-industrial textile waste.

Moreover, the UN has promoted circular economy practices in the textile industry by introducing safer chemical management practices to reduce wastewater loads and meet international product requirements, enhancing the presence of Egyptian products in international markets. In 2022, the UN continued to support two industrial companies in Giza and Menoufia to develop roadmaps for adopting safer chemical practices and eliminating the use of hazardous chemicals. Consequently, this reduces the release of pollutants through industrial wastewater.

Additionally, 57 governmental staff, mainly from the Ministry of Environment and MTI received training to support them in mainstreaming sustainable production and adopting circular and resource-efficient production patterns along value chains. Moreover, 70 Bank employees (38 per cent females) were trained on the principals of project financing for green projects to better assess them. This included capacity-building on the Egyptian Regulatory Framework for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, their technologies, financial and technical risks, case feasibility and associated risks mitigation actions.

Moreover, the UN has supported the capacity development of 1,100 stakeholders from the private sector including consultants, freelancers, and industrial companies on various topics of green economy services. This included training 822 individuals on energy efficiency services, 28 on solar water heaters installation and maintenance, 28 on electric motors rewinding practices, 80 on chemical management in textile industries, 77 on Eco-Industrial Parks approaches and practices, 28 introduced to circular business models in textile industries, and 53 on substituting ozone-depleting substances in air conditioning (AC) sector.

Finally, the UN has collaborated with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health to implement a national training programme on healthcare waste management in all 27 Governorates. A total of 1,357 waste management specialists (47 per cent women) from government and university-owned hospitals were trained, as well as officers from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, who are now certified to act as medical waste officers in hospitals in accordance with the requirements of the new solid waste management law.

<sup>23</sup> These refer to regulation under the Ministry of Trade and Industry Decree no. 463/2020.



## Support to ozone phase out

To support Egypt in meeting its international commitments, particularly under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, the Joint Ministerial Decision no. 392/2022 was issued with UN support. The decision includes all refrigerant blends in annexes of controlled substances subject to pre-authorization from Ministry of Environment and ensures compliance with the provisions of Montreal protocol-controlled substances.

The UN also supported the AC manufacturing sector in phasing out the use of ozone-depleting substances. This included supporting the change of production lines to operate with ozone-friendly products, and recycling of refrigerants. Five residential AC manufacturing companies in Cairo, Monufia, Sharqia and Giza have committed to phasing out ozone-depleting substances, while five commercial AC companies in Cairo, Sharqia and Giza governorates have committed to testing prototypes using low Global Warming Potential refrigerants. Seven foam companies located in Sharqia, Giza, and Cairo governorates have upgraded their equipment to use ozone-friendly refrigerants instead of HCFCs. Finally, UN in Egypt supported seven companies in Cairo to phase out a total of 481 metric tons of ozone-depleting substances.



## OUTPUT 3.5: AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

With over 90 per cent of smallholder farmers in Egypt heavily dependent on small plots of land, they are particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and climate change, with limited access to diversified economic opportunities, financial and technical support, knowhow of crop loss reduction, and market linkages. In response, the UN worked with relevant stakeholders and CDAs to enhance smallholders' conditions through improved environmentally smart agriculture practices, enhanced market linkages, financial literacy and inclusion, and diversification of income. This was in addition to support for enhanced food security systems and veterinary services.

### Sustainable and efficient agriculture

In addition to interventions aiming at ensuring climate-smart agriculture systems referred to under Output 3.2, the UN worked on comprehensive packages with smallholder farmers to promote sustainable and efficient agriculture and improve their livelihoods. Accordingly, the UN in Egypt reached 72,819 smallholder farmers in Kafr El Sheikh, Beni Suef, Minya, Asyut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, and Aswan with a package of trainings and awareness sessions on methods to reduce production costs, limit abusive agricultural practices while increasing productivity, and diversify livelihoods. Of these farmers, 16,400 benefited from farm-to-farm exchange visits and improved inputs. This resulted in 3,900 smallholder farmers in Asyut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, and Aswan cultivating 3,100 feddans to consolidate their small plots of less than one feddan of farmland into plots that include around 10 smallholders each. Farmers in these consolidated plots coordinated their sowing and harvest dates, purchase production inputs and services such as seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural machinery in bulk. Additionally, livelihoods of 18,500 mostly of rural women were diversified through trainings on raising ducks and goats and providing in-kind animal loans.

Within the above interventions, the UN in Egypt also worked to support reduction of harvest losses and increase productivity of eight crops including wheat, sorghum, maize, sugarcane, grapes, tomatoes, oranges and lemons. These interventions

included training on improved agricultural practices and the use of machinery, providing heat-tolerant seed varieties that are less susceptible to pre-harvest losses, and early warning climatic alerts with relevant agricultural advice. Agricultural waste management programmes were also introduced to help farmers turn their agricultural waste into natural fertilizers and animal fodder. Additionally, agricultural machinery was provided to 20 agricultural cooperatives to increase productivity. In Kafr El Sheikh, UN interventions resulted in an estimated increase in production of tomatoes by 30 per cent, oranges by 50 per cent and lemons by 35 per cent.

The UN in Egypt has focused on capacity-building of members from relevant entities to ensure sustainable and efficient agriculture. Trainings were provided to 1,259 trainees<sup>24</sup> from various entities, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, agricultural directorates, irrigation directorates, ARC, DRC, Soil, Water, Environment, Research Institute (SWERI), the Plant Protection Research Institute, and Exporting Associations. Topics included technical training on GIS, pesticide residue management and microbiological controls tools, crisis and risk management and building partnerships for sustainable development, remote sensing, groundwater management and agrobiodiversity conservation technologies. Trainings also covered best international practices for shipment, wheat quality determination, laboratory testing, safe and effective fumigation to improve food safety, technical capacity-building in facilitating FFS and in designing and implementing small-scale agro-business units for income generation activities and supporting smallholder farmers in enhancing sugarcane productivity following smart agriculture practices.

### Food Security Systems

In addition, the UN supported the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade in migrating the Wheat Management application to the New Administrative Capital to enhance and support the transitioning of the wheat management system. Further, the UN supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land

Reclamation in developing the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map using Remote Sensing, Artificial Intelligence, and Machine Learning prediction models to identify the main strategic crops in Minya and Kafr El Sheikh.

In addition, the UN supported the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) in the development of a special food monitoring and registration platform to ensure food safety and quality standards. To operate and administrate digital platforms, 77 NNI team members (68 females and nine males) received standard and advanced ICT training. It also aimed to enhance their capabilities in providing technical consulting services related to food and nutrition.

### Veterinary Services

The UNCT supported the General Organization for Veterinary Services in establishing and implementing the Integrated Pest Management strategy (IPM) to reduce the negative impact of Fall Army Worm (FAW). The IPM strategy focuses on enhancing the monitoring and early warning system for the pest through specialized software. A survey programme was also established to monitor the presence of FAW's natural enemies in maize fields and the capacities of the laboratories specialized for mass rearing of FAW natural enemies were enhanced. In that context, 100 surveyors were trained on surveillance, monitoring and early warning protocols for fall Armyworm as a transboundary pest, while 85 researchers acquired technology transfer of mass rearing of FAW natural enemies. Additionally, 313 veterinarians were trained on animal health, risk mitigation and response action for Avian Influenza and other zoonotic diseases.

Finally, The UN in Egypt reached 2.6 million social media users across the Egyptian governorates through a two-minutes animation movie for promoting awareness on good husbandry practices and avian influenza risk reduction measures in commercial poultry production systems.

<sup>24</sup> This includes 498 researchers, surveyors and veterinarians capacitated mentioned below under veterinary services sub-section.



“

Cycling in Cairo is a great experience. Having such an experience with our students was a starting point for reflection on how to design better cities. Cairo Bike provided a great opportunity for our students to see how alternative mobility and sustainable approaches in Design and Planning can really change the urban life.

”



**Professor Silva** along with her students (third year architecture students of the GUC), were in the first group of users of Cairo's first bike-sharing system "Cairo Bike". On the 22nd of November, a few days over a month of the system's launch, Professor Silvia and her students went on a study tour and tried out the system, cycling in Cairo's downtown, in the newly installed bike-lanes. The students were able to see first-hand how the city received this newly established system and had the opportunity to witness the urban interactions of downtown Cairo and its various means of transportation.



