



UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT



2024

UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT EGYPT



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Land consolidation © WFP

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Foreword

It is a pleasure to present the 2024 Annual Results Report of the United Nations in Egypt - our second under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 - which highlights the tangible results achieved across its five strategic priorities. In 2024, total programmatic delivery exceeded US\$ 173 million, reflecting the collective efforts of 28 UN entities working in close collaboration with the Government of Egypt and a wide range of partners.

This past year was defined by a renewed global commitment to multilateralism and inclusive development. The Summit of the Future, held in September 2024, culminated in the adoption of the *Pact for the Future* - a landmark agreement aimed at reinvigorating international cooperation to address today's complex and interconnected challenges. Egypt played an active role in shaping the Pact's ambitious outcomes, including the *Global Digital Compact* and the *Declaration on Future Generations*. These commitments - spanning from sustainable finance, peace and security, digital equity, governance, and youth empowerment - closely align with Egypt's Vision 2030 and the priorities of the UNSDCF, reinforcing our shared vision for resilient, inclusive, and future-ready societies.

In this spirit, the United Nations in Egypt leveraged its expertise in close partnership with the Government and national stakeholders to advance integrated solutions across sectors. At policy level, UN entities supported the design and implementation of national policies on climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, urban development, and green industry. Thanks to robust UN programmatic interventions, over 70,000 smallholder farmers - including more than 34,000 women - adopted climate-smart practices. Inclusive green finance reached over 32,000 people, and national institutions enhanced digital service delivery and access to legal identity for over 440,000 people. Our partnerships with more than 20 national institutions helped improve governance, advance justice sector reform, and support inclusive public policy. Egypt's hosting of the 12th World Urban Forum, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, further demonstrated the country's leadership on sustainable urbanization. The Forum served as a platform to advance climate-responsive and inclusive city development, contributing to national and regional momentum in the lead-up to COP29.

At the same time, we worked closely with the Government of Egypt to expand the reach of essential services and ensure they effectively supported those most at risk of being left behind. In 2024, more than 7.8 million people accessed health and reproductive care, and over 570,000 children and youth - including more than 100,000 refugees and migrants - benefited from inclusive education. More than 1.9 million people were reached through nutrition awareness campaigns, and over 280,000 vulnerable individuals received food and nutrition assistance. Economic empowerment efforts reached over 410,000 individuals, the majority of them women and youth, through skills training and entrepreneurship support. More than 24,000 people, including refugees, gained access to income-generating opportunities, while over 120,000 adolescent girls benefited from life skills, health, and leadership programmes.

Recognizing the complex dynamics of mixed migration in the region, 2024 marked the launch of the Joint Programme for Migrants and Refugees, with the support of the EU, in close partnership with relevant ministries and under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs. This flagship initiative builds on the priorities identified under

the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees - a coordination mechanism between the UN and the Ministry - to support the Government's response to the needs of migrants, refugees and host communities. Leveraging government knowledge and expertise with UN technical know-how, the Joint Platform offers a structure for substantive dialogue to address government priorities, mobilize additional resources and enhance coordination.

The UN also responded to deepening humanitarian needs stemming from the conflict in Gaza. In close coordination with the Government of Egypt, we supported the facilitation of critical humanitarian assistance to Gaza, including through the Rafah crossing. Egypt's leadership was instrumental in mobilizing international support for Gaza, including the convening of a high-level humanitarian and reconstruction conference in Cairo, under the auspices of the President and with the attendance of the Secretary-General.

On the financing for development front, 2024 marked important progress in the development of Egypt's Integrated National Financing Framework (E-INFF) - positioning the country to close financing gaps and accelerate SDGs implementation.

Finally, a milestone this year was our first-ever system-wide engagement with the private sector, launched during the UN Country Team retreat. Sixteen leading business leaders joined heads of UN agencies to explore collaboration on six critical SDG transitions: food systems, energy, education, jobs and social protection, digital connectivity, and climate action. This dialogue reflected a new approach to partnership - grounded in shared commitments, innovation, gender inclusion, and long-term community impact.

As we look toward 2025 and beyond, the United Nations in Egypt remains a steadfast, trusted, and forward-looking partner. The UN Country team is committed to building on the progress achieved in 2024 to accelerate inclusive and sustainable development of Egypt. Inspired by the momentum of the *Pact for the Future*, we will continue supporting strategic national transformations - from food systems and social protection to economic development with a strong focus on human development. We will also contribute to the achievement of Egypt's Vision 2030 by helping translate it into a clear and actionable sustainable development plan that responds to the aspirations of all Egyptians. In a time of global uncertainty, Egypt's leadership in balancing immediate crisis response with long-term resilience and human development offers a compelling example of solidarity and determination. Together, we can turn collective ambition into shared progress - leaving no one behind.

Elena Panova
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Egypt



UN Country Team in Egypt

Twenty-eight United Nations (UN) agencies¹, funds and programmes engaged in operational development activities 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 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 supporting national strategies, plans and policies.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027 outlines the UNCT's collaborative work in support of national efforts to adopt inclusive and sustainable development pathways and reach the targets of Egypt's Vision 2030. This includes efforts to ensure strengthened human capital with a focus on children and youth (outcome 1); diversified, inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development (outcome 2); environmental sustainability and climate resilience (outcome 3); good governance, transparency, and rule of law (outcome 4) and women and girls' empowerment (outcome 5). Throughout the UNSDCF, 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.



¹ This does not include the World Bank and IMF that are observer members of the UNCT as well as UNIC which is integrated in the RCO



Key Development Partners of the UN in Egypt

During 2024, the UN continued to work closely with the GOE, bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), civil society, the private sector, academia, media and other relevant stakeholders. Without them, the results presented in this report would not have been possible.

The GOE remains the UN's main partner and one of the major contributors in the implementation of its activities in the country. The Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation (MOPEDIC), co-chair of the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC), convened various government entities in March 2024 for the inaugural meeting of the JSC. The meeting saw wide high-level government representation. Throughout the year, MOPEDIC also engaged the Government Co-chairs of the Results Groups (RGs) to initiate the process with a renewed and more dynamic implementation approach. The UN also maintained a close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and many line ministries, local governments, national institutions and councils.

In addition to the strong partnership with the GOE, the UN in Egypt continued to foster partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as IFIs, civil society and private sector. In 2024, approximately 73 per cent of financial contributions to the UNSDCF delivery came from bilateral and multilateral partners. The United States of America (USA), Germany, the European Union (EU), Netherlands, Japan, Korea, Italy, Canada, United Kingdom (UK) and Switzerland were the top bilateral and multilateral financial contributors. The UN also continued its partnership with global thematic and joint UN funds such as the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, Global Fund, Central Emergency Trust Fund (CERF), and the FGM Global Trust Fund.

Concurrently, strategic engagement and coordination was maintained through the Development Partners Group (DPG) coordination mechanism, co-chaired by the UNRC (permanent co-chair) and the Mission Director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (rotational co-chair), as well as through the UN-IFI strategic dialogues co-chaired by the World Bank Country Director and the UNRC.

Furthermore, the UN in Egypt maintained and enhanced partnerships with key partners from the private sector, including Siemens, Huawei, Coca Cola Foundation, Organon, Bayer AG and public-private partnerships including the GAVI Alliance and the Global Partnership for Education. The UN also continued to engage with civil society, including through the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) Forum which represents INGOs working in Egypt and co-chaired by the UNRC and Handicap International. This comes in addition to the crucial partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent, especially critical in the context of the Sudan and Gaza crises, as well as with ICDL Foundation, Drosos Foundation, and Sasakawa Health Foundation, among others.

Bilateral & Multilateral Partners



Global Funds



Private Sector Foundations



International Finance Institutions (IFIs)



Civil Society



Chapter 1

Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context



Children from West Suhail village in Aswan perform during a community play held as part of a field visit to a joint community development activity under the joint project implemented by UNDP Egypt and MOSS with funding from the EU © UNDP

Egypt faced a challenging socio-economic environment in 2024 shaped by the intersection of domestic structural issues and global shocks.

Despite these obstacles, the country's economic prospects began to improve in March 2024. The government introduced a set of reforms backed by the IMF's Extended Fund Facility (EFF) programme and the US\$ 35 billion development agreement with the UAE to develop Ras El Hekma. Additional financing followed from the World Bank, EU, and other international partners. This all provided stability and space for the introduction of key measures such as exchange rate flexibility and monetary tightening. These efforts helped eliminate the parallel exchange rate, reduce inflation, and boost foreign investment. On the political front, a new cabinet led by Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly was sworn in, prioritizing national security, citizen well-being, economic competitiveness, and political stability.



Egypt's 2024 economic reforms efforts

ended the parallel exchange rate, reduced inflation to 24% (2-year low), and attracted foreign investment - signaling economic stabilization

Socioeconomic challenges nevertheless remain, particularly for poor and vulnerable populations. Inflation has slowed but remains high, registering 24 per cent in December 2024 - the lowest rate in two years². Subsidies for bread, fuel, and electricity were also reduced throughout the year, including a bread price hike of 300 per cent. Non-oil private sector activity improved in 2024 but remains constrained, while women's participation in the labour force was 16 per cent - well below comparator countries. Further commitment to structural reforms and social protection can improve long-term prospects by fostering a business-friendly environment, creating jobs, and strengthening human development.

While external financing has brought short-term fiscal relief, Egypt's long-term finances remain under pressure. Government debt is 89 per

cent of GDP and debt service could consume 60 per cent of revenues³. Meanwhile, Suez Canal revenues fell by an estimated 60 per cent due to conflict in the Red Sea. According to the IMF, real GDP growth slowed to 3.0 per cent in 2024, while a recovery to 4.7 per cent is forecast for 2025⁴.

In 2024, Egypt played a crucial role in responding to multiple humanitarian crises across the region. The protracted conflicts in Gaza, Sudan, Libya, and beyond have led to large-scale displacement, strained resources, and increased humanitarian needs, placing Egypt at the forefront of regional response efforts. On Gaza, Egypt played a pivotal role in mediating the conflict, leveraging its regional influence to facilitate ceasefire negotiations between Israel and Hamas. Despite the closure of the Rafah border crossing in May 2024, Egypt remained a vital hub for cross-border aid, particularly in Gaza, where it has played a crucial role in medical evacuations, and humanitarian aid delivery amounting to over 16,500 truckloads of food and other types of assistance.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan led to a significant influx of refugees into Egypt, straining resources and increasing humanitarian needs. As of December 2024, Egypt hosted 880,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers, with Sudanese nationals representing the largest group. Egypt responded by offering access to essential services to the refugees officially residing in Egypt. Balancing humanitarian support with diplomatic initiatives, Egypt remained committed to mitigating the conflict's spillover effects and advocating for a peaceful resolution.



Over 16,500 aid trucks were delivered to Gaza via Egypt in 2024, as Egypt played a crucial role in medical evacuation - reaffirming its frontline position in regional relief efforts

2 Inflation data from the Central Bank of Egypt.
3 Debt data from the Egypt Ministry of Finance.
4 IMF World Economic Outlook (January 2025).



Chapter 2

UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities

2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2024 marked the second year of implementation of the Cooperation Framework (CF), which underscores the strong joint UN-GOE commitment to sustainable development. Implementation of the CF in 2024 reached an expenditure of US\$ 173.3 million with a delivery rate of 71.5 per cent. For more details, please refer to the *Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization* section. Throughout 2024, the crises in Gaza and Sudan continued to pose significant humanitarian and regional challenges, requiring sustained and coordinated UN response. These complex emergencies necessitated a dual-track approach, balancing immediate humanitarian assistance and support for displaced populations with ongoing efforts to address longer-term development needs. The UN's engagement in these crises underscored its critical role in navigating regional instability while maintaining its core focus on sustainable development in Egypt. Refer to Box 1 and Box 2 for an overview of the UN's response to each crisis. Following are highlights of major results under each of the five UNSDCF outcomes through the implementation of joint work plans (JWPs):

Strengthened Human Capital

In 2024, the UN in Egypt worked closely with national partners to deliver essential services that strengthened the health, learning, and resilience of millions-especially the most vulnerable. Over 7.8 million people accessed vital health and reproductive services, including refugees and migrants, while national systems were strengthened to improve service delivery and inclusion. Efforts to improve nutrition reached 1.9 million people through awareness campaigns, and over 280,000-including pregnant women and schoolchildren-received direct food and nutrition support. In education, more than 572,000 children and youth benefited from better access and quality, including more than 100,000 refugee and migrant learners, while digital learning hubs and smart tools enhanced access in underserved communities. Social protection programmes supported over 316,000 individuals, linking cash assistance to school attendance and reaching families with vital awareness messages. The UN also supported over 1.05 million migrants, refugees, displaced persons, and host community members through integrated and targeted interventions aimed at improving access to services, strengthening protection, and promoting social cohesion-including those affected by the crises in Sudan and Gaza.

Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

In 2024, the UN in Egypt worked in close partnership with national partners to create more inclusive, sustainable, and opportunity-rich economic pathways-particularly for women, youth,

and refugees. More than 410,000 individuals took part in entrepreneurship programmes, and over 24,000 accessed income-generating opportunities. Through initiatives like *Meshwary* and *Your Profession is Your Future*, 364,000 people gained market-relevant skills to strengthen their employability. The UN also helped improve the performance of 948 MSMEs, supported 1,400 businesses to expand digital access, and connected over 4,100 enterprises to national and global value chains. Additionally, 267 businesses adopted environmentally sustainable practices, while 188 enterprises reached new markets. To support a more enabling business environment, the UN facilitated the implementation of 33 policy and partnership initiatives, including expanding collaboration between MSMEDA and Egypt Post to improve MSMEs' access to finance and advisory services-helping to formalize and grow Egypt's vibrant small business sector.

Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience

In 2024, the UN in Egypt partnered with national actors to scale up climate action, green innovation, and ecosystem protection-reaching over 235,000 people with efforts to promote sustainable natural resource use. Over 70,000 smallholder farmers, including more than 34,000 women, adopted climate-smart agriculture through UN-supported initiatives, while 9,741 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated, which helps boost yields and resilience in vulnerable regions. Early warning systems reached over 234,000 people with timely climate alerts, while over 650 local officials, farmers, and community-based staff were trained in adaptation planning and natural resource governance. The UN also helped Egypt reduce over 207,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions, supported the use of over 147,000 tons of biomass residues for clean energy generation, and enabled energy savings of nearly 25 million megajoules through solar-powered systems and industrial efficiency. To accelerate green growth, 27 national policy instruments were introduced to advance circular economy and biodiversity goals, and nearly 32,000 people-including 17,000 women-gained access to inclusive green finance and sustainable livelihoods. In parallel, the UN supported the rollout of Egypt's National Urban Policy and contributed to ten local and national urban frameworks that promote inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities.

Good Governance & Rule of Law

In 2024, the UN in Egypt advanced inclusive governance by strengthening institutions, public administration, access to justice, and transparency mechanisms in alignment with Egypt's Vision 2030 and the SDGs. Twenty-two national institutions were supported to enhance public service delivery, digital governance, and civil registration, while over 448,000 individuals gained legal

identity registration. The UN enhanced data systems for tracking progress on the SDGs, supported digital platforms to monitor millions of social and health service visits, and introduced tools like Egypt's first impact investing fund and a draft carbon tax law. Nearly 4,000 officials were trained on legal, human rights, and migration frameworks to strengthen justice delivery, while more than 8,200 people including migrants and refugees, received legal assistance. Additionally, 89 judicial capacity-building efforts and 61 gender-responsive initiatives enhanced access to justice and social cohesion. Support to anti-corruption and transparency included legislative reforms, public awareness campaigns, and technical assistance to oversight bodies - laying the foundation for more inclusive and accountable institutions. Furthermore, 957 organizations were capacitated on peacebuilding, MHPSS, and social cohesion, and five South-South initiatives promoted regional cooperation on environment, trafficking, and peacekeeping.

Women & Girls' Empowerment

In 2024, the UN in Egypt sustained its partnership with the GOE to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through a comprehensive approach encompassing leadership, economic empowerment, protection from violence, and adolescent girls' development. Over 1,170 women were added to the national "Board-Ready Women" database, contributing to an increase in women's representation on corporate boards to 23.3 per cent. The UN also supported over 44,000 women in obtaining national ID cards, facilitating access to rights and services, and over 8,000 vulnerable women and girls, including refugees, received reproductive and mental health services. Through digital financial inclusion initiatives like Tahwisha, more than 246,000 women from rural areas engaged in savings groups, collectively saving over EGP 2.3 million. Around 4,600 women accessed decent employment opportunities, and almost 24,000 women engaged in income-generating activities. Women-led businesses recorded growth, with 1,800 enterprises showing improved performance and 2,568 women receiving financial or in-kind support. In protection, around 55,000 women and girls accessed services for violence prevention and response, while over 70 per cent of participants in anti-FGM initiatives could identify key prevention messages. Capacity development reached almost 5,400 service providers, and over 120,000 girls-including refugees and girls with disabilities-strengthened their life, health, and economic assets. Through social and behavioural change campaigns, 1.8 million girls were engaged on gender equality, self-esteem, and menstrual health, reinforcing inclusive and transformative community outcomes.





Box 1: Beyond Borders - Egypt's Continued Support to Humanitarian Operations in Gaza

For the second year since the onset of the war in Gaza, the UN Country Team remained in Al-Arish supporting the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) deliver life-saving humanitarian aid into Gaza through the Rafah and Karem Abu Salem border crossings. In 2024, the UN in Egypt, in collaboration with the ERC, provided technical expertise in logistics, warehouse management, information management, and coordination to support the delivery of 16,500 truckloads of aid into Gaza. Half of this aid consisted of food security supplies, and the remaining portion in non-food items and medical supplies. Aid delivery was assisted by expanding warehouse capacity, through the efforts of the Logistics Cluster and UNRWA in the provision of mobile storage units and temperature-controlled storage.

In 2024, Inter-agency coordination and donor advocacy mechanisms continued to regularly bring Cairo-based humanitarian partners together to support various life-saving efforts to assist Gaza. For instance, the Logistics Cluster supported the smooth coordination of aid cargo from UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). In close collaboration with the UN in Palestine, various UN agencies in Egypt worked together to manage the rotation of humanitarian workers to and from Gaza through the organization of bi-weekly convoys between Cairo and the Rafah border crossing. The Gaza Health Working Group mobilized US\$ 11 million in 2024, to support the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), including US\$ 7 million for the procurement of medical equipment. Additionally, the HWG trained 3,330 healthcare providers in emergency health management and launched a Healthcare Expenses Coverage programme in collaboration with Egyptian Healthcare Authority hospitals in Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said to provide critical medical services for Palestinian patients, including advanced surgeries, renal dialysis, and oncology treatments.

From 1 January 2024 until the closure of the Rafah crossing on 7 May 2024, 3,841 Palestinian patients were medically evacuated from Gaza to Egypt together with 5,758 companions. In close collaboration with the MOHP, the UN Egypt coordinated the medical evacuations of 50 children along with 114 companions from Egypt to other countries.



Secretary-General António Guterres (centre) meets with Palestinian civilians from Gaza and their families at the General Hospital in El Arish, Egypt, speaking with women and children who had been injured during the ongoing conflict in Gaza © United Nations

2.2: Cooperation Framework Outcome Results

OUTCOME 1

Strengthened Human Capital

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

Output 1.1 Food and Nutrition



- **+280,000 nutritionally vulnerable people supported** with food assistance, cash transfers, and malnutrition treatment services through UN assistance



- **Over 1.9 million people** reached through UN-supported interpersonal and behaviour change communication initiatives.

Output 1.2 Health & Basic Services



- **Over 7.8 million people** benefited and reached from UN supported health services



- **Over 20.8 million people** accessed basic and digital services with UN support



- **8 national health policies** developed with UN support across nutrition, reproductive health, and disease control

Output 1.3 Education



- **Over 572,900 children and youth** directly benefited from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes



- **506 schools** supported with digital learning tools including teacher training, smart classrooms, and 22 Digital Education Hubs established

Output 1.4 Social Protection



- **4 national social protection policies** enhanced with UN support to expand coverage and adequacy of benefits



- **+316,500 people directly benefited** from social protection and volunteering programmes with UN support

Output 1.5 Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seeker Services



- **Over 1 million migrants, refugees and host community members** supported through UN-led interventions enhancing protection and social cohesion



- **Over 3,100 people** benefited from UN-supported programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour

Contributing UN agencies:



Aligned with Egypt Vision 2030, the UN and the GOE worked together to help ensure access to nutritious food, quality health care, inclusive education, social justice, and security. The collaboration supported progress towards ensuring that everyone has rights (especially the most vulnerable), no one is left behind, and Egypt steers towards sustainable development and social justice. This included collective UN work to elevate nutritional standards, improve health care access and quality, and ensure comprehensive support during critical early development stages. Furthermore, joint efforts focused on enhancing educational opportunities and strengthening social protection, while addressing the needs of migrants, refugees and host communities.

Output 1.1 Access to Food and Nutrition

In 2024, the UN and the GOE continued to collaborate on improving and equitably providing sustainable, high-quality, and adequate food for everyone, particularly the most vulnerable, aligning with Egypt Vision 2030. This was achieved by offering multi-sectoral nutritional services and equipping people with the knowledge, skills, and social support needed to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition.

Nutrition Policy Support

In line with the GOE's efforts to prioritize anemia, which is a major public health problem, the UN supported the development of a National Anemia Action Plan to coordinate and monitor the progress of the different sectors contributing to the implementation of the multisectoral plan which aims to achieve the national and SDG goals related to anemia reduction. The UN supported the GOE in the areas of national guidelines on the management of severe acute malnutrition, national roadmap for sugar-sweetened beverages reduction, and trans-fatty acid elimination action plan, food labeling standardization, and healthy food options in school canteens.

In alignment with the human capital development under the presidential initiative 'Bedaya', aiming to protect infant and young child feeding practices, specifically to improve breastfeeding rates, the UN and the GOE strengthened national food and nutrition security policy frameworks by integrating national Baby-Friendly Facility Initiative within the accreditation standards of the health insurance system. The initiative mandates all health facilities to provide first 1000 days services to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children 0-24 months. Moreover, the UN and the GOE developed a national code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes, which will govern the regulation of harmful marketing practices of infant formula and baby foods and their negative impacts on breastfeeding promotion and practices.

Nutritional Awareness and Communication

As a part of the joint efforts by the GOE and the UN to emphasize optimal nutrition and healthy dietary habits, over 1.93 million individuals, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, mothers, fathers, school children, school teachers, adolescents, healthcare and community workers, were reached through social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. These activities promoted positive behavioural changes for healthy nutrition for pregnant women, school children and adolescents, and infant and young child feeding practices. Moreover, the UN and the GOE jointly led advocacy efforts during the World Breastfeeding Week, reaching 530 healthcare providers on messages promoting a more supportive environment for mothers to care for their children during the first 1000 Days. The UN and the GOE collaborated to strengthen

early detection and management of malnutrition among schoolchildren and adolescents by training over 1,600 healthcare providers in more than seven governorates and providing nutrition screening and counselling services to over 169,000 mothers and children at schools and primary healthcare units.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

In line with the Egyptian government's commitment to citizen welfare, over 280,670 individuals were reached through various UN-supported nutritional programmes. Specifically, over 72,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children were able to meet their nutritional needs through the financial assistance provided by the UN and Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) under the 'Takaful & Karama' social safety net. In a complementary initiative to reinforce nutritional support within the educational system, over 98,700 children attending community schools in nine governorates received vitamin and mineral-fortified date bars. Moreover, the UN distributed over 8,200 food vouchers to refugees, addressing the immediate food security needs of affected populations.

Institutional Capacity on Agribusiness and Food Control and Governance

The UN and the GOE collaborated on strengthening the agribusiness capacities and trained over 4,000 students to address climate change challenges through "The Food and Agriculture" model in 38 public and private universities across Egypt. In addition, the UN supported the Ministry of Youth and Sports to promote and adapt green smart projects by establishing Agribusiness clubs in Sharkia and New Valley governorates. Finally, the UN collaborated with eight governmental institutions to strengthen the institutional capacities on food control, phytosanitary and governance through the adaptation of FAO/International Plant Protection Convention (OPPC) Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool to help identify addressing phytosanitary critical gaps based on strategic planning and logical framework methodologies.

Output 1.2 Quality Health and Basic Services



Inauguration of New CT Scanning Unit at Imbaba General Hospital with the attendance of the Minister of Health and Population, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, and UNDP Egypt Resident Representative © UNDP Egypt

Under Egypt Vision 2030, the UN and the GOE collaborated in 2024 through several initiatives that involved developing and implementing health policies guidelines and strategic frameworks, focusing on population health, digital health, and specific health challenges such as HIV/AIDS. Simultaneously, there was a significant focus on expanding access to a wide array of health services, including reproductive, mental, and primary health care, alongside basic services to enhance the quality of life and health outcomes for the Egyptian population and refugees.

Health Policies and Guidelines

In view of the new Universal Health Insurance (UHI) Law introduced, the UN worked with MOHP and the Universal Health Insurance Authority to strengthen the governance structures within the primary health care sector and support institutional transformation, integrating primary health care (PHC) centres as gate keeper for the Egyptian Health System. Moreover, the UN collaborated with the GOE to advance the primary health care basic benefit package, purchasing and payment model, within the new governance structure. The efforts aimed at strengthening health expenditure tracking with focus on PHC via new updates of National Health Accounts (NHA) and expanding capacity building to both purchasers and providers, at the central and peripheral levels.

Furthermore, the UN also worked with GOE on developing and implementing targeted guidelines to advance healthcare services for vulnerable groups. Key achievements include integration of migrants in the National Tuberculosis Program and the National Strategic Plan on Tuberculosis 2025-2030, and development of Egypt's National HIV Strategy and approval of the clinical guidelines for Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT). Finally, the UN and the GOE strengthened the national immunization program by enhancing cold chain infrastructure, training health workers, and conducting the effective vaccine management (EVM2) assessment across 20 governorates to determine the gaps in implementation and measure adherence to international standards.

Primary Health Care

In line with the GOE's aim to provide Egyptians with an accessible, high-quality, and universal health care system, the UN, in partnership with MOHP, supported enhanced primary health care by capacitating 5,800 health care providers and workers in different topics, including infant and young child feeding, early detection/referral/monitoring of malnutrition, youth-friendly and family planning services, response and referral on violence against women and girls, and psychological first aid and emergency response for refugees.

The UN delivered 1.8 million primary healthcare services to vulnerable communities and reached 615,00 women with counseling services on pregnant women's nutrition, infant and young child feeding, and childcare practices through home visits by community health workers. Moreover, over 326,800 refugees received primary health care services and consultations.

In complementarity to school-based nutrition services, the UN worked with the GOE to issue 60,000 children with national health insurance cards to enhance their access to school health insurance services for treatment and follow-up. The UN collaborated with the GOE to scale youth-friendly and family planning services in PHCs via extensive health worker training and community awareness-raising on reproductive health, nutrition, and mental health. Finally, the UN supported the digital transformation and resilience of Egypt's healthcare system through the establishment



of emergency digital registries in 59 hospitals and primary healthcare centers, enhancing the system's responsiveness and efficiency during emergencies.

Access to Health & Reproductive Health

In 2024, the UN collaborated with the GOE to enhance health services by providing over 7.8 million people with different health and reproductive services. Over 2.1 million children under two with polio and measles vaccination and 700,000 children under five with NOPV (novel oral polio vaccine). Over 47,100 Sudanese children received polio and/or measles vaccines. In addition, the UN also provided malaria treatment for more than 700 imported cases to keep Egypt malaria-free. The UN collaborated with the GOE to enhance health services by providing 632,650 people with reproductive health services, including 362,100 women who received contraceptives.

HIV Services

The UN Agencies partnered collectively to raise awareness and expand access to HIV prevention and treatment in Egypt. Over 142,490 at-risk and vulnerable populations, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and inmates, have been reached through various initiatives. Specifically, more than 5,100 individuals received treatment and 48,370 people living with HIV received reproductive health services. Moreover, the UN reached over 52,000 individuals with prevention packages. Additionally, in collaboration with the National AIDS Programme, the UN trained 55 healthcare providers to enhance their ability to provide HIV prevention, testing, and treatment services, particularly for migrant populations and referred migrants to antiretroviral services.

Access to Basic & Digital Services

In 2024, the UN in Egypt supported in collaboration with GOE expanded access to basic and digital services, reaching over 20.8 million people. Nearly 18 million people received health and parenting information through digital platforms. Moreover, the UN delivered basic services including education, housing, socio-economic support, and cash assistance to 145,330 refugees. Additionally, the UN ensured household water connections and clean drinking water utilizing low-cost and sustainable nature-based solutions for over 33,800 individuals. The efforts are combined with WASH awareness-raising, reaching 1.19 million schoolchildren. Moreover, the UN delivered clean sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies to 515,000 refugees from Sudan and Gaza. Finally, the "Cairobike" bike-sharing system benefited 13,300 people with increased accessibility in Downtown Cairo and Zamalek.

Output 1.3 Inclusive and Quality Education and Learning

Access to Education and Life-long Learning

In 2024, the UN and the GOE's efforts to strengthen the policy and strategic setting for lifelong learning culminated in the Education Sector Plan which provides a solid framework to enhance access, equity, inclusion, quality and lifelong dimensions of SDG4. In addition, the UN supported capacity building of CSOs and adult education authorities through training and curriculum development.

In alignment with Egypt's strategic vision for education (Egypt Vision 2030), UN agencies implemented several initiatives in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) and the National Council for Women (NCW) to provide high-quality education and life-long learning training to all. The initiatives included an updated curriculum supporting inclusivity, teacher development, comprehensive inclusion models in 365 schools, and establishment of 30 community kindergartens. These efforts benefited over 572,970 children and youth from improved education support. This includes improved educational access for 100,837 refugee and migrant children through cash grants and newly established learning spaces. Finally, the Noura programme⁵ directly benefited around 8,200 girls aged 10-15 from vulnerable communities by improving their access to skills and lifelong learning programmes, with a focus on age-appropriate reproductive health education.

Enhancement of Learning Outcomes and Technology-Enabled Learning Systems

In 2024, the UN supported the establishment of education content studio and national competition for teacher excellence in digital content creation. Moreover, the UN worked with the GOE to support the integration of technology in community schools to bridge the gap in digital learning for students in rural areas. In partnership with MOETE, the UN enhanced digital learning in 506 schools through training of educators and installing smart tools in 120 schools. Furthermore, the UN established 22 Digital Education Hubs under the Instant Network Schools Digital Program in 22 preparatory- lower secondary- schools in 10th of Ramadan City. To tackle connectivity costs and accessibility challenges in rural areas, the UN piloted an offline box and platform tool, 'Learning Passport', offering accessibility to all using any device with a browser.

Inclusive and Gender-sensitive Education Models

The UN provided technical support to MOETE to ensure gender-responsive strategic planning and communication, and resource mobilizing through Egypt's Global Partnership for Education membership. Moreover, the UN supported the GOE's efforts to advance an inclusive and gender-equitable education model across 365 schools and update the curriculum to support children with intellectual disabilities in alignment with national standards.

Output 1.4 Access to social protection & volunteering programmes

Support for National Social Protection Systems & Policies

In 2024, the UN supported the GOE in advancing inclusive and resilient social protection systems and policies through technical assistance, policy research, and system strengthening. With a focus on financial sustainability and equity, the UN supported the development of one actuarial study to assess Egypt's pension scheme and inform potential reforms to Law 148, aiming to safeguard the long-term viability of the national social insurance system. The UN also supported the development of Egypt's first Multidimensional Poverty Index, incorporating a child-focused lens, and piloted a vulnerability index to improve targeting within the Takaful and Karama

programme. Furthermore, the UN supported the establishment of a national social observatory including building a database on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of vulnerable households targeted by the Ministry of Social Solidarity. In parallel, over 1,150 social workers across four governorates were trained on the 'Wa'ai' programme curriculum and data collection tools to support the observatory's implementation.

Access to Social Protection Services & Awareness messaging

In 2024, the UN in Egypt continued supporting national efforts to expand access to social protection and promote civic engagement through volunteering. In collaboration with the GOE, the UN implemented several initiatives to improve quality of life for over 316,500 people. This included support provided to 58,850 families of community school children in rural areas with cash transfers conditional on school attendance, benefiting a total of over 294,275 individuals. The UN also supported the national premarital education programme *Mawadda*, which reached approximately 9,550 couples (19,100 individuals) with information to promote well-being and informed joint decision-making, including on reproductive health—thereby contributing to more stable and resilient family foundations. Over 2,900 young people and volunteers were engaged in various awareness activities related to population, gender issues, volunteerism and inclusion of people with disabilities. Finally, more than 30,000 households were reached with healthcare awareness messages through home visits by community health workers.

Creation of more Inclusive and Stigma-free Environments

The UN backed Egypt's initiatives to enhance human rights, emphasizing equality and non-discrimination. Notable progress was made in enhancing migrants' access to HIV services by ensuring their inclusion in the National AIDS Program (NAP). The UN led the World AIDS Campaign with the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS, focusing on combating stigma and discrimination. Other initiatives include the establishment of a Working Task Group for the HIV Stigma Index, and training of 55 doctors on inclusive healthcare practices for migrants. Furthermore, research conducted on women who use drugs and high-risk behaviours among Sudanese refugees highlighted stigma-related vulnerabilities, guiding more inclusive and evidence-based health programming.



Shaheed (left) from Syria, Malak (center) from Egypt, and Aden (right) from Sudan proudly show their work during a summer activity at the 6th of October Comprehensive School © UNICEF Egypt

⁵ "Noura" together with "Dawwie," are two UN supported programmes driving the collective mobilization for girls' empowerment in Egypt. Both programmes gained the patronage of the First Lady of Egypt, Ms. Entissar El-Sisi, and are implemented within the Investment Framework for Girls in Egypt



Output 1.5 Quality Services to Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Combating Child Labour and Trafficking in Persons

In a collaborative effort to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP), the UN and the GOE implemented several initiatives to prevent trafficking and protect victims. The UN has concentrated on enhancing three critical protection services. These include expanding protection services for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) through NGOs, strengthening shelter capacity (staff and infrastructure), and disseminating and operationalizing the National Referral Mechanisms for VoTs in coordination with the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM and TIP) to streamline processes for identifying and assisting victims. Furthermore, over 98 stakeholders from government entities, NGOs, and community-based organizations (CBOs) were trained on counter-trafficking, enhancing collaboration and the creation of a network of trained individuals in their efforts to combat trafficking and smuggling. These efforts resulted in reaching almost 3,200 people at risk, including 2,200 children, with protection services aimed at preventing child labour, trafficking and forced labour.

The UN also continued its partnerships with the GOE for protecting trafficking victims and raising awareness to prevent vulnerable populations from becoming victims of criminal groups. The awareness initiatives include commemoration of World TIP Day and production and dissemination of a child-friendly comic and animated video on trafficking.

Building Resilience through Integrated Services for Displaced and Host Groups

In 2024, the United Nations in Egypt supported over 1.05 million migrants, refugees and host community members⁶ through integrated and targeted interventions aimed at strengthening protection, social cohesion, and access to essential services. Over 13,600 migrants, refugees, and host community members benefited from employability and vocational training interventions, including job matching and career guidance, enhancing economic resilience and promoting social inclusion. Of these, 30 per cent of trained youth secured employment. The UN in Egypt also provided targeted and integrated support to displaced populations and host communities affected by the conflicts in Sudan and Gaza. The UN supported the medical evacuation of 19,691 patients and their companions, enhanced healthcare system readiness through the capacity-building of 2,670 healthcare providers and ensured the availability of critical medical supplies in primary healthcare units. In response to the Sudan crisis, 200,000 refugees received essential medicines for non-communicable diseases, while 230,000 food-insecure refugees from Sudan and other nationalities benefited from monthly cash assistance. The UN also ensured access to safe water and sanitation for over 650,000 refugees at border entry points and reception sites. To support maternal and child health, 8,500 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women received conditional cash transfers linked to health checkups. Furthermore, 11,990 migrants were assisted with food, non-food items, and voluntary return support. Social cohesion efforts reached over 1,200 youth through digital skills and sports-based integration activities.



Box 2: Response to the Sudan Crisis: implementing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Egypt

As of December 2024, Sudan remains the largest humanitarian crisis globally, with over 30 million people in need of humanitarian aid. Over 12.4 million people have been displaced by the war in Sudan as of December 2024, including 8.8 million internally displaced. Almost 3.5 million have crossed the Sudanese border seeking asylum into neighbouring countries, including Egypt. These countries were already hosting large refugee, migrant and internally displaced populations before the crisis, causing additional hardship for vulnerable host communities. Most refugees (35 per cent) have fled to Egypt, where the government reported that over 1.5 million Sudanese have arrived since April 2023. It is estimated that over 60 per cent of Sudanese new arrivals are female headed households.

In 2024, comprehensive humanitarian and development efforts were undertaken across multiple sectors to support affected individuals, with the UN achieving significant milestones in assisting vulnerable populations in Egypt. During the year, food and cash assistance reached 320,000 individuals, while 50,000 hygiene kits were distributed, ensuring clean water access for 225,000 people. Sanitation services benefited 350,000 individuals, and education support was extended to 25,000 students, including psychosocial assistance for almost 13,500 Sudanese refugee children. Protection services reached 185,000 refugees, offering mental health support, cash aid, and specialized care for more than 5,700 unaccompanied children. Additionally, 9,300 Sudanese newcomers received Gender-Based Violence (GBV) support through Women and Girls Safe Spaces, with access to reproductive health services, 20,000 dignity kits, and cash assistance for 1,152 survivors. One-time winter cash aid helped 228,000 vulnerable refugees meet essential needs such as electricity, blankets, and clothing. The UN also facilitated voluntary repatriation for 180 individuals and continued implementing programmes to improve livelihoods, expand economic opportunities, and strengthen government systems in health and education to promote the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and refugees.