# Outcome 4

## Women's Empowerment

### 4.1 Leadership and Political Empowerment



**+100,000** women obtained national identification documents and gained access to services

The share of women on boards increased from **16.7** per cent to **19.7** per cent through UN support



### 4.3 Social Empowerment



**+5,000,000** women and men participating in activities that promote positive social norms and practices

**+400,000** children and women received essential Maternal Child Health(MCH) services in facilities supported by the UN



### 4.2 Economic Empowerment



**+60,000** women have access to financial and non-financial services

**+11,000** women including migrant and refugees accessing income generating and self-employment opportunities



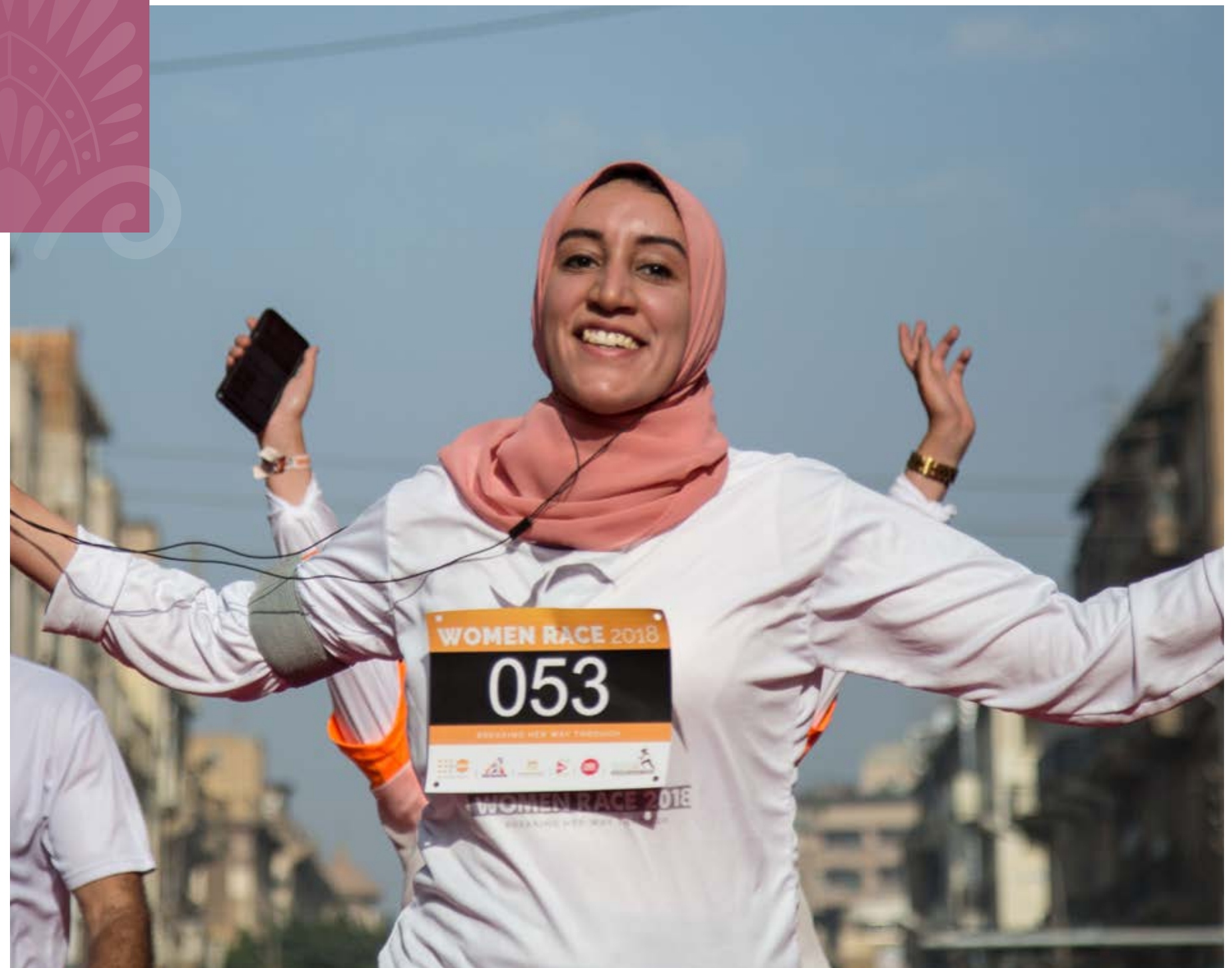
**20,000** women have been mobilized to join savings groups in partnership with the UN

### 4.4 Protection

**+15,000** VAW/G survivors accessing protection and essential services



**+8,000** duty bearers trained to more effectively provide protection and response services to VAW/G in private and public spaces



### Contributing UN agencies



### Corresponding SDGs



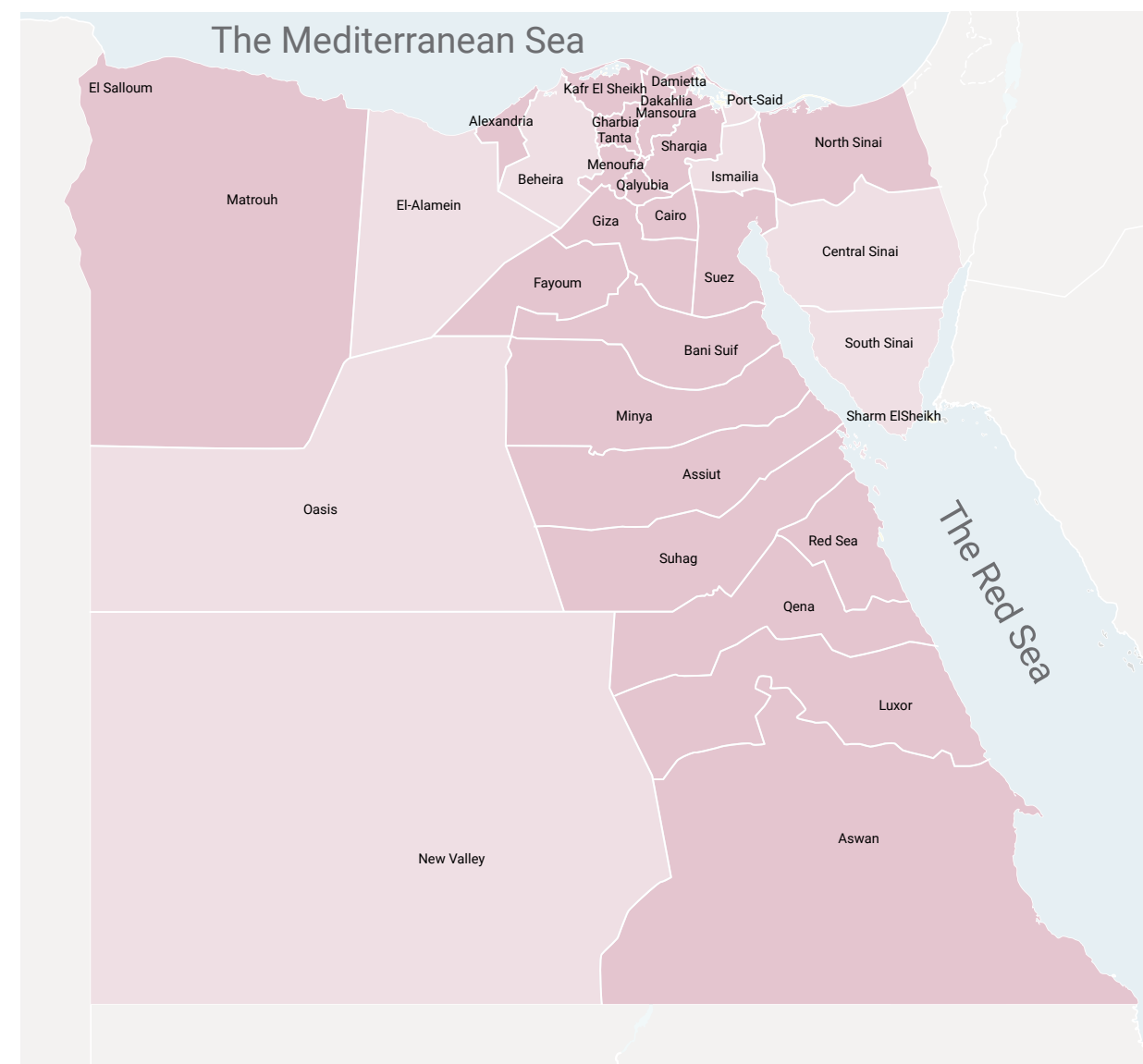
# Outcome 4

## Women's Empowerment

**By 2022, women are fully contributing to Egypt's development and all women and girl's rights set forth in the 2014 Constitution, are respected, protected and responded to with no discrimination.**