Secretary-General António Guterres (second from right) shares Iftar with Sudanese refugees in Egypt during his annual solidarity visit to a country that observes Ramadan © United Nations

We didn't expect that we will have taps to drink from in our house. I thought I was going to spend my whole life on the water journey



From Water Journeys to School Days

Mohammed's Story



For 12-year-old Mohammed, growing up in Nag'a El-Barahma in Sohag meant living without a basic necessity: water. In a village where no home had a drinking water or sewage connection, his daily life was shaped by a burdensome routine. While other children went to school, Mohammed spent most days trekking long distances on a donkey in search of clean water. Some households refused him, demanding payment. His energy was spent hauling water for his siblings and animals, often returning home exhausted.

Everything changed when clean water finally flowed through the tap in his home. This life-altering moment was made possible by a UNICEF-supported revolving fund programme, implemented in partnership with the Sohag Water Company. The innovative model provided interest-free loans for household water connections, enabling poor families like Mohammed's to access safe water without upfront costs.

Now, instead of spending hours collecting water, Mohammed attends school regularly and enjoys his right to a healthier, more dignified childhood.

⁶ This figure includes beneficiaries who also received health, immunization, and basic services reported under Output 1.2 (Quality Health and Basic Services), Output 1.3 (Inclusive and Quality Education and Learning), and Output 1.4 (Access to Social Protection & Volunteering Programmes), as these interventions contributed to both service delivery and social cohesion outcomes.



OUTCOME 2

Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

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

Output 2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs



- 948 private sector entities (including MSMEs) with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation



- +410,000 people capacitated with entrepreneurship skills

Output 2.2 Decent Jobs and Employability



- +364,000 people benefited from improved skills programmes to develop qualifications required by the labour markets



- +24,300 people benefited from income generating activities



- 24 employment service providers are better equipped to support youth and adult workers' transition to decent work

Output 2.3 Clusters and MSME Integration into value chains



- 4,138 enterprises including MSMEs with increased integration in national, regional and global value chains including;



- 177 pharmaceutical factories with enhanced global competitiveness to participate in international supply chains

Output 2.4 Innovation, R&D and digitalization



- 1,425 enterprises benefited from enhanced access to sustainable and resilient digital services and infrastructure



- 267 private sector entities innovated their business practices by mainstreaming environmental, social, and economic sustainability elements

Output 2.4 Improved business environment and ecosystem



- 34 business and workers' support organizations with increased capacity to provide services to their members



- 4 national policy frameworks developed to improve the enabling environment for MSMEs

Contributing UN agencies:



In 2024, the UN in Egypt continued its partnership with the Government of Egypt to advance sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The UN joint collaboration focused on institutional reforms, improved governance mechanisms, and a more conducive business environment. Through multi-stakeholder collaboration, UN agencies delivered technical assistance, promoted evidence-based policy advocacy, and strengthened market-driven solutions to enhance the performance of MSMEs, stimulate job creation, and foster innovation. Beyond national policy engagement, the UN provided direct support to MSMEs and entrepreneurs by building their technical and managerial capacities and facilitating access to wider markets. These interventions enhanced economic resilience and generated livelihoods, particularly benefiting women, youth, refugees, and those in vulnerable situations.

Output 2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs promotion

In 2024, the UN in Egypt continued its strategic collaboration with the GOE, and national stakeholders to empower entrepreneurs across Egypt, including refugees and youth from marginalized communities, while continuing to support the improvement of MSMEs performance by advancing their business management skills.

Enhancing Entrepreneurial Capacities

In 2024, in collaboration with national stakeholders, the UN interventions supported over 410,000 individuals, including women, youth, refugees and people with disabilities⁷ with entrepreneurship programmes. These programmes focused on business development, financial literacy, design thinking, social innovation, digital marketing, and other skills deemed necessary for the success of the supported groups. Beneficiaries demonstrated improved capacities to manage income-generating activities and access the labour market, with many receiving productive assets, mentoring, and business development support. These results strengthened economic resilience and self-reliance among these groups, while advancing national priorities and SDG targets on decent work, reduced inequalities, and inclusive economic growth.

Enhancing MSMEs Business Performance and Economic Inclusion

In 2024, the UN in Egypt provided targeted support to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to strengthen their performance, income generation, and market integration. As a result, a total of 948 MSMEs improved their business operations through training, advisory services, and access to economic platforms. Interventions focused on enhancing occupational safety and health compliance, ensuring adherence to minimum wage standards, promoting women's leadership, and building entrepreneurship and management skills. These efforts led to better workplace practices, increased productivity, and expanded business opportunities. Migrant-owned MSMEs were also supported to participate in national economic activities, fostering social cohesion and inclusion. Follow-up assessments confirmed that many enterprises successfully applied the acquired skills to grow their operations, underscoring the importance of continued technical and institutional support for MSME development and formalization.

Output 2.2 Decent Jobs and Improved Employability

In 2024, The UN worked on fostering inclusive economic development with focus on employment opportunities and ensuring fair job prospects through income-generating activities. These efforts included skill-enhancing training programs, initiatives to help job seekers integrate into the labour market, while providing necessary means for targeted communities to launch or expand their income generating activities, particularly for youth, women, and displaced communities.

Strengthening Livelihoods through Income-Generating Activities

In 2024, the UN in Egypt supported over 24,300 individuals to access income-generating opportunities, enhancing their

7 This included 367,405 youth and 303 people with disabilities.



economic self-reliance and resilience. Through vocational training, business toolkits, and asset provision-including livestock, food processing equipment, and sewing machines - beneficiaries launched or expanded small-scale activities. Refugees received tailored livelihood packages and business grants, while youth refined business ideas through innovation-focused programmes. Rural farmers and women were empowered through toolkits, livestock support, and MSME financing, enabling them to start or expand income-generating activities across several governorates.

Enhancing Skills for Employment through Gender-Responsive Training

In 2024, over 364,000 individuals benefited from labour market-oriented skills development programmes supported by the UN in Egypt. These interventions focused on equipping youth, women, refugees, and other vulnerable groups with demand-driven skills for improved employability and job readiness. Programmes included vocational training, apprenticeship placements, job fairs, and digital and soft skills development-tailored in a gender-responsive manner and aligned with national labour market needs. Notable results were achieved through UN collaboration with national programmes such as *Meshwary* and *Your Profession is Your Future*, which together empowered youth and women with life skills, vocational training, and employability support aligned with labour market demands.

Strengthening Employment Services for Inclusive Transitions to Decent Work

In 2024, the UN in Egypt strengthened the capacities of 24 employment service providers to enhance their ability to support inclusive transitions into decent work, particularly for youth and women. These employment services providers were capacitated on human resources management, gender-sensitive practices, inclusive apprenticeship systems, and job placement services. Training programmes also addressed labour law awareness, coaching techniques, and

emerging areas such as green skills. These interventions improved the ability of employment service providers to design and deliver active labour market programmes that are responsive to the needs of diverse job seekers.

Strengthening TVET Capacity

In 2024, the UN in Egypt contributed to strengthening the capacity of eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions to deliver labour market-relevant and inclusive skills programmes. This included the upskilling of trainers, development of vocational curricula, and provision of training materials, tools, and equipment to vocational centres in Upper Egypt. More than 3,000 youth were trained in these centres on hospitality, handicrafts, digital repair, e-marketing, and green jobs. In parallel, government staff and trainers from the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Local Development, and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR) received comprehensive training through a professional twinning programme that enhanced their instructional capacities and improved alignment with private sector training standards.

Output 2.3 Clusters and MSMEs Integration into value chain

In 2024, the UN in Egypt supported the integration of 4,138 enterprises-including farmers, MSMEs, startups, and manufacturing entities-into national, regional, and global value chains. Through tailored technical support, capacity-building programmes, and market linkage interventions, these enterprises were equipped to enhance production standards, align with industry requirements, and access new markets. In Upper Egypt, MSMEs received training to strengthen their business models and improve investment readiness, contributing to their inclusion in productive economic

clusters. In South Sinai, smallholder farmers were successfully linked to institutional buyers, enabling their integration into agricultural value chains such as faba beans. In parallel, the UN supported the strengthening of Egypt's national pharmaceutical regulatory system through benchmarking missions under the WHO Global Benchmarking Tool, resulting in Egypt reaching Maturity Level 3. This milestone enhanced the global competitiveness of 177 pharmaceutical factories, enabling their participation in international supply chains.

Output 2.4 Innovation, R&D and digitalization promotion

The UN's innovation and digitalization initiatives in 2024 aimed at improving access to technology to enhance performance and align with global standards, utilizing the latest technologies.

During the year, the UN in Egypt supported 1,425 MSMEs to improve their access to and usage of quality, reliable, and sustainable digital services. Through training programmes, boot camps, online workshops, and digital capacity-building initiatives, businesses-particularly startups and MSMEs-were equipped with digital tools and skills to enhance their operations, access markets, and scale their services. These interventions supported the integration of digital solutions into business models, improving resilience and competitiveness.

Furthermore, the UN implemented eight initiatives during 2024 to support the Government of Egypt on developing inclusive gender-transformative Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy systems and governance, and innovation platforms to stimulate entrepreneurship. Technical support was provided to government entities to implement MSME Law No. 152/2020, expand innovation platforms such as Turathna and promotion of climate-smart technologies. This included rehabilitation of sugarcane transplant production centres to introduce more sustainable practices and innovation at the subnational level. Also, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Youth



Digitalize Your Business (DYB) programme training of trainers, Egypt, 2024 © ILO



Turning Skills into Success *El Husseiny Brothers' Journey*

Applying the skills from the training doubled our business's profits," the brothers shared



Mustafa and Muqem El Husseiny arrived in Egypt over a decade ago, fleeing conflict in Syria. Starting from modest beginnings in a café in Damietta, the brothers steadily advanced into the world of interior design. They acquired specialized skills in manufacturing silicon molds and decorative products—skills that later empowered them to launch their own business in Alexandria in 2019. However, their entrepreneurial path was far from easy.

Lacking business experience, the brothers struggled to grow their company while also supporting a family of eight. Their turning point came when they joined the ILO's PROSPECTS Egypt programme, receiving hands-on business development support through the GET Ahead training. The programme equipped them with essential tools in pricing, expense management, and inventory planning.

The results were transformational. Their profits doubled, and their new business strategy laid the foundation for sustainable growth. Their participation in the national Turathna Fair, organized by MSMEDA, marked a major milestone—offering a platform to showcase their handcrafted designs and promote cultural heritage.

and Sports to develop a new community coach programme to empower women as local leaders in youth-focused innovation and social entrepreneurship.

Finally, the UN in Egypt supported at least 188 MSMEs to access new markets, including through digital platforms and e-commerce solutions. Startups and small enterprises were equipped with market-readiness tools and supported in developing digital skills essential for expanding customer reach. Furthermore, 267 MSMEs were supported to innovate their business practices to lead to better competitiveness and enhanced performance. For example, 262 private sector entities received support from UN on formalization or enhancing their business management through Trainings on Formalize Your Business (FYB) manual to reflect Egyptian rules and regulations and Start Your Business for Social Entrepreneurs (SYBSE). As a result, 26 enterprises successfully formalized their operations across Alexandria and Beni Sueif, while additional 76 registrations are underway in other governorates. Additionally, five companies received support from the Tomato Learning and Services Center (TLSC)⁸ to enhance innovation and value-addition of the processed tomato value chain. The companies were able to adopt 35 new technologies and developed five new products.

Output 2.5 Improved business environment and ecosystem

The UN in Egypt supported efforts to strengthen the business environment by working with national stakeholders to enhance regulatory frameworks, foster inclusive economic growth, and promote decent work opportunities.

Supporting the Formalization of Informal Enterprises and Employment

In 2024, the UN in Egypt supported the implementation of 33 plans, strategies and partnerships aimed at facilitating the transition of informal enterprises and workers into the formal economy. This included 20 partnership agreements between the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) with Egypt Post, which leveraged its wide national network to expand access to MSME financial and non-financial services, particularly in remote areas. Consultations also progressed on the development of Egypt's National Employment Strategy and a Formalization Strategy, led in coordination with the Ministry of Manpower, ensuring multi-stakeholder input.

Strengthening Business and Workers' Organizations for Inclusive Economic Development

In 2024, the UN in Egypt worked with business support organizations and employers' associations to enhance their institutional capacities to promote economic development, productive employment, and decent work. This included support

to the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI) in developing training materials and service offerings on enterprise formalization, ethical labour standards, and gender-responsive practices. Accordingly, FEI built member companies' capacity on child labour, occupational safety and health, and decent work standards. In parallel, under a regional trade facilitation programme, 11 national trainers were certified to support market access for Egyptian enterprises using the Euromed Trade Helpdesk. Additional support focused on entrepreneurship training and service design for MSME support organizations, enabling them to provide business development services and policy outreach.

Policy Development to Strengthen MSMEs Performance

Finally, the UN in Egypt supported the development and enhancement of four national policy frameworks aimed at improving the enabling environment for MSMEs. A formalization strategy was developed in partnership with relevant authorities and is currently undergoing consultations with government and social partners to ensure it reflects business sector needs and stakeholder input. In the industrial sector, roadmaps were completed for strengthening Egypt's quality infrastructure and advancing Industry 4.0 technologies, setting the foundation for modernizing production, enhancing competitiveness, and ensuring compliance with international standards. Additionally, 16 public institutions were trained on integrating gender perspectives in industrial policy formulation. As a result, government officials improved their capacities to collect sex-disaggregated data and apply gender-responsive approaches in MSME-related policies.



Youth training on banan leaves in Qena © WFP

⁸ The Tomato Learning and Service Center (TLSC) supports innovation and skills development in Egypt's tomato processing sector under a UNIDO-led project funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.





OUTCOME 3

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

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

Output 3.1 Sustainable natural resource management and agriculture systems



• **Over 1.4 million people** including school children, farmers, and community members enhanced their knowledge and benefited from UN-supported initiatives promoting efficient resource use and nature protection



• **9,741 hectares of land** were rehabilitated or restored with UN support to enhance ecosystem resilience and productivity

Output 3.2 Climate Change Adaptation and Early Warning Systems



• **9 disaster risk reduction, early warning, and emergency response strategies** were developed at national, local, and sectoral levels



• **+234,000 people** were covered by early warning systems through national dissemination mechanisms and local government channels

Output 3.3 Just Transition to Circular Economy



• **27 national policy instruments** were developed to support the transition to sustainable consumption and production



• **358,158 Mton** releases of harmful pollutants and waste to the environment reduced



• **294 MW of** renewable energy capacity installed

Output 3.4 Sustainable Urban Development



• **10 national urban frameworks** that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches developed



• **+185 urban planners** strengthened their capacities in sustainable urban planning practices

Contributing UN agencies:



In 2024, the UN in Egypt continued to support the government's efforts towards enhancing climate resilience and efficient natural resource management. This aligns with the country's commitments to the SDGs, Egypt Vision 2030, National Climate Change Strategy 2050, the Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme (NWEF), Hayah Kareema initiative, and other national strategies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the Montreal Protocol among others. The UN supported implementation of food security and sustainable agriculture initiatives to promote sustainable food production and consumption. Climate change resilience, adaptation, and early warning systems measures were also implemented to help the country adapt to the impacts of climate change. The UN also partnered with the government on green and circular economy initiatives, including access to clean and renewable energy, waste management, and reduction of harmful pollutants including ozone depletion substances and greenhouse gases (GHGs). Finally, the UN in 2024 supported sustainable urban planning to make cities more sustainable, balanced, inclusive and climate resilient.

Output 3.1 Sustainable natural resource management and agriculture systems



Female farmer at Kafr El-Sheikh Farmer Field School celebrating Harvest Day © FAO



In 2024, the UN worked with national partners to advance climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource management, empowering women, youth, and rural communities to adopt sustainable practices.

Scaling Up Land Regeneration

In 2024, the UN supported the Government of Egypt in rehabilitating 9,741 hectares of land across Upper Egypt and the Delta, targeting areas prone to desertification and salinization. Through promoting the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. This was achieved through long-term investments in land consolidation, canal lining, rainwater harvesting, solar-powered irrigation, and sustainable land management techniques. These efforts led to a 30-40 per cent reduction in land loss and a 45 percent increase in productivity and farmer incomes in targeted areas.

Building Knowledge and Local Capacity for Sustainable Resource Use and Climate-Smart Agriculture

The UN strengthened awareness and technical capacity at the community and institutional levels to support sustainable land and water management. More than 1.2 million schoolchildren and community members were reached through climate and WASH awareness campaigns in seven governorates. In parallel, over 2,700 teachers and 147 water utility staff were trained to deliver integrated climate and sanitation messaging. Additionally, 10,595 students (5827 girls) benefited from interactive water education activities, while 50 trainers (40 women) were empowered to sustain outreach. At the local level, 746 CDA staff supported 17,350 smallholder farmers (268 women) and 678 university students (428 women) to enhance their knowledge on efficient resource use and techniques.

Additionally, UN supported the GOE in minimizing waste and ensuring environmentally sound waste management in agricultural production. This was achieved by implementing 65 large-scale composting units, 41 green silage units, 2 pilot briquetting units, and palm waste recycling trainings in five governorates in Upper Egypt. On policy level, the UN continued efforts in coordinating the Green Water Accounting thematic component of the international Initiative "Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience" (AWARe) as launched by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt.

Finally, the UN supported over 235,000 people across Egypt with initiatives promoting the protection of natural ecosystems and sustainable use of resources. Over 70,000 smallholder farmers, including more than 34,000 women, benefited from the UN support to implement climate-smart agriculture practices to boost agricultural productivity and sustainability through greenhouse cultivation, modern irrigation, integrated pest management, and rangeland rehabilitation. Additionally, more than 164,000 smallholder farmers and community members benefited from awareness campaigns and adaptive farming tools to strengthen local resilience. The UN further promoted women's access to green livelihoods by supporting traditional crafts and nature-based enterprises, including silk weaving, in rural communities.

Output 3.2 Climate Change Adaptation and Early

Warning Systems

In 2024, the UN supported the GOE in strengthening capacities and systems for preparedness, early warning, detection and response and adaptation of public services, communities, and economic and financial actors to reduce climate and disaster risks and the impact of shocks.

Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness, Early Warning Systems & Response Strategies

In 2024, the UN enhanced national capacities for disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and climate change adaptation. With its support, nine national and sectoral strategies and plans were developed, contributing to improved prevention, detection, and response to climate and health-related risks. These strategies covered public, animal, and environmental health and aligned with Egypt's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sendai Framework. Technical assistance strengthened multisectoral coordination on zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and rabies, while updated planning and surveillance frameworks improved preparedness across sectors.

The UN also supported the initial design of a national early warning system (EWS), laying a foundation for reducing disaster losses. It maintained 150 local EWS units across six governorates and developed an interactive mobile application to increase access to climate alerts. The UN facilitated stakeholder consultations to advance national climate monitoring indicators, supported the development of a Resilience Action Plan in Aswan, and contributed to Egypt's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through vulnerability mapping and policy dialogue on drought, biodiversity, and rangeland management.

Climate Information Access and Community Preparedness

UN interventions in 2024 enabled the dissemination of early warning information to over 234,000 people across Egypt through national and local mechanisms. The EWS network reached approximately 209,000 individuals through traditional and digital channels, while additional systems supported more than 25,000 farmers through cooperatives, field schools, and community networks. National capacities were also enhanced to utilize environmental data and digital platforms for early warning.

Strengthening Local Resilience and Adaptive Capacity

Over 650 local officials, farmers, and community-based organization staff were trained in climate adaptation, climate risk management (CRM), and sustainable resource use. These trainings covered early warning system operations, community dissemination techniques, and natural resource governance. The UN also examined climate change impacts on women and girls' reproductive health, informing gender-responsive adaptation planning. These combined efforts strengthened local systems and equipped communities with the tools to anticipate and respond to climate-related risks.

Output 3.3 Just Transition to Circular Economy

The UN supported the GOE in advancing just transition to a circular economy fostering more inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This contributed to enhanced resource efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, biodiversity and waste management. Market transformations were also catalyzed through the introduction of tailored financial instruments, promotion of digital transformation, and enhancements to regulatory and institutional frameworks, which lay the groundwork for long-term systemic change.

Policy Instruments Supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production

In 2024, the UN supported Egypt's transition to a circular economy by fostering systemic policy shifts. A total of 27 national policy instruments and tools were developed to enhance climate action, sustainable production, and environmental protection. UN's support enabled the timely submission of Egypt's first Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC, reinforcing transparency and accountability in climate reporting. Progress in biodiversity was marked by the finalization



Solar panel pyramids © UNDP



of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), setting a strategic direction for conservation efforts. Circular economy efforts advanced with the publication of four bio-based product standards, bringing the total to nine. Further progress included roadmaps on agri-waste recycling, solar PV systems, safer chemicals in textiles, and green SMEs. The UN also advanced solid waste regulation through gap analysis and stakeholder mapping under the Waste Management Law, rolled out the Waste Wise Cities Tool in three governorates, and introduced five new national standards for sustainable plastic alternatives. In the energy sector, the UN supported the formal recognition of the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) as the qualifying body for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), and facilitated the development of a national roadmap for Eco-Industrial Parks, both of which were incorporated into Egypt's draft industrial development strategy.

Reducing Harmful Pollutants and Enhancing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

In 2024, the UN's support led to tangible reductions of a total of 358,158 tons of harmful waste and pollutants, advancing Egypt's environmental sustainability efforts. These included the elimination of 555 metric tons of HCFCs through support to five air-conditioning and foam insulation manufacturers to use sustainable alternatives. The UN also contributed to scaling up sustainable waste management practices by facilitating the recycling of 2,500 tons of industrial textile waste and the use of over 147,350 tons of biomass residues for energy generation in Luxor and Qena. These combined efforts resulted in a reduction of over 207,750 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions. Further contributions included the launch of a wastewater treatment project in Damietta and improved medical waste management practices, fostering public health safeguards and environmental protection.

The UN's support in 2024 directly contributed to substantial energy savings and progress toward a cleaner energy transition. Through targeted interventions, a total of 24,987,343 megajoules of energy were saved. Energy efficiency measures implemented at 10 industrial factories led to savings of 7,120,800 megajoules, while efforts in three Eco-Industrial Parks resulted in an additional 14,673,600 megajoules saved. The shift to renewable energy was further supported by the installation of 47 solar-powered pumps across six governorates, replacing diesel pumps and saving approximately 2,591,793 megajoules. This is in addition to the installation of 294 megawatts of solar energy through the expansion of solar PV systems, including rooftop installations in public buildings, SME-owned systems, and industrial applications. These outcomes were reinforced by capacity building for 190 stakeholders, including 18 percent women, fostering broader adoption of energy-efficient motor systems.

Advancing Green Business

In 2024, the UN's support to the GOE contributed to expanding inclusive access to financial and non-financial services to advance green business, reaching nearly 32,000 people, around 17,000 of whom were women, as well as 470 firms and financial institutions. These interventions integrated poverty-environment and gender considerations across both the agricultural and green business sectors. In agriculture, collaboration with a digital financial platform enabled access to a dedicated line of credit at below-market interest rates, facilitating the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, solar-powered irrigation, and women-led income generating activities. As a result, small farmers gained greater financial flexibility to invest in sustainable practices. In the green business sector,

2,351 individuals, 95 firms, and 34 government institutions were equipped with skills in circular economy principles, green enterprise development, and biomass valorisation.

Scaling Up Community Access to Nature-based & Ecosystem Solutions

In 2024, the UN supported over 13,000 people with nature-based solutions enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. Argo-biodiversity schools trained 831 farmers in managing date palm ecosystems using climate-smart practices, improving soil health and reducing salinity. In Minya, 1,475 people benefited from solar-powered irrigation systems that promoted efficient water use. Meanwhile, 10,000 young women in Wadi El Gemal were empowered through sustainable beekeeping-linking ecosystem preservation with alternative livelihoods. Regional efforts also strengthened national capacity to address marine litter and implement ecosystem-based approaches under Mediterranean environmental frameworks.

Output 3.4 Sustainable Urban Development

In 2024, the UN supported the development and implementation of 10 national and local urban frameworks that promote inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities. These included Cairo's city-wide urban structuring and sectoral plans, the development plan for Al-Dahab Island, the master plan for rural settlements in Qalyubia, and the area plan for the Pyramids Plateau and Grand Egyptian Museum surroundings. Additional plans included the urban structuring of Alexandria governorate, detailed planning in Qena, and integrated development frameworks for selected areas in Upper Egypt. The UN also advanced the planning for the Bashtil transport hub enhancing multimodal connectivity and inclusive access. On the strategic level, the rollout of Egypt's National Urban Policy marked a milestone, providing a coherent framework to guide sustainable urban expansion and improve spatial governance.

In parallel, national capacities were strengthened through the targeted training of more than 185 urban planners from the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), local governments, and community representatives in urban carrying capacity analysis, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), land readjustment, sustainable development, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - promoting more evidence-based and sustainable urban planning practices. These efforts were reinforced through the World Urban Forum and Cairo Urban Week, which brought together over 12,900 stakeholders to exchange insights and best practices in addressing urban challenges. Finally, the UN supported heritage-sensitive urban development through technical mentorship programmes and policy recommendations, engaging over 100 students and professionals in Historic Cairo and enhancing the institutional capacities of key stakeholders from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Cairo Governorate, and the Supreme Council of Antiquities involved in managing Egypt's World Heritage sites.