**Corresponding national priorities:** Egypt Vision 2030; National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030; National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women; National FGM Abandonment Strategy; National Childhood and Motherhood Strategy; Ending Violence Against Children Strategic Framework; National Human Rights Strategy; National Population Strategy; National Food and Nutrition Strategy; National Poverty Reduction Strategy; Micro-finance law 141 for 2014, Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030; 3RP and Egypt response for Africans, Iraqis and Yemenis; Education 2.0 programme; National literacy and adult education plans; National COVID-19 Response Plan; National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan; Takaful and Karama Social Safety Net Programmes; National Advocacy Campaigns "T-Marboota" & "Because I am a Man"; Ministry of Social Solidarity income generation programmes for women;

*In 2022, the UN continued its technical and financial partnership with national stakeholders for advancing women's leadership in public and private sectors; increasing women's economic opportunities and poverty reduction including rural women, women living with disabilities and young women's resilience in challenging economic conditions; enhancing women's access to social, economic and health services and to essential services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women and girls including harmful practices; and advancing investments in challenging the harmful social norms which impact women, girls, men and boys. The UN provided support to the Government of Egypt in leveraging the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda within COP27, and through national dialogue leveraged significant opportunities for the UN to do more in 2023 to advance women's role in national just transitions, adaptation and mitigation programmes.*



### OUTPUT 4.1: LEADERSHIP & DECISION-MAKING

Building on on-going programmes, the UN focused on scaling up efforts on women's leadership at the local and national level to advance socio-economic development. Under the framework of the SDGs, UN partnership with government continued in strengthening the budgeting, monitoring and implementation of national planning and policies and in the nation-wide awareness on the crucial role gender equality plays in achieving Egypt's Vision 2030.

In 2022, COP27 provided gender equality advocates in government and civil society an unprecedented opportunity to

increase women's voice and leadership in environmental and climate-related processes in their communities and nationally.

Building on progress of the past five years and in line with the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, the UN continued to support the National Council for Women's national Women's Citizenship Initiative which targets socio-economic advancement through the provision of national identification cards for women. Through this partnership 107,000 Egyptian women were able to get free-of-charge national identification cards during 2022. This enables



women to better exercise their health, economic and social rights, as well as access civil registration and voting processes.

Within national planning and budgeting processes, the UN provided technical support to strengthen financing of the gender equality dimensions of the SDGs, partnering with the Ministry of Finance and the NCW in building line ministries' capacities to utilize gender-responsive budgeting in accordance with national budget circulars. As a result, 128 civil servants (82 women and 46 men) from a wide variety of line ministries<sup>25</sup> as well as their Equal Opportunity units<sup>26</sup> were trained on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB).

In partnership with unions and associations, the UN built capacities of their women leaders, including young women, to both advocate for enabling environments<sup>27</sup> within their unions<sup>28</sup> as well as to take on greater leadership roles in the future. Through a public-private sector partnerships,

the UN supported 74 women employees in mid-and-senior management to access a 50 per cent scholarship for the Egyptian Exchange<sup>29</sup> and UN certified trainings on leadership, management, digital marketing, and human capital. Of these 35 per cent were funded by their employers. As a result of the 2021 and 2022 trainings, participants were promoted to senior management level in addition to the provision of board placement service resulting in nominating 223 candidates to companies (including 2019 training cohorts). The share of women on boards meanwhile increased from 16.7 per cent to 19.7 per cent.<sup>30</sup>

The UN in partnership with the GOE also continued the process of developing the country's first National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security and subsequent resolutions. The first draft of the NAP was generated and is anticipated to be approved and launched in 2023.



## OUTPUT 4.2: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Through a coordinated effort by the UN in Egypt with public and private sector partners and working closely with civil society, women—particularly those within marginalized communities—have increased access to decent employment, economic opportunities, as well as access to and control over economic resources. Further, through these partnerships, private sector companies, banking and non-banking financial services took measures to tackle systemic biases which hinder women's economic empowerment. Within the UN's work, and leveraging the momentum of COP27, greater emphasis in 2022 was also placed on the crucial role women are and should play in climate-impacted sectors.

### Women's financial inclusion

With priority being given to communities under the National Family Development Project and Hayah Karima, the UN invested in building the financial knowledge and accessibility to financial and non-financial services of women in those communities. In total, 60,486 women had access to financial and non-financial services through UN support during 2022. This included education on budgeting, saving and use of financial services through an Egypt-specific version of the International Labour Organization's global Financial Education tool. This was developed and institutionalized within the NCW. The Egyptian Presidency allocated a government fund for its implementation, which was followed by a roll-out of a series of trainings organized by the NCW reaching 31,560 end beneficiaries across 19 governorates.

Under the national Ta7wisha Programme of the Central Bank of Egypt and NCW, the UN in Egypt supported the development of digital banking technology to increase rural women's financial inclusion – specifically getting banked and establishing through digital tools women-led village savings and loans groups within the formal economy. The digital mobile application is the first of its kind in Egypt. In partnership with the UN, 20,000 women

have been mobilized in four governorates (Asyut, Sohag, Beni Suef and Minya) to join savings groups. Parallel to this, an assessment was carried out in all potential villages to identify their readiness for digital savings groups in order to digitize these efforts in the coming years.<sup>31</sup> Also, 168 women banking agents and governorate supervisors were recruited and trained in 2022.

Market access support and consultation services were offered to 12 economic cluster representatives and 38 women entrepreneurs through MSMEDA's Turathna exhibition. Furthermore, 2,382 women in Minya, Fayoum, Beni Suef, and Giza governorates were trained to enhance their skills and knowledge on how to develop ethically and environmentally compliant businesses in key sectors (handicrafts, medicinal and aromatic plants, and palm dates). Of the same cohort, 604 women were offered a more intensive course on self-employment and business management and 89 women were capacitated further on employability.

### Increased access to decent employment and economic opportunities by women

The UN supported around 11,114 women (including migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeking women) in accessing income generating and self-employment opportunities through a multitude of services. Furthermore, the UN supported 734 women in accessing the job market as micro-entrepreneurs integrated in the distribution channels of corporates through technical trainings and job placements.

Additionally, the UN in Egypt enhanced the economic wellbeing of at least 2,060 women, including women with disabilities, through increased access to employment and/or self-employment opportunities, including on digital and soft skills, and through the organization of an entrepreneurship incubation programme. Additionally, 2,382 women were reached to raise their awareness about opportunities, out

25 Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Ministry of Culture.

26 Equal Opportunities Units (EOUs) are units established in each Ministry with the aim of promoting and mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment across the institution. The EOUs are mandated to support the achievement of SDG5 across the sectors.

27 Equal pay, childcare and violence and harassment against women.

28 A total number of 91 female leaders were reached with a variety of capacity-building interventions.

29 EGX/FRA/IFC

30 Disaggregated as follows: The CBE reached 16.5 per cent in 2022 compared to 14.2 per cent in 2021, marking a growth rate of 15.9 per cent; EGX listed companies' WoB representation increased from 15.2 per cent to 17.3 per cent, achieving a growth rate of almost 13.8 per cent; The public enterprise sector WoB representation increased from 8.1 per cent to 9.3 per cent in 2022, with a growth rate of 15.5 per cent.

31 This included assessing the availability and strengthen of mobile network coverage, presence of points of sale (PoS), bank branches and automated teller machines.



of which 604 received an entrepreneurship training and 89 women employment seekers trained in production and post-production skills.

A training of trainers on micro-enterprise and financial management was also carried out and cascaded to 6,400 women from Hayah Karima villages across seven of the poorest governorates. From these women, 190 were provided with revolving microloans amounting to a total of US\$ 443,000 for the launch/expansion of their income-generating activities and 185 women received self-employment grants through NGOs in Cairo and Alexandria. To complement the implementation and to help strengthen national capacities and ensure sustainability, loan employees of the 'Takaful' Association were capacitated on lending, financial and accounting systems using agreed standard policies and procedures to ensure efficient management of microloans.

In parallel, a training manual on women's enterprise, marketing and lending was developed through a consultative approach, engaging rural communities, local stakeholders, NGOs, community leaders, and government representatives. About 90 per cent of women who launched their income-generating projects with the support of the manual reported an increase in monthly income by up to US\$ 130, with 35 per cent of the

projects creating job opportunities for at least one person other than the project owner. Additionally, about 70 per cent of women reported that increased income had contributed to their household food security and children's education.

In the same vein, and to ensure a more gender-sensitive work environment, there was a 50 per cent increase in Women Empowerment Principles signatories in Egypt (around 50 additional companies) as a result of tailored support<sup>32</sup> and wide orientation sessions and networking with the private sector. Signatories include the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) which has a pool of financial and insurance companies.

Finally, the UN is cooperating with MOSS to guide and upscale public investment in the care economy and provide better working conditions for employees of the sector. This includes developing a guide<sup>33</sup> for estimating care deficits, investment costs, and economic returns in Egypt with a focus on early childhood care and education. Also, a market-based demand-and-supply assessment to understand care service needs provided by Women Working Service Centers affiliated to MOSS was conducted, in addition to developing a training manual to enhance the professional skills of Egyptian domestic workers and standardize job skills for the profession.



32 Support includes reviewing the companies' policies, support their gender gap analysis, and develop their relative gender action plans.

33 A guide to Public Investments in the Care Economy.

34 3,896 SRH consultations, 1387 mental health services, 1,645 health awareness sessions, 1,992 individual counselling and 1,617 support groups.

35 Topics covered included maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (MNCH), Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), immunization, and use of social media, improved infrastructure and community engagement.

## OUTPUT 4.3: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

### **Improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health information and services by women**

During 2022, through a comprehensive HIV care model, 6,521 women (1,191 WLHIV and 5,330 vulnerable women) in nine governorates were reached in both infectious disease hospitals and CSOs and supported with 10,537 health services.<sup>34</sup> This model of care aims at ensuring the access of women in need to different reproductive health services and prevention of mother to child transmission. As a result of prevention of mother-to-child transmission interventions, 108 HIV transmissions were averted. HIV+ women delivered HIV-free infants through the referral and linkage mechanism between CSOs, MOHP service providers, and the national Mother to Child Health initiative. Furthermore, trained personnel made 624 calls to WLHIV and responded to 2,662 on HIV related problems through the hotline service that provides remote HIV counseling.

405,179 children and women received essential MCH services in facilities supported by the UN in Egypt as Primary Health Care capacities were enhanced to deliver integrated quality MCH and WASH services, including capacity-building of 1,204 health service providers.<sup>35</sup>

In partnership with MOYS and CSOs, a total of 1,380 women and girls from refugee and migrant communities were directly reached with messages on reproductive health education, Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), family planning and GBV protection and how to access these services.

### **Promotion of positive social norms**

Dawwie and Noura (both UN supported nationwide programmes on girls' empowerment) received the auspices of the First Lady in 2022, showing growing political support to prioritize investment in girls. Through the UN supported National Girls' Empowerment Initiative 'Dawwie', 50,000 girls, boys and young people were capacitated to effectively take advantage of digital tools with a gender lens. With a view to

enable girls to become agents of change and leaders in their communities, the girls were provided with critical thinking, negotiation, awareness and communication skills training while also teaching them about issues concerning safety.

In addition, the UN supported NCCM and the NCW in reaching more than 270,000 community members face to face with Dawwie, and over 3,600,000 online. More than 40 per cent of the 58,000 boys and girls completing the Dawwie digital literacy package demonstrated enhanced acceptance of gender equality. Over 1,200 volunteers and 1,000 master trainers have been trained on the use of Dawwie community engagement package.

Meanwhile, the Girls Asset Framework-'Noura' began implementation in 2022, targeting villages of Hayah Karima Initiative in the governorates of Asyut, and Sohag. It aims to empower adolescent girls through social, economic, and health asset building over a 40-week journey. The UN provides technical and financial support and has developed manuals and tools for the programme. Noura was also featured at COP27 to draw attention to the disproportionate effect of climate change on adolescent girls and the importance of their agency in tackling future challenges. A video featuring Noura explaining the impact of climate change on adolescent girls was also produced and played at COP27.

The UN in Egypt, in partnership with NCW and civil society, conducted knocking-door community campaigns on the impact of harmful practices, including contributing to evidence generation on engaging men/boys and on NCW's rural workers' capacities and messaging used in these campaigns, reaching around 1,400,000 people. In addition, several local and central level community engagement activities took place during national 16 days to Eliminate Violence Against Women, as well as youth-led interactive learning programmes to sensitize refugee and host communities around forms of VAWG.

Under the "Waei" programme led by MOSS, the UN in Egypt provided various technical support modalities, including





carrying out awareness raising sessions. This also included collaboration with MOETE to reach 600 school teachers with nutrition awareness sessions. Using UN-supported community schools in the poorest governorates, teachers delivered awareness sessions reaching 21,000 mothers of community school students. In addition, 114 social workers (Rae'edat) in rural areas received capacity-building to disseminate messages within their communities around hygiene and environment, including on COVID-19.

Representatives of Egyptian cities<sup>36</sup> participated in a regional consultation organized by the UN in Egypt on women inclusion and guaranteeing women and girls rights in Arab cities, to inform the preparation of a publication which is to be added to the Toolkit for Urban Inclusion in Arab Cities.



## OUTPUT 4.4: PROTECTION

### Protection of women and girls

During 2022, the UN in Egypt reached more than 15,000 beneficiaries through VAW programming including case management, awareness raising, social and economic empowerment, while more than 5,500 of them were newcomers to the Safe Spaces. Across the activities, the UN in Egypt reached 50 people with disabilities, and more than 3,000 adolescent girls to ensure no one is left behind.

In addition, 1,046 women who were subjected to violence, including sexual violence, FGM, and child marriage received service packages through the Child Helpline, MOSS case management units and service centres. Of these women, 885 received services through the Child Helpline, 138 through MOSS case management units in 14 governorates, and 23 through the service centre in Cairo. Out of the 1,046, 184 girls were provided with social services related to FGM as a result of the institutionalization of case management functions. Furthermore, 862 other survivors of sexual violence received a range of services, including mental health and psychosocial support, health, financial, and educational services.

### Gender-sensitive policies and practices

The UN in Egypt supported the NCW in launching the National Action Plan on FGM. This included contextualizing guidelines on management of health complications resulting from FGM and supported the finalization of survey tools for the upcoming national FGM Study, (the latter in partnership with CAPMAS).

The UN in Egypt partnered with NCW to formulate and develop technical guidelines and recommendations to roll-out the first of its kind comprehensive One Stop Shop Management Center for victims of VAWG in Egypt. The guidelines are built on the Prime Minister's Decree. In consultation with the Ministry of Justice, the UN in Egypt provided practical recommendations on infrastructure, internal operations, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and capacity-building needs for this model.

Through the UN supported Anti-VAW Coordination Unit at NCW, the UN in Egypt supported the production of legal framework

guidelines on crimes of violence against women. This document is used in capacity-building programmes targeting various service providers and provides in-depth information to women and community members on the legal framework for VAW crimes in Egypt. Coordination mechanisms were strengthened as a result as the UN in Egypt forged the first strategic partnership with NCW and Ministry of Justice on VAWG crimes and the legal framework in a joint training programme.