”

I am proud for being able to support farmers and fellow women in my village

Walaa

Turning Waste into Worth

Walaa's Green Business



In Tenda Mallawy village, heaps of agricultural waste once lined the roads and clogged canals—burned or dumped, polluting the air and water. For years, this waste was seen as a nuisance rather than a resource.

That changed when Walaa, a local farmer, joined a Farmer Field School (FFS) supported by FAO. Through hands-on training, she learned sustainable farming practices, including the environmental and economic value of reducing waste. Inspired, she mobilized fellow women farmers to recycle corn waste into vermi compost.

With FAO's technical and financial support, Walaa registered a micro-business, set up a composting unit, and opened a village shop selling both her own fertilizers and trusted brands. Today, she not only supplies quality inputs to local farmers but also creates job opportunities—bringing sustainable agriculture and women's empowerment to life in her community.





OUTCOME 4

Good Governance & Rule of Law

By 2027, people have improved, safe and equal access to information, protection, justice and a peaceful and inclusive society through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standard

In 2024, the UN supported key initiatives aimed at enhancing governance in Egypt, with the overarching goal of ensuring by 2027 that people have improved, safe, and equal access to justice, information, and protection within a peaceful and inclusive society. These efforts focused on strengthening national institutions, improving public administration, and enhancing data collection systems to track progress on the SDGs. The UN worked closely with the Government of Egypt to improve access to justice, legal identity registration, and judicial services, promoting the rule of law. Collaborative efforts also included reinforcing legal frameworks, boosting anti-corruption measures, and increasing access to information. The UN further empowered organizations in areas such as social cohesion, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), peacebuilding, and trafficking prevention. Together, these initiatives work towards building a transparent, accountable, and participatory governance system that aligns with international standards.

Output 4.1 Strengthened institutions, M&E systems, statistical capacities



- **22 national institutions** supported for enhanced public administration and core government functions
- **Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiative** supported including 27 SDG localization reports, national surveys on migration and refugee vulnerability, and upgrades to health and nutrition data systems.



Output 4.3 Transparency, accountability, data protection & anti-corruption



- **+1,600 law enforcement** officials with enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security
- **+400 government officials** trained to strengthen anti-corruption and access to information measures



Output 4.1 Strengthened institutions, M&E systems and statistical capacities

In 2024, the UN supported initiatives to strengthen national institutions' public administration and core government functions, improve data collection and analysis systems to track progress, and enhance SDG implementation within the country.

Public Administration and Core Government Functions

The UN invested in strengthening the capacities of 22⁹ national institutions across Egypt, focusing on improved service delivery, governance, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), with digitalization as a cross-cutting theme. This investment has led to significant advancements across multiple sectors in the country.

In the realm of service delivery, the UN prioritized strengthening the child protection system by enhancing services and promoting child-friendly practices, emphasizing equity, gender, and inclusion across legislative, policy, and operational levels. By engaging key stakeholders from various sectors¹⁰, 27,000 children (14,348 boys and 12,954 girls) affected by violence accessed social, legal, and health services, including specialized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. (MHPSS). Additionally, the UN supported the modernization of 3,850 post offices, introducing new service models, and establishing a call center handling 17,000 daily calls. Digital initiatives, including a national postal code system and an upgraded e-commerce platform, improved service delivery and operational efficiency for both businesses and the public.

In health, UN supported the MOHP in aligning its organizational structure with health system reforms, creating Egypt's first digital health strategy and integrating vertical information systems to improve primary healthcare services. Digital platforms like RapidPro, hosted at MOPEDIC, were utilized to monitor over 3,000 community health workers and 11,500 social workers, tracking 3 million visits to ensure timely services for vulnerable populations. RapidPro also tracked 1.2 million visits related to Conditional Cash Transfers, improving service delivery through better data segmentation by demographics, service types, and location.

In agriculture, the UN supported the introduction of a new GIS-based agricultural system to improve crop detection, classification, and food security monitoring. This was complemented by the Smart Egyptian Agriculture Map, developed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR), utilizing artificial intelligence, remote sensing, and machine learning to track crop health and productivity.

Output 4.2 Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection



- **+ 8,200 people** supported to have access to justice and legal services and **over 448,000** supported to register for a legal identity
- **4 authorities** capacitated on reporting mechanism for online child sexual abuse and exploitation



Output 4.4 International cooperation, sustainable trade and peace



- **5 South-South and triangular cooperation** initiatives and programmes implemented
- **+950 organizations with strengthened capacity** on social cohesion, peacebuilding and MHPSS at cross-border, national, and community levels



Contributing UN agencies:



9 Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Office of Public Prosecution (OPP), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation (MOPEDIC), Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE), Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), Ministry of Labour (MOL), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOALR), Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), National Council for Women (NCW), The National Coordinating Committee on Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM/TIP), National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA), Egypt Healthcare Authority (EHA), Universal Health Insurance Authority (UHIA), The General Authority for Health Accreditation and Control (GAHAR), The Egyptian Authority for Unified Procurement (UPA), and Egypt Post.

10 MOJ, OPP, MOSS, MOHP, MOETE, MCIT, NTRA, NCCM, NCW, NCCPIM/TIP, and CAPMAS.



In terms of governance and accountability, UN support facilitated the integration of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) new automated system with the national GIS system, aimed at improving coordination and efficiency in public service delivery. An Internal Audit Department was also established at Egypt Post, training over 40,950 employees to enhance oversight. Additionally, the UN supported the Ministry of Finance (MOF) in implementing reforms in public financial management, including SDG-aligned and programme-based budgeting, to strengthen fiscal transparency.

Regarding CRVS, progress has been made in updating Egypt's national birth registration system by integrating RapidPro with the newborn registry, enabling digital birth registration. This improvement enhances accuracy, efficiency, and inclusivity of vital statistics, supporting better policy formulation. Efforts are also underway to incorporate a life course approach with a gender perspective, ensuring more comprehensive data collection.

In monitoring and evaluation, the UN-supported capacity-building initiatives, such as mentoring the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) staff on advanced quantitative methods, have bolstered data use for evidence-based policymaking, particularly in reproductive health and demographic transitions. Technical training for the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT) on the GeoPortal has further improved food security monitoring, including wheat management and storage capacity, enhancing Egypt's digital infrastructure for public service oversight.

SDGs Budgeting and Financing

Building on the national SDG financing strategy, the UN focused on supporting the mobilization of sustainable finance to address the financing gap in key priority sectors, including women's empowerment. Innovative tools were introduced to align the national budgeting system with the SDGs, including the launch of Egypt's first impact investing fund, the development of an impact management manual, and the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into the national budget. Additionally, the UN collaborated with the GOE on creating an SDG investor map to guide private sector investments in key sectors, while promoting impact investing and SDG training for private companies and startups.

To further enhance domestic resource mobilization, the UN supported the MOHP in developing a medium-term expenditure framework for the health sector, based on forecasted macro-fiscal conditions, ensuring alignment with constitutional health mandates and SDG health targets. Furthermore, in partnership with the Institute of National Planning, the UN facilitated strategic dialogues on scaling up investments in family planning and maternal health, culminating in cost-benefit Investment Cases and an advocacy plan. Furthermore, the UN supported the creation of Draft Carbon Tax Legislation in collaboration with the MOF and the Egyptian Tax Authority.

Data Collection and Analysis Mechanisms to Monitor Progress towards the SDGs

In 2024, the UNCT supported Egypt's sustainable development efforts by strengthening data collection and monitoring mechanisms for evidence-based policymaking and SDG integration. Key achievements included launching the International Migration Household Survey, with additional data points on climate change impacts, and conducting the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for

Refugees, providing essential demographic, protection, education, and economic data. Research on inclusive social protection systems for refugees and asylum seekers was also produced.

Advocacy led to the publication of Total Fertility Rate estimates to enhance Egypt's demographic monitoring system. Additionally, the application of the SCORE for Health Data Technical Package strengthened health information systems aimed at improving health data collection, analysis, and usage.

At the local level, the UN supported the production of 27 SDG Localization Reports, providing detailed insights into SDGs across Egypt's governorates. These reports were integrated into the Egypt Development Portal, improving data accessibility and enabling real-time decision-making. Additionally, together with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), the UN developed an integrated survey system for the NNI team to design various surveys targeting villages in Egyptian governorates.

Output 4.2 Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection

In 2024, the UN supported the GOE in improving access to justice for people, legal identity registration, and the provision of effective judicial services and protection for all.

Advancing Access to Justice and Effective Judicial Services

In 2024, the UN supported 89 capacity-building initiatives to strengthen Egypt's judiciary, parliament, public administration, and independent institutions, focusing on creating a people-centered, gender-sensitive, and transparent system. These initiatives reached nearly 4,000 government officials, including judges, parliamentarians, law enforcement officials, and social care providers, covering international labour standards, victim-centered approaches and identification, international protection standards and referral pathways, human rights frameworks, gender-based violence (GBV), irregular migration, and human trafficking responses, and effective governance measures. As a result, stakeholders are better equipped to uphold these principles, though further coordination and institutionalization of training are necessary to ensure sustained results.

Promoting Human Rights by Strengthening Social Cohesion, Addressing Rule-of-law Measures, and Ending violence

In parallel, the UN supported the GOE in promoting 61 gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive policies, plans, and initiatives aimed at preventing human rights violations and strengthening social cohesion in Egypt.

A key achievement was strengthening national institutional frameworks focused on child



UN agencies and partners marked World Day Against Trafficking with a community event engaging Egyptian, migrant, and refugee children © UNODC



protection, gender equality, and inclusivity for vulnerable groups. This included reviewing the National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood to integrate equity, gender, and inclusivity, particularly for children on the move and those with disabilities. Initiatives to create safe environments for survivors of violence, refurbish Egypt's third child-friendly court, establish secure spaces in courts, and implement family rehabilitation programmes also contributed to safer communities and improved legal protections. Moreover, the UN supported the establishment of two labour legal aid offices at South Banha and North Cairo courts, in collaboration with the MOL and the judiciary, to support workers' rights.

The UN also focused on fostering a culture of respect for human rights and building national capacity in human rights education and legal frameworks. In collaboration with MOFA, the UN continued working on the development of a multi-year human rights education programme.

In addition, advocacy for GBV services was central, particularly in response to the needs of survivors in both humanitarian and national contexts. The UN completed a position paper evaluating three national GBV initiatives¹¹, with the findings to be discussed with the NCW to guide future programmatic actions.

Moreover, the UN has actively supported community empowerment and social cohesion through women-led, youth-led, and community initiatives. Youth innovation initiatives were promoted by enhancing MOPEDIC's capacity to involve youth in social protection, food security, and climate projects, including through the National Initiative for Smart Green Projects. The 'Climate Adaptation Innovation Acceleration Programme' was also launched in partnership with MOPEDIC to support Egyptian startups in climate adaptation.

Furthermore, the UN worked to ensure equal access for refugees and vulnerable groups by integrating them into broader societal frameworks. This included capacity-building for refugee-led organizations and joint programmes targeting both Egyptian and refugee youth, covering topics such as refugee protection, anti-fraud, social cohesion, disability inclusion, child protection, and GBV. Certainly. While over 10,000 refugees benefited from digital training and sports programmes, sustained efforts are required to extend these services beyond Cairo and ensure broader geographic coverage.

Addressing Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Given the growing risks to children online, including exposure to harmful content and cybercrimes, the UN strengthened national capacities in providing education and reporting mechanisms for online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Advocacy efforts resulted in a draft national strategic framework for safeguarding children and women in the digital space, alongside capacity-building for national entities like NCCM and NCW's national helplines. Additionally, advanced forensic training at the Forensic Medicine Authority enhanced investigative capabilities, including DNA analysis and victim identification for crimes involving children.

At the community level, the Child Online Protection toolkit developed with the MOETE reached over 25,000 students and trained 325 educators, while a family marathon was conducted to raise awareness. Content adaptation for children with disabilities is also in progress.

Access to Justice and Registration for a Legal Identity

As a result of the collaborative efforts of the GOE and the UN, over 8,200 individuals received support, ensuring their access to justice and essential legal services, including those in contact with the law, refugees, and migrants. These cases involved issues such as obtaining birth certificates, resolving family disputes, and securing legal representation. Furthermore, more than 448,600 individuals were supported in registering for legal identity, providing them with greater opportunities in society.

Output 4.3 Transparency, accountability, data protection and anti-corruption

In 2024, the UNCT, in collaboration with the GOE, worked to enhance accountability mechanisms, improve access to information, strengthen legal frameworks, and implement anti-corruption measures.