The UN in Egypt further continues to support NCW in strengthening multi-sectoral response to VAW cases at national and local levels. An important result achieved was the adoption of the first local referral mechanism at the governorate level, with the direct support and participation of the Governor, which was endorsed by the governorate of Qalyoubia. The local referral pathway identifies the existing service delivery points, stakeholders, referral channels and SOPs to address VAW cases. In cooperation with the NCW and the Kasr El Ainy Hospital, the UN developed the first curriculum for a diploma on psychosocial support for survivors of violence. The diploma is being administered to caseworkers in civil society organizations and national service providers across Egypt to enhance their capacities to provide effective survivor-centered psychosocial support.

In an effort to guide CSOs in adopting anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies within their entities and help them revise their programmes and strategic plans to mainstream gender, seven local CSOs in Alexandria were provided training on ending VAWG focusing on policy design and implementation. More than 150 service-providers in Alexandria and Damietta can now provide a better quality of essential services for women survivors of VAWG due to the conducted capacity-building workshops to local CSOs and partners NGOs.

### Safe Spaces for women and girls

The UN in Egypt also continued supporting 10 Safe Spaces in five governorates (Giza, Damietta, Sharqia, Qalyoubia, Aswan), providing multi-sectoral VAW case management services

including medical, legal, social support as well as referrals. Safe Spaces offer a physical location for refugees and migrants as well as Egyptians to easily access, attend multiple awareness sessions on GBV and RH, as well as MHPSS sessions through group therapy, support group activities, and many more. Safe Spaces also function as a place where refugees and migrants can have access to more information on available GBV response services, and also to rebuild their social network, strengthen social cohesion.

Finally, national essential service providers were trained on women's legal rights and existing services for combating harmful practices, including FGM and Child Marriage. This included 167 lawyers and case managers of the Women's Complaints Office who provide free of charge legal services to survivors of violence in addition to 7,990 duty bearers<sup>37</sup>. These trainees were provided with comprehensive capacity-building trainings on preventing and responding to harmful practices.



<sup>36</sup> Cairo, Alexandria and Sharm El- Sheikh (members of Coalition of Arab Cities against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance).

<sup>37</sup> This includes 1,384 judges and public prosecutors, 2,774 religious' leaders, 1,415 rural workers, 1,346 medical professionals/students, 235 NCW staff, 120 lawyers, 54 Child Protection Committees/Units members, 600 case management and services providers, 17 volunteers, 12 parliamentarians, 24 MOYS social workers, and nine CDA staff.



“

This experience was life-changing for me. I went from being a completely reserved woman who was incapable of handling the family's expenses to someone who runs a business and manages its finances, someone who takes risks and handles vendors and suppliers

”



**Naglaa Hassan** is one of the beneficiaries of “Stimulating Equal Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs” programme in Minya governorate. When she first suggested she could work, there were many naysayers. Even her own family doubted her and thought she would fail and humiliate them. But after learning key skills through the programme, Naglaa dared to chase her dreams, and is inspiring others.

The “Stimulating Equal Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs” programme is a collaboration between UN Women and Procter & Gamble (P&G) to equip women entrepreneurs with the skills and support they need to access opportunities as potential suppliers and distributors. Women receive training on business development, marketing, sales techniques, financial management and soft skills. Afterwards, selected women obtain funding to establish their own private business in the retail industry with many being integrated in the distribution channel of many large corporates including P&G, Juhayna, and Mars.

Programme/Project/ Initiative: **Stimulating Equal Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs (UN Women)**

Location: **Minya**



## 2.3: Support to Partnerships and Financing of 2030 Agenda

**The UN in Egypt continued to play an instrumental role in building strategic partnerships within the development ecosystem, including with bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions, as well as civil society, private sector and academia.**

The UN in Egypt partnered with Egypt's COP27 Presidency and provided system-wide support to the development, launch and roll-out of its 14 COP27 Presidential Initiatives, in which 15 UN entities co-led and 30 UN entities contributed. For example, the UN system helped build multi-stakeholder coalitions comprising IFIs, bilateral development partners, and civil society to help design and launch flagship government climate initiatives such as Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST), Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation (SURGe), and Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP).

The UN also partnered with the OECD to author a chapter in the "Sharm El-Sheikh Guidebook for Just Financing" to strengthen the governance structures of climate finance, especially tracking, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems. The guidebook was launched by MOIC during COP27. Moreover, together with the COP27 Presidency, and in recognition of the importance of a just energy transition, the UN in Egypt in partnership with Belgium gathered a wide array of partners, including from the private sector<sup>38</sup>, to launch the Global Renewable Hydrogen Forum.<sup>39</sup>

The UN system continues to strategically engage with INGOs through regular strategic dialogues on shared priorities and areas of common interest. Similarly, UN-IFI strategic dialogues on priority issues, such as financing for development, climate action, and economic reform in Egypt continued to take place

in 2022. These dialogues contributed to closer coordination of interventions and strengthened partnerships with IFIs in critical development areas.

The DPG, co-chaired by the UN RC and the Head of German Development Cooperation, continued to partner with MOIC through convening a series of DPG-Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP) meetings. In 2022, together also with the Ministry of Environment, the NWFE flagship programme was launched during a DPG-MSP on climate, providing opportunities for mobilizing climate finance and fostering public-private investments to support Egypt's green transition through the preparation and implementation of concrete climate action projects.

With the financial support of the Joint SDG Fund, the UN in Egypt continued to expand and accelerate system-wide efforts towards developing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), direct support for the Government's initiative to enhance financing for development and align to the SDGs.<sup>40</sup> Specifically, the UN in Egypt, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, as well as other national partners, finalized development of the Finance Mapping Report and developed a gender impact assessment of the Hayah Karima national programme. With UN support, Catalyst Private Equity also launched the first private closed-end Impact Investing Fund in Egypt and Middle East (Catalyst Capital Egypt Fund). In addition, SDG Costing Guidance was finalized and translated into Arabic to ensure its wide dissemination and usage.

The Shabab Balad initiative, a localized adaptation of Generation Unlimited<sup>41</sup> and led by the UN in Egypt, was launched in January 2022 at the World Youth Forum in Sharm El-Sheikh

under the auspices of H.E. Egypt's President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, representing a first of its kind in Egypt public-private-youth partnership. Shabab Balad Advisory Board<sup>42</sup>, consisting of private sector, national and international partners, as well as youth, including Shabab Balad Ambassadors (prominent and well-known young people from varying professions including acting and sports) convened and endorsed the establishment of five coalition committees: education, employment and entrepreneurship, training and skilling, connectivity and digital accessibility and youth engagement. Throughout the year, the UN in Egypt mobilized efforts to build partnerships across the

five committees, resulting in the mobilization of approximately 50 partners (international and national, including civil society) expressing interest to engage as the coalitions operationalize starting 2023.

In 2022, the UN RC was appointed as Chair of the International Cooperation Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce that will provide a space for UNCT engagement with private sector through multi-stakeholder dialogues and partnerships around shared priorities, including on climate resilience and youth empowerment.



38 This included Egypt's Environmental Agency, Orascom Construction, OCI, OCP, the Sovereign Fund of Egypt, the Spanish Hydrogen Association, IRENA, the Hydrogen Council and the Green Climate Fund.

39 The initiative aims to facilitate large-scale deployment of renewable hydrogen to foster decarbonization of local industries, accelerate just transition and unlock the environmental and socio-economic benefits of the global hydrogen economy, and identify the best instruments enabling the cross-border trade of renewable hydrogen.

40 Aligned to Decree 193/2020, Article 1.4: diversify the sources of funding for development plans and programmes and motivate the partnership mechanisms with the private sector, civil society and development partners to enhance funding for development, "for programme-and performance-based budgeting [...]" that aligns with achievement of sustainable development goals" (Decree 1167/2019, Articles 2.7).

41 Generation Unlimited is a global partnership to meet the urgent need for expanded education, training and employment opportunities for young people. Shabab Balad is an adapted version of this and aims at playing a significant role in supporting and catalyzing progress for 27 million young people (age 10 -24) in the country by accelerating progress and attracting investment for youth entrepreneurship and secondary education, skilling and training, employment and civic engagement.

42 The Shabab Balad Advisory Board is co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator.



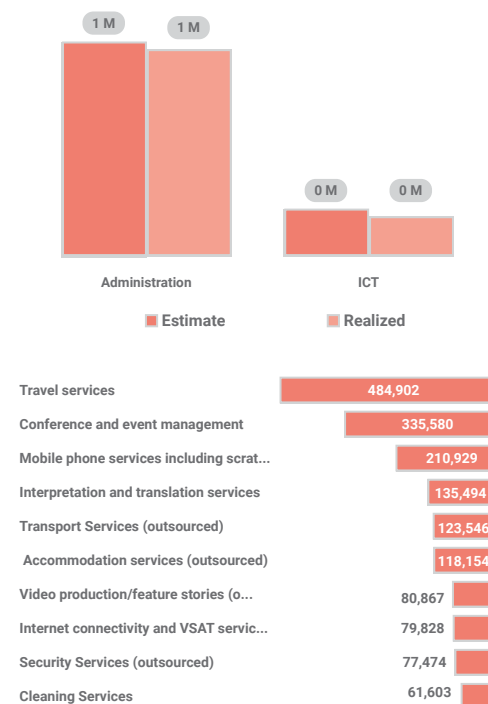
## 2.4: Results of UN Working More and Better Together

### Operating as One

**The UN in Egypt continued in 2022, in coordination and collaboration of all UN agencies operating in Egypt, to strengthen and expand its efforts to enhance the operational efficiency of its interventions in Egypt.**

2022 marked the second year in the implementation of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS). A total of 32 common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) in various fields of services are currently being used by many UN agencies. These LTAs covered key service areas including transportation, cleaning, travel, media and video production, events management, ICT and security services. The employment of these LTAs contributed to enhancing the synergy and harmonization of UN action and thus enhanced the overall efficiency of UN activities within Egypt. The 2022 Annual BOS review showed that an overall efficiency cost avoidance of US\$ 1.6 million was realized.

**Figure 1: Cost Avoidance by Service Line & top Highest Impact Services**



<sup>1</sup>Figures as of 10.04.2023 for reporting year 20

43 Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer.

Moreover, the Operation Management Team (OMT) members and its thematic sub-working groups (WGs), including Finance, Human Resources (HR), Administration, Procurement, Greening the Blue and ICT, have been actively working together on several important issues for the efficiency agenda. A task force was formed to discuss technical details on the One UN House in the new administrative capital. The task force included members from the leading agency, OMT Chair, RC Office, ICT WG chair and Admin WG Chair, UNDSS and the project engineers, and few additional members of the OMT. The sub-WGs are working in close coordination with the OMT and other stakeholders on the preparation of the UN House project, including to identify ICT needs and other requirements. Discussion continued among the UN agencies and with the GOE on the building design to ensure compliance with UN standards and recommendations from Task Team on Common Premises (TTCP). Agencies focal points for the Country Common Premises Plan (CCPP) as well as the working group members entered the required information on the UN Common Premises online platform. Further, the OMT finalized the quality assurance review of the current UN premises rental and running costs entered in CCPP during 2022. An LTA for HACT<sup>43</sup> services were established during 2022 for two years allowing agencies to tap this service easily when needed. LTAs for voice and data with telecommunication service providers were successfully signed/renewed which led to a significant cost avoidance for the UN organizations who utilize these LTAs.

### Communicating as One

The UN in Egypt prioritized “Communicating as One” in the joint delivery of activities of 2022. The UN Country team endorsed a Joint Communications Strategy that includes shared messaging and development of multiple joint communication products and activities. This strategy aims to increase stakeholder awareness of key UN achievements and strengthen partnership and resource mobilization efforts, among other goals. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) guided and implemented the UN Communications Strategy. The UNCT reviews on a monthly

basis the joint communications activities for better coordination and timely information sharing.

Communicating on gender-responsive environmental and climate action was one of the main highlights of 2022 of the UN country team in Egypt to correspond with the hosting of COP27 and its related milestones in Egypt including LCOY and COY17. A taskforce of communications members at the UN agencies was formed to support the coordination of the communications and visibility component related to COP27. This taskforce designed and promoted localized social media campaigns to educate and mobilize audiences to take action to confront the climate crisis. It also engaged with the media representatives in Egypt to build their capacities in covering climate-related topics and concerns. Additionally, it supported the branding and visibility of the One UN pavilion at COP27 and its sideline sessions and activities.

Sports have increasingly become part of the awareness and promotional activities within the UN in Egypt. In October 2022, under the slogan “Run with Noura and Dawwie,” the UN joined forces with over 15 stakeholders to organize a one-mile run to promote equal opportunities, the removal of gender-based biases and understanding of the impact of climate threats girls’ livelihoods. In addition, more than 7,000 participants aged 4-70 participated in the “Run for Climate” marathon, the largest university climate marathon for COP27. Hundreds of

beneficiaries also come together in “Walk to the Talk” initiative to showcase that “health is for all”.

Live musical performances and art are also becoming integral part of the UN raising awareness campaigns to address societal norms associated with GBV and promote social cohesion among community members including migrants and refugees. These performances reached wider communities, inspired change and empowered younger generations to express themselves in creative artistic ways. In 2022, the UN in Egypt also supported the first and second edition of the World Art Forum in January and November 2022, highlighting the significant impact of art and culture on sustainable development and climate action.

COVID-19 awareness and vaccination continued in 2022 to reach more people in remote areas of Egypt, including to spread awareness of vaccination logistics for migrants and refugees and increase trust among different groups related to COVID-19 vaccinations.

Commemorating international days and observances was also prioritized by the UN in Egypt. The International Days of Child Girl, International Youth Day, International Day of Volunteerism, World Refugee Day, UN Day, the 16 days of activism and others were celebrated with a wide range of stakeholders and partners to continue informing and raising awareness of the general public on sustainable development issues.



## 2.5: Evaluations & Lessons Learned

In 2022, an independent end-evaluation of the UNPDF 2018-2022 was finalized. The evaluation findings and recommendations were presented and endorsed at the 2022 UN-Government JSC meeting. The evaluation found that the UNPDF was well-aligned with national priorities and was highly responsive to emerging priorities as manifested during COVID-19 outbreak. The UNPDF has been also relevant to the needs of the people in vulnerable situations, aligned with the UN focus to “leave no one behind”. UNPDF implementation contributed greatly to achieving its outcomes and supporting the realization of national long-term objectives. However, there are opportunities for improvement and stronger coordination in planning and joint programming. A joint resources mobilization strategy for the new Cooperation Framework will help align priorities for mobilizing resources and leveraging UN comparative advantage. The evaluation also put forward a number of recommendations including the following:

- Improving the results framework by focusing on fewer, significant indicators related to the UN’s work and GOE’s priorities. Output indicators should be identified collectively with clear targets for the entire cooperation framework period considering adequate disaggregation, beyond gender due to the programme’s focus on specific social groups.
- Strengthening the data infrastructure through full operationalization of UNINFO would enhance monitoring and management of results.
- Reinforcing the role and performance of the results groups beyond monitoring and reporting to include more thematic discussions and joint areas to improve planning and implementation. Also considering broadening its membership to include civil society organizations and private sector in addition to wider government representation.
- Replication and scaling up of pilots should be based on clear exit strategies and follow-up plans with a fixed capacity-building component for government institutions to ensure smooth transition. Greater engagement with national authorities in

charge of public finance (e.g., Ministries of Finance, Planning, etc.) can help ensure sustained funding.

- The UN should explore partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the private sector in a systematic and well-coordinated manner.
- Gender should be mainstreamed more effectively across all outcomes in the upcoming CF cycle. Agencies should harmonize their gender advocacy and communication activities through a joint strategy and work plan. They should also explore opportunities for supporting the development of gender-sensitive policies and legislations.
- There are opportunities for the UN to further streamline its work in the area of human rights in close cooperation with the GOE. The UN is well-positioned to support national partners in implementing the country’s National Strategy for Human Rights and international obligations to UN human rights mechanisms in addition to the national strategy for people with disabilities (PWDs).
- The development of the upcoming CF and agency-specific country programmes presents an opportunity to integrate recommendations related to SDG-accelerators effectively. The UNCT could work on raising awareness and initiating a better-structured discussion on how the accelerators could be incorporated into UN programming in practical and specific terms.