Policy and Legal Frameworks

In 2024, the UN supported Egypt's review of the Convention on the Rights of the Child led by NCCM, with child participation, resulting in 123 recommendations and Egypt's reaffirmation to strengthening child rights protection. Technical assistance provided to the GOE to advance legislative reforms resulted in the approval of Child Law amendments by the MOSS-led interministerial committee and submission of Alternative Care draft Law to Cabinet.

To enhance service provision within MOSS, the UN submitted proposals on amending probation office regulations and advocated to extend MOSS services to non-Egyptians in North Sinai with the Gaza Response. Additionally, a guide on migrant smuggling crimes was initiated to promote child victims' protection in the justice sector.

Oversight, Accountability and Access to Information

The UN provided technical assistance to the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), supporting oversight and accountability mechanisms, including training to build NCHR members' capacity in monitoring human rights violations in accordance with the Paris Principles.

Anti-corruption Measures

To strengthen anti-corruption measures, the UN organized 12 events with 467 participants (249 males and 218 females) from government, the private sector, youth networks, and universities. These events included specialized training on anti-corruption and a 'Transparency Day' in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Agency, aimed at raising awareness and fostering greater

accountability across sectors. These provided a platform for cross-sector dialogue, emphasizing integrity and transparency in combating corruption.

Output 4.4 International cooperation, sustainable trade and peace

In 2024, UN agencies engaged in capacitating organizations on social cohesion, MHPSS, and peacebuilding, while addressing trafficking, advancing peace through South-South cooperation, countering organized crime, and preventing illicit financial flows (IFFs).

Capacitating Organizations on MHPSS, Social Cohesion, and Peacebuilding

In 2024, UN agencies worked to strengthen the capacity of 957 organizations across regional, national, and community levels, in areas such as MHPSS, social cohesion, and peacebuilding.



Specialized training on Disaster Victim Identification for forensic doctors from across Egypt © UNODC

11 Safe Women clinics, Anti Violence University Units and the Central Coordination Committee at NCW.



Over 2,500 personnel from 862 organizations were trained to strengthen multi-sectoral violence prevention and MHPSS services, benefiting over 164,000 children and caregivers. In parallel, the UN's recommendations helped undergo a legal review of the national MHPSS framework with the General Secretariat for Mental Health. Capacity-building initiatives integrated and strengthened MHPSS and positive parenting programmes across platforms, including family clubs within MoHP's primary healthcare units, child-friendly spaces, public schools, community learning centers, social care institutions, and Dawwie Girls Empowerment programme. Additionally, capacity development programmes were provided to the Ministry of Defense's Psychological Working Agency and the Military Medical Academy to improve trauma support, psychological care, and border management, thereby better addressing migrant needs. Despite progress, challenges like limited resources for specialized services and stigma around mental health persist.

The UN also focused on community-based protection in Cairo, Aswan, and the North Coast, strengthening 93 community and refugee-led organizations to foster social cohesion and combat misinformation. These efforts addressed rising social tensions due to the influx of refugees and challenges in accessing legal residence permits and national services. The UN further empowered 100 university students to counter misinformation and promote the SDGs, emphasizing youth inclusion to enhance resilience and community engagement.

In peacebuilding, the UN supported the Center for Conflict and Crisis Prevention and Action (CCCPA) in improving responses to transnational threats, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding. This included training over 1,200 individuals in Pre-Deployment, Reintegration, and Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration, peace and security, climate-related security risks, and pre-deployment preparation for peacekeeping missions.

Countering Organized Crime, Trafficking, and Preventing IFFs

In 2024, UN agencies focused on countering organized crime, trafficking, and IFFs through capacity-building initiatives, reaching over 200 police officers, CCCPA personnel, prosecutors, and Financial Intelligence Unit members in Egypt. These efforts strengthened border management, law enforcement, policy development, and human rights while addressing cross-border crimes, trafficking, and financial investigations.

Advancing peace through South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives

The UN implemented five South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, including hosting the Aswan Forum, which focused on Africa's priorities in peace, security, and development, while advocating for global governance reforms. An

Expert Group Meeting was also organized to tackle human trafficking in alignment with Islamic law, fostering cross-border judicial cooperation.

Through the African Forum of Environment Protection Agencies, the UN further strengthened environmental policy implementation by launching a digital platform for enhanced data sharing among African nations. Additionally, knowledge exchange programmes supported Egypt's advancements in midwifery and census initiatives, encouraging cooperation with other countries.¹²

I now have the tools to better educate our youth on crime prevention. This workshop has not only informed me but also inspired me to develop more targeted and engaging programmes at my center



Building Safe Futures

Maged's Story of Community Empowerment



In a densely populated neighborhood of Cairo, where young people often face limited opportunities and heightened exposure to violence and substance abuse, Maged—a 28-year-old youth center coordinator—sought to be a force for change.

With support from the UN and in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Maged participated in a specialized training on youth crime prevention and resilience-building. Delivered by UNODC, the training equipped him and other facilitators with practical tools rooted in international best practices. The programme emphasized family engagement, life skills education, and non-stigmatizing approaches to prevention. A field visit to Helmeayat El-Zaytoun Youth Center showcased how inclusive activities can foster safe, engaging spaces for youth.

Today, Maged is putting these lessons into action—launching new activities in his center that promote self-confidence, inclusion, and community dialogue. His efforts are helping to shift the narrative for youth in vulnerable communities—offering them a path away from violence and towards empowerment.

¹² Bangladesh, Morocco, Laos, and Saudi Arabia.





OUTCOME 5

Women & Girls' Empowerment

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

Output 5.1 Women's civic engagement, leadership and decision-making

4 measure developed/ implemented to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making, with UN support

- 44,000 National ID issued
- 1,173 Women who are added to the "Egyptian Board Ready Women" database
- Gender responsive budgeting for 90 officials
- 3 Women in Science Egypt Young Talents program laureates
- 482 local networks supported advancing gender equality and transforming discriminatory norms with UN support

Output 5.2 Women's economic empowerment, decent employment and safe working space

- 24,000 women engaged in income generation activities, while more than 246,000 women joined saving cycles via the Tahwisha digital banking app
- 21% increase in Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) signatories from the private sector, bringing the total to 122 companies and contributing to Egypt's Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator.

Output 5.3 Protection of women and girls against violence

- +55,000 women and girls, including women and young people with disabilities and women migrants and refugees, benefited from violence against women & girls' prevention and response services
- 5,400 duty bearers across social, justice, health, education, and local administration sectors were capacitated with UN support to enhance multi-sectoral response and prevention programmes to violence against women & girls

Output 5.4 Adolescent girls social, health and economic capacities enhancement

- +120,000 girls, including girls with disabilities, reached by girl-centered programmes, that have strengthened their life skills, health, social and economic assets
- +1.8 million members of girls' communities reached through girl-centered interpersonal social, and behavioral change approaches

Contributing UN agencies:



During 2024, the UN in partnership with the GOE continued its provision of technical and financial contributions to national stakeholders for advancing women's engagement, leadership and decision-making in public and private sectors; increasing women's control over and access to decent employment opportunities and resources - including rural women, women living with disabilities, women returning to work after family care, young women, and women living with HIV; enhancing women's access to social, economic and health services and to essential services to reduce exposure to and risk of violence and harmful practices; and building the social, health and economic capacities of adolescent girls for equal access to quality services.

Output 5.1 Women's civic engagement, leadership and decision-making

Advancing Women's Leadership & Equal Participation in Decision-making

Egypt has made significant strides towards advancing women's leadership and participation in decision-making roles in recent years. This includes putting in place special measures to increase the representation of women on the boards of banks, the non-banking financial sector and EGX-registered companies by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) and the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX). To support these efforts, the UN supported more women to qualify to reach senior positions in the country through constant support and capacity development and the compilation of 1,173 women who are added to the "Egyptian Board Ready Women" database¹³. This database is used to nominate qualified women for board placement in companies under the EGX, the FRA and the CBE and other private companies with zero women on boards. Based on the 2024 American University in Cairo (AUC) report, as result of UN support and advocacy, the percentage of women on boards increased to 23.3 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent in the previous year.

At the same time, to optimize the use of government financial resources, and ensure equal opportunities and gender equality, the UN continued to support the efforts of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), towards embedding gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in national planning and budgeting processes. During this reporting period and following the launch of the "Gender Responsive Budgeting Procedural Manual"¹⁴ in 2023, the UN supported the MOF in the dissemination of the manual to different ministries and the delivery of three workshops on GRB which targeted 90 government officials who oversee planning and budgeting to further promote inclusive budgeting practices.

The UN also continued its partnership with the NCW on the national women's citizenship initiative which targets socio-economic advancement of women through the provision of more than 44,000 free-of-charge national identification cards to women in need. National identification cards are a prerequisite for women to access their health, economic and social rights, as well as civil registration and voting processes.

Enhancing Women's Decision Making with regards to their Well-being and Reproductive Health

Efforts to advance women's decisions regarding their well-being and reproductive health have led to significant results in 2024. A preliminary assessment was conducted to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Through its partnership with MOSS, the UN contributed to enhancing the well-being of families and women by integrating reproductive health (RH) and gender-based violence against women (GBVAW) services into NGO clinics, addressing diverse needs. As part of this initiative, 95 service providers from 67 NGOs across 17 governorates were capacitated to deliver high-quality RH and GBVAW services. The training covered topics such as domestic violence, female genital mutilation (FGM), child marriage, and the healthcare sector's role. It also covered support for women survivors of violence, clinical care for sexual violence survivors, self-care for providers, early detection of cervical cancer, practical colposcopy use, maternal and child health practices, postpartum care, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and techniques for early breast cancer detection.

13 The Egyptian Board Ready Women database is designed to support women's placement on companies' boards based on their expertise. The database currently hosts records of women already serving on public and private company boards and candidates ready to be placed, with their economic sectors, areas of expertise, educational background, and other parameters.
14 https://egypt.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/grb_manual-open_source-digitalsingle-final_ar.pdf



In the same vein, as part of the Presidential Initiative for Early Cancer Detection, the UN supported the launch of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Program in three piloted sites in 2024. This program is a significant advancement in the national effort to combat cervical cancer and other HPV-related diseases through preventive measures. By prioritizing early intervention and vaccination, the program highlights the commitment to reducing the burden of cancer and improving public health outcomes for future generations.

To ensure that migrant and refugee women are better equipped to take control of their own health through increased awareness, understanding of healthcare issues, and improved access to specialized sexual and reproductive healthcare services, specialized healthcare assistance was provided to more than 8,100 migrant women and girls, with a particular focus on mental health and sexual and reproductive health services. In addition to receiving direct healthcare support, participants enhanced their knowledge of relevant health topics, empowering them to make informed decisions about their well-being.

Output 5.2 Women's economic empowerment, decent employment and safe working space

Enhancing Women's Access to Decent Employment and Overcoming Systematic Biases for Economic Empowerment

Through a coordinated efforts by the UN with the GOE and private sector partners and working closely with civil society, women – including rural women, women with disabilities, women survivors



Women entrepreneurs selected to receive seed funding to scale up their businesses during the hackathon event, part of the UN Women's 'Women's Economic Empowerment in Egypt' programme © AUC

of violence, and migrants and refugees women – increased their access to decent employment, economic opportunities, as well as 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.

The UN continued its partnership with the NCW and the CBE on the "National Financial Inclusion of Rural Women in Egypt" programme also known as "Tahwisha"¹⁵ by supporting the establishment of women-led digital village savings and loans associations. During the reporting period, the UN contributed to the roll-out of the nationally-owned Tahwisha gender-responsive, digital mobile banking application –which has at its core the principles of inclusion for people with limited financial and IT literacy and which is the driver for the rural women-led financial inclusion process under the national programme. Using Tahwisha digital banking mobile application, 186 saving groups with 246,394 women commenced their saving cycle in 2024 and collectively saved EGP 2,394,050.

In support of the strong national commitment to invest in the care economy, the UN collaborated with MOSS during this reporting period to develop a study on public investment in the social care services.¹⁶ The study estimates gaps in service provision, potential investment costs, and the economic returns associated with strengthening two key social care sectors – namely Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Elderly Long-Term Care (ELTC).

The UN also continued its partnership MOSS to strengthen the capacities of "Working Women Service Centres" that are affiliated with the Ministry. With the aim of enhancing the identity and exposure of these centres to better serve working women and men, a marketing strategy was created for the Centres with a new a brand identify - "El Beit El Masry" or the Egyptian House. Additionally, 62 staff members from the centres were trained on gender-responsive marketing skills.

Moreover, a more gender-responsive learning environment was enhanced in five TVET schools with the support of the UN. Almost 2,740 students (532 girls and 1,847 boys) were engaged in gender awareness activities such as sports days, boardgames, peer learning and interactive performances and 117 teachers and administrative staff (44 women, 77 men) received trainings on gender-responsive learning environment.