The following are the main lessons learned during 2022 at both strategic and programme implementation levels:

- The UN system’s engagement on COP27 provided several lessons that can support its work into the future. First, it demonstrated the value of coordinated UN engagement. This type of “delivering as one” is well received by government and can help position the UN as a “go-to” development partner of choice on substantive issues. Second, it strengthened

the UN system’s work on climate action. Climate has been mainstreamed across the new UNSDCF and the UN will continue building on its strengthened approach to linking climate and the SDGs, including as an essential component of Leaving No One Behind. Finally, it illustrated the power of a common UN voice and “communicating as one”. Collaboration between communications teams—including with regional and global colleagues—can strengthen UN system messaging and advocacy.

- The new Cooperation Framework was developed by effectively leveraging the internal expertise of the UN system. UN heads of agency led the formulation of the strategic priorities and outcomes of the Cooperation Framework within their respective domains. This improved ownership, commitment and collaboration across the UN system and led to greater coherence based on agency comparative advantage.

- Providing platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue and using a problem-solving approach has been highly effective in fostering joint commitment at national and local levels. Focusing on methods to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of program results can increase ownership, bridge knowledge gaps, and enhance collaboration and complementarity of efforts.
- Focusing on providing technical assistance on digital information management at both central and local levels can enhance programme monitoring/reporting and overcome the reliance on manual data entry. Strengthening the capacity for digitalization of key governmental partners is an essential element in the UN’s institutional development support to ensure data streaming, strategic information-based decision-making and sustainability. Digitalization also enables wider outreach of governmental services, such as education and health, and has become crucial for the success of micro-projects, especially in remote and underprivileged rural areas.



## 2.6: Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

The UN in Egypt started the year with US\$182.7 million available financial resources. By the end of the year, the UNPDF had delivered US\$160.4 million through its

programmes, with a delivery rate of 88 per cent against the 2022 JWP.

Figure 2: Available and Expended Financial Resources

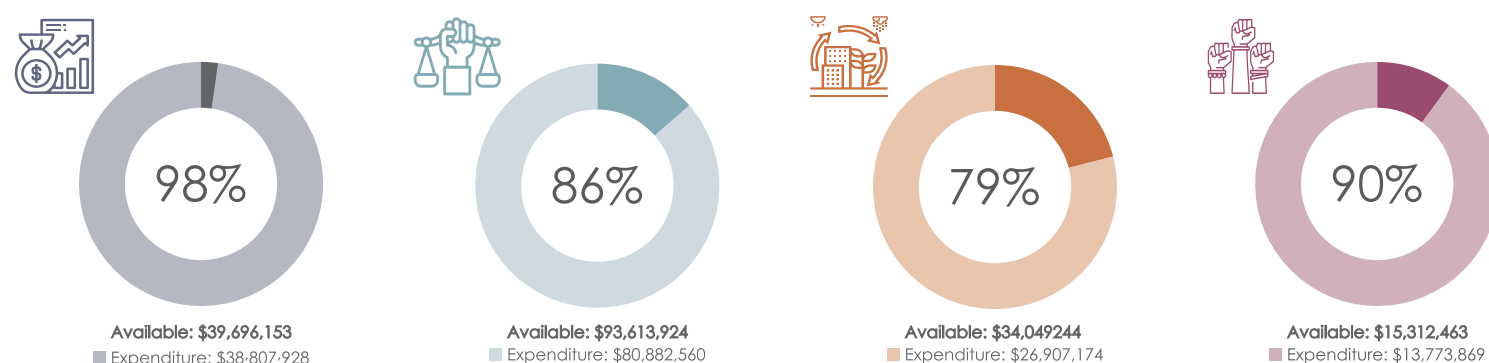


Figure 2 outlines available resources and expenditure breakdown per outcome area. The highest investments continue to be made in the Social Justice outcome with a total expenditure of US\$ 80.8 million, followed by Sustainable Economic Development (US\$ 38.8 million), Environmental Sustainability (US\$ 26.9 million) and Women's Empowerment (US\$ 13.7 million). In terms of delivery rate, Outcome 1, Sustainable Economic Development, achieved a delivery rate of 98 per cent, followed by 88 per cent delivery rate by Outcome 4, Women's Empowerment. Outcome 2, Social Justice achieved a delivery rate of 86 per cent, while Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability achieved a delivery rate of 79 per cent.

The majority of the financial expenditure under Outcome 1 went to supporting Entrepreneurship and SMEs (output 1.1). For Outcome 2, Social Justice, the highest proportion of expenditure was directed toward Social Protection (output 2.4). Meanwhile, for Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability, the major expenditure went to

resilience and adaptation to climate change (Output 3.2). Finally, for outcome 4, the majority of funds were directed toward Women's Economic Empowerment (Output 4.2). Please refer to table 1 below for detailed expenditure by output.

The main source of funding for the UNPDF continued to be non-core resources, representing approximately 90 per cent of 2022 expenditure. Additionally, GOE cost-sharing represented 22 per cent of expenditure. To this end, the UN received funding from more than 50 development partners, of which 60 per cent were bilateral and multilateral development partners, 9 per cent were global/multilateral funds, and two per cent were from the private sector, foundations and philanthropies. The top sources of funding were GOE, USA, Germany, Netherlands, EU, the German-Egypt Deb Swap, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Switzerland, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Italian-Egyptian Debt Swap.

Figure 3: Top 10 Contributors to 2022 Expenditure

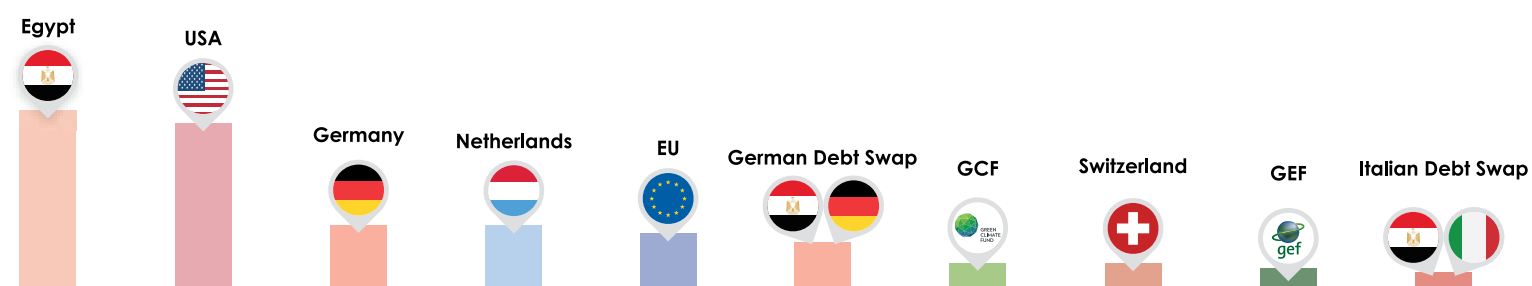


Table 1: TOTAL AVAILABLE, EXPENDITURE AND DELIVERY RATE For 2022

OUTCOME	AVAILABLE	EXPENDITURE	DELIVERY RATE
<b>OUTCOME 1: Prosperity</b>			
Entrepreneurship & MSMEs 1.1	\$31,781,288	\$31,376,748	99%
Employability 1.2	\$6,152,424	\$5,823,596	95%
Economic Policies 1.3	\$1,762,441	\$1,607,585	91%
<b>Prosperity</b>	<b>\$39,696,153</b>	<b>\$38,807,928</b>	<b>98%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 2: People</b>			
Education 2.1	\$7,927,481	\$6,528,861	82%
Health & Nutrition 2.2	\$21,358,353	\$13,678,512	64%
Social Protection 2.3	\$62,661,245	\$59,218,408	95%
Youth 2.4	\$1,581,845	\$1,369,780	87%
People living with HIV 2.5	\$85,000	\$87,000	102%
<b>People</b>	<b>\$93,613,924</b>	<b>\$80,882,560</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 3: Planet</b>			
Sustainable & Inclusive Urban Planning 3.1	\$4,961,737	\$1,483,964	30%
Resilience & Adaptation to Climate Change 3.2	\$15,559,554	\$15,138,218	97%
Water & Biodiversity Management 3.3	\$4,333,605	\$2,775,849	64%
Green & Circular Economy 3.4	\$6,788,039	\$5,081,565	75%
Agriculture Production & Food Security 3.5	\$2,406,309	\$2,427,578	101%
<b>Planet</b>	<b>\$34,049,244</b>	<b>\$26,907,174</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 4: Women</b>			
Leadership and Political Empowerment 4.1	\$220,000	\$204,000	93%
Economic Empowerment 4.2	\$8,812,573	\$7,525,714	85%
Social Empowerment 4.3	\$1,232,762	\$1,089,071	88%
Protection 4.4	\$5,047,128	\$4,955,083	98%
<b>Women</b>	<b>\$15,312,463</b>	<b>\$13,773,869</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$182,671,785</b>	<b>\$160,371,531</b>	<b>88%</b>





Chapter

# 3

## UNCT Key Focus for Next Year

**2023 will mark the first year of operationalizing the next cooperation framework cycle (2023-2027). The UNCT Egypt will continue to upscale its efforts in supporting the GOE to accelerate progress toward achieving national priorities and the SDGs.**

The UNCT Egypt will begin operationalization in partnership with national stakeholders, developing its multi-year funding framework, which outlines the total resources required for each outcome, available resources and funding gaps. The UNCT, through its RGs will also develop the 2023 joint work plans. Building on the funding gaps in the Funding Framework, the UNCT Egypt will also develop a Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy which will outline and provide strategic direction for how the UNCT will collectively address resource gaps.

The next cooperation framework ensures that climate action and environmental priorities are mainstreamed throughout, as well as addressed as a stand-alone outcome area. This is particularly relevant as the UNCT Egypt will continue to support the Egyptian COP27 Presidency until COP28 and beyond. In this context, the UNCT Egypt will also support the government's climate flagship pipeline of projects launched at COP27 on the

Nexus on Water, Food and Energy (NWFE), with the UN focused on ensuring a "just transition" is included in Egypt's continued mitigation and adaptation efforts. Importantly, the UN in Egypt will seek to build on the momentum created by COP27 to spearhead climate action on the domestic policy agenda, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation at local level, in line with the National Strategy on Climate Change and its targets – the Nationally Determined Contributions.

The UN system will continue to partner with the GOE throughout 2023 in its role as COP27 President, including supporting its facilitation of the work of the Transitional Committee for Loss and Damage. The Transitional Committee was mandated to define new funding arrangements related to loss and damage and report its findings at COP28.

The UNCT Egypt will continue to support global UN initiatives within the operationalization of the cooperation framework. This includes stock take of the Food System Summit (FSS) and Transforming Education Summit (TES) and engaging in the support process in view of the SDG Summit that aims to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda, taking place in September 2023.

The UNCT Egypt will also continue to jointly collaborate in the context of the key enablers of the new cooperation framework: innovation, SDG financing, data, integrated solutions and digitalization. For example, in the context of SDG financing, the UNCT Egypt will continue to support the development of an integrated national financing framework (INFF) in partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and other relevant line ministries as well as explore and accelerate innovative financing mechanisms. This will help align capital flows with the SDGs and mobilize development finance at scale.

Meanwhile, the UNCT Egypt will in 2023 continue partnerships with the GOE in support of its flagship initiatives that help set the country's future sustainable development policy direction aligned with Vision 2030. This includes alignment with Hayah Karima geographical scope and the as well as the National Family Development Project. The UNCT will continue collaboration with the GOE on the implementation and monitoring of the National Structural Reform Programme (NSRP) 2021-2024, especially to help ensure its impacts are inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

In line with Egypt's Vision 2030 and building on the recent launch of the National Strategy for Human Rights, the UNCT

Egypt will also continue to scope opportunities to support the implementation of the strategy, mobilize efforts to strengthen engagement with civil society, and develop system-wide partnerships for accelerated SDG implementation.

The UN system will build on its work mapping and analysing the socio-economic impacts of the recent global crisis on people in Egypt, including especially its effects on poverty and food security. In 2023, the UN will introduce new approaches for regular monitoring of impacts and measuring the effectiveness of response packages. This will help enable the Government and others put in place and adapt their interventions as circumstances change, including to tailor to the needs of different vulnerable populations.

In the context of the Joint Platform on Migrants and Refugees that was launched in November 2021 in partnership with GOE, the UNCT will continue to explore strategic partnerships for the development of joint programmes around health and education for migrants and refugees.

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



# List of Acronyms

<b>AC</b>	Air Conditioning	<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>ANC</b>	Antenatal Care	<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>ARC</b>	Agriculture Research Centre	<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>BDS</b>	Business Development Services	<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operation Strategy	<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	<b>GOE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>CBE</b>	Central Bank of Egypt	<b>GOPP</b>	General Organization of Physical Planning
<b>CBT</b>	Cash-based Transfers	<b>HCFCs</b>	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
<b>CCPP</b>	Country Common Premises Plan	<b>IDSC</b>	Information and Decision Support Centre
<b>CDA</b>	Community Development Association	<b>IFFs</b>	Illicit Financial Flows
<b>CFCs</b>	Chlorofluorocarbons Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>CW</b>	Community Worker	<b>IMC</b>	Industrial Modernization Centre
<b>COP27</b>	27 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>COY</b>	Conference of Youth	<b>INFF</b>	Integrated national financing framework
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection	<b>ISES</b>	Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy
<b>CRIDA</b>	Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis in Water Resources	<b>ISID</b>	Inclusive and sustainable industrial development
<b>DPG</b>	Development Partner Group	<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>DRC</b>	Desert Research Centre	<b>ITI</b>	Information Technology Institute
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System	<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>JWPs</b>	Joint Work Plans
<b>FAW</b>	Fall Army Worm	<b>LCOY</b>	Local Conference of Youth
<b>FEI</b>	Federation of Egyptian Industries	<b>LTAs</b>	Long-term Agreements
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation	<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving no one behind
<b>FP</b>	Family Planning	<b>LSCE</b>	Life Skill and Citizenship Education
<b>FRA</b>	Financial Regulatory Authority	<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>FSS</b>	Farmer Field Schools	<b>MCIT</b>	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
<b>GAEB</b>	General Authority for Educational Buildings	<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding

<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>MSMEDA</b>	Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Development Agency
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychological Support Services	<b>SCORE</b>	Sustaining Competitive And Responsible Enterprises
<b>MOALR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	<b>SCP/NAP</b>	Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan
<b>MOETE</b>	Ministry of Education and Technical Education	<b>SEA</b>	Social Environmental Assessment
<b>MOHUUC</b>	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	<b>SIYB</b>	Start and Improve Your Business
<b>MOHP</b>	Ministry of Health and Population	<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>MOIC</b>	Ministry of International Cooperation	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>MOLD</b>	Ministry of Local Development	<b>SWH</b>	Solar water heaters
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance	<b>UDF</b>	Urban Development Fund
<b>MOPED</b>	Ministry of Planning & Economic Development	<b>UHI</b>	Universal Health Insurance
<b>MOSIT</b>	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade	<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communication Group
<b>MOSS</b>	Ministry of Social Solidarity	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>MOTA</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>MTI</b>	Ministry of Trade and Industry	<b>UNPDF</b>	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
<b>NCCM</b>	National Council of Childhood and Motherhood	<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>NCW</b>	National Council of Women	<b>VAW</b>	Violence against women
<b>NDCs</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions	<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against women and girls
<b>NNI</b>	National Nutrition Institute	<b>WLHIV</b>	Women Living with HIV
<b>NSRP</b>	National Structural Reform Programme	<b>WUAs</b>	Water Users' Associations
<b>NUA</b>	National Urban Agenda	<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>NUP</b>	National Urban Policy	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>NWFE</b>	Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme	<b>SADS</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy
<b>OMT</b>	Operation Management Team	<b>RGs</b>	Results Groups
<b>PAs</b>	Protected Areas	<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>PHUs</b>	Primary Health Units	<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>PLW</b>	Pregnant and Lactating Women		







**UNITED NATIONS**  
EGYPT



## CONTACTS

The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Egypt

8th floor; World Trade Center (WTC)  
1191, Corniche El Nil, Beaulac, Cairo

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

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