Approximately 4,600 women, including women with disabilities, in different sector experienced greater access to sustainable decent work opportunities and to employability skills, internships and job placements, through the UN support in 2024. This included opportunities in STEM, IT coding and in male dominated vocations.

At the same time, and in support of Egypt's Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator¹⁷, the UN continued to engage the private sector in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly in the workplace. The main tool used for private sector's engagement was the

Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs).¹⁸ In 2024, the number of WEPs signatories from the private sector in Egypt increased by 21 per cent, reaching 122 companies, in Egypt. Through UN support, these companies committed to address discriminatory practices after endorsing the WEPs and conducting gap analyses and implementing gender action plans, including to address sexual harassment in the workplace in accordance with national legislation. At the same time, partnerships with the private sector were strengthened to integrate livelihood activities into VAWG programming, supporting income-generating opportunities.

Enhancing Women's Entrepreneurship and Income-generating Activities

In 2024, almost 24,000 women – including rural women, women with disabilities, women survivors of violence, and migrant and refugee women – engaged professionally in income generation activities, including through accessing decent work and enhancing entrepreneurship and self-employment. This support covered a range of sectors such as agribusiness, creative industries, wholesale, and sewing and embroidery.

Women entrepreneurs benefited from a range of customized trainings and business development services in areas of marketing, finance and legal support. As a result of the UN support, more than 1,800 women-led businesses experienced improvements in performance, increased business transactions, and sustained income generation. Among the women-led projects supported, 178 were new initiatives that emerged after receiving the UN's technical support and training in four governorates.¹⁹ Furthermore, 175 women entrepreneurs in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) received technical support as well as assets to enable them to start their own businesses in the MAPs value chain and become integrated in the global value chain.

Women-led businesses and women entrepreneurs were also able to access financing and generate income through sales, as well as enhanced capacities through UN support during the reporting period. The UN facilitated women entrepreneurs', including migrant women, participation in various exhibitions such as the "Egyptian Family Development Exhibition" which was held during the New Alamein Festival, and "Turathna" exhibition where they were able to sell a range of handmade artisan products. During the 10 days of the "Turathna" exhibition, the participating women artisans were able to generate sales amounting to EGP 657,330. At the same time, the UN focused on accelerating international market access for Egyptian women artisans and women-led enterprises, connecting them with buyers in Milan, Amsterdam, and Helsinki. The UN also facilitated the participation of women entrepreneurs in several important events such as the MAPs Festival which was held in Fayoum and the International Trade Exhibition for Food & Beverages (Food Africa). Furthermore, more than 2,500 women entrepreneurs, including refugee women, received seed funding, microloans or assets to support them in growing their businesses.

¹⁵ Tahwisha means 'saving' in Egyptian Arabic and is pronounced as Tahwisha, which was adopted to refer the national programme as a whole with its different components as well as the digital banking mobile application.

¹⁶ <https://egypt.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/07/public-investments-in-social-care-services-in-egypt-study>

¹⁷ Egypt's Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator is a national public-private collaboration under the leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation in partnership with the NCW. The Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator encourages governments and businesses to act together close economic gender gaps.

¹⁸ Established by UN Women and the UN Global Compact, the WEPs are a set of seven principles that offer guidance to business on how to advance gender equality in the workplace, marketplace, and community.

¹⁹ Beni Suef, Fayoum, Giza and Minya



Output 5.3 Protection of women and girls against violence

Women and Girls, including Women and Young People with Disabilities, who Benefited from Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Services

In 2024, the UN supported key interventions aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. More than 55,000 women and girls, including migrants, refugees and women and girls with disabilities, were able to access and benefit from VAWG and harmful practices prevention, protection and response services with the support of the UN. Through various initiatives, women gained knowledge about available services and were empowered to better respond to cases of violence. Case management support was extended to survivors of VAWG, who accessed multisectoral services tailored to their needs, including cash assistance, relocation, dignity kits, and motherhood kits. This support strengthened their recovery process and enhanced their safety, wellbeing, and self-reliance. At the same time, technical and financial support was also provided to child protection stakeholders, enabling survivors of gender-based violence and harmful practices to access essential services.

Strengthening Mechanisms for Safe and Accessible Channels for any Form of Violence against Women and Girls

In 2024, the UN supported a total of 18 mechanisms that enabled women and girls, including refugees, migrants, and persons with disabilities, to safely report violence and seek assistance. The UN continued to support the NCW's Women's Complaints Office and the NCCM's National Child Helpline which women and girls can use to report any form of violence. Furthermore, six local referral mechanisms for VAWG services were developed, and institutional mechanisms addressing violence against women, such as Anti-Sexual Harassment Units in educational institutions, were enhanced across 42 educational institutions in 25 governorates, facilitating informative sessions and streamlined reporting processes. Moreover, 559 multi-sectoral violence prevention and response service delivery points and eight reporting channels for refugee and asylum-seeking women were strengthened, and a new hotline system was established for survivors of VAWG and victims of trafficking. A dedicated hotline number was also introduced for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to ensure specialized support and confidentiality.

In partnership with the NCW, the UN continued to support the design phase for establishing Egypt's first "Unified Centre for Women Subjected to Violence". To this end, a detailed standard operating procedure (SOP) for the operationalization of the Centre was developed, along with a structured organigram for staffing needs. Egyptian judges and forensic doctors were also familiarized with similar mechanism during the reporting period through a study visit that the UN organized to the United States of America.

Women and Girls reached through initiatives, including Social Behavioural Change Approaches, to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls

During the reporting period, 27 million people were reached through the National Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) campaign, with 1.9 million engagements. The UN held events including awareness sessions, student meetings, coordination workshops, and religious leader training across the 27

governorates. In the same context, the UN reached more than 626,000 beneficiaries across 11 governorates²⁰ through the "Protect Her from FGM" which included community engagement, training, and awareness activities.

Moreover, through various prevention and awareness activities, more than of 7,100 women and girls, including domestic workers, participated in initiatives focused on different forms of VAWG, legal awareness, psychosocial support (PSS), art therapy, child marriage, self-defence, sexual and reproductive health, and social empowerment. Collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), civil society, and youth-led platforms reached 48,493 individuals (28,675 women and girls, 19,818 men and boys), disseminating key messages addressing harmful social norms, gender-discriminatory roles, and practices contributing to the prevention of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. The "Generational Dialogue" initiative engaged over 31,600 people in discussions on harmful practices like FGM with the aim of fostering intergenerational understanding and advocacy.

The UN also empowered children and adolescents to act as advocates against FGM through their interactive tools like art sessions as well as through camps that featured sessions on sports, arts and interactive theatre which foster dialogue on sensitive issues. Additionally, a book documenting the stories of child survivors of violence using art therapy was published to amplify their voices and raise awareness about the harmful impacts of violence. Community members across 10 governorates were also sensitized about FGM realities, myths, and legislation. As a result, over 70 per cent of reached populations could identify at least five messages related to VAWG risk mitigation and prevention.

Enhancing the Knowledge and Assets of Relevant Authorities to Deliver a Multi-sectoral Response and Prevention Programmes to all Forms of Violence

With an eye to enhance multi-sectoral service provision, the capacities of almost 5,400 duty bearers from social, justice, health, education and local administration sectors was significantly enhanced with the support of the UN. This included staff and volunteer lawyers from the NCW, judges, public prosecutors, caseworkers, healthcare providers, teachers, social workers, as well as staff members from the NCCM, MOYS, local administration, public universities and other government officials. The initiatives included various capacity development activities and practical insights on topics such as VAWG, legal and technical framework on VAWG in the virtual space, women accessibility to social security, psychological well-being services, case management and psychological support to women survivors of VAWG, forensic medicine, international law, national legal frameworks, the admissibility of digital evidence, FGM, child marriage, child-friendly justice, trafficking, support for unaccompanied children, disability inclusion, and on optimizing referral systems and enhancing inter-agency collaboration for comprehensive survivor care, regardless of nationality.

In response to the Sudan crisis, healthcare providers were trained on clinical management of rape (CMR) and intimate partner violence (IPV). Through this training civil society partners were equipped with survivor-centred care skills, emphasizing the right to health for refugees and migrants. The capacities of refugee women-led organizations continued to be also strengthened to ensure their active role in VAWG prevention and response.

Output 5.4 Adolescent girls, social health and economic capacities enhancement

Girls Reached by Girl-centred Programmes, that have Strengthened their Life Skills, Health, Social and Economic assets with UN support

Within the framework of the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, and in line with the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women, efforts to empower girls across Egypt have yielded substantial results during 2024. Over 120,000 girls, including girls with disabilities and refugees, were effectively empowered to amplify their voices and become agents of change and leaders in their communities through online and grassroots activities of the "Dawwiee" empowerment journey and "Noura" girl-centred programme. Furthermore, 1,341 local facilitators were trained on digital literacy, who supported 34,490 adolescents (89 per cent of them girls) in enhancing their digital skills, with significant improvements in self-awareness and confidence reported. Additionally, almost 2,100 unaccompanied/separated refugee and asylum-seeking girls, including girls with disability, also benefited from an array of services including school enrolment, menstrual care kits, vocational training and tools to start their own business.

People Reached through Girl-centred Interpersonal Social, and Behavioural Change (SBC) approaches

In 2024, the UN in Egypt reached over 1.8 million individuals, including a significant number of girls and boys, through targeted social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches. Advocacy and community activities saw active participation from girls, addressing crucial issues such as self-esteem, aspirations, and child marriage. Social media engagement reached over 657,500 people, while 101,500 girls and families in refugee populations benefited from menstrual health education. Furthermore, the UN co-designed inclusive tools like a Menstrual Health toolkit, incorporating suggestions from diverse groups, including girls with disabilities, refugees, and migrants. As a result, this SBC approach led to notable positive behaviour changes, enhancing self-confidence, autonomy, and active participation among the youth, thereby fostering supportive and equitable communities across Egypt.



A volunteer at the UNFPA-operated Safe Spaces for Women and Girls poses during a community event © UNFPA

20 Giza, Sharkya, Qalyubia, Dakahliya, Qena, Beni Suef, Aswan, Sohag, Assiut, Gharbiya, and Beheira



Legal work is not just about defending rights, but it is also about regaining hope and rebuilding lives



Rebuilding Women Lives Through Justice

Nancy Mohamed



Nancy Mohamed, a lawyer at the Women's Complaints Office (WCO) in Cairo, has dedicated over eight years to supporting women facing violence and discrimination. A graduate of Ain Shams University and currently pursuing postgraduate studies in litigation and Islamic law, Nancy brings not only legal expertise but also deep compassion to her role. Her lifelong commitment to women's rights drives her work, blending legal advocacy with psychosocial support to help women reclaim their strength and dignity.

One of the greatest obstacles Nancy faces is the delay in reporting abuse, which often impairs the collection of critical evidence. She also witnesses the impact of economic violence on women—job loss, exploitation, and financial hardship that threaten their well-being.

Thanks to the training supported by UNWOMEN in partnership with NCW and the EU, Nancy and her colleagues have gained essential skills in psychological support, trauma-informed communication, and evidence-based legal practice. These sessions deepened her understanding of how to communicate with survivors according to their emotional needs, while strengthening her capacity to build stronger legal cases.

2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing of 2030 Agenda

The UN in Egypt continued to build strategic partnerships within the development ecosystem, including with bilateral and multilateral partners, IFIs, civil society, private sector, and academia.

The Development Partners Group (DPG), co-chaired by the UNRC and the Mission Director of USAID, continued to enhance development coordination and effectiveness by strengthening partnerships with bilateral partners, multilateral organizations, and INGOs. In 2024, DPG discussions regularly tackled Egypt's socio-economic status, as well as the humanitarian situation in Gaza and Sudan. The DPG also convened meetings with the Government regarding emergency response with MOSS, and climate financing with Ministry of Environment.

The UNRC and World Bank Director also continued in 2024 to co-chair the regular UN-IFI strategic dialogue series on priority issues, such as structural reform, private sector development and women's economic empowerment. These contribute to closer coordination of interventions and strengthened partnerships with IFIs in critical sustainable development areas.

Throughout 2024, the UN Country Team continued to regularly engage with INGOs through strategic dialogues on shared priorities and areas of common interest. Discussions focused on

socio-economic developments, the needs of refugees, the provision of humanitarian assistance in Gaza and the need to continue collaboration on initiatives that advance human development in Egypt. Additionally, the group crafted joint advocacy messaging to highlight the humanitarian needs in Sudan.

Demonstrating a commitment to youth empowerment, the Shabab Balad initiative, a localized adaptation of Generation Unlimited, forged a powerful partnership between the UN and the Egyptian Government. Primarily aimed at equipping youth for employment, the Shabab Balad initiative has made significant progress in establishing the Generation Unlimited (GenU) Academy in Cairo, scheduled for official launch in 2025. This approach gained the ownership of the government, with a national commitment to replicate the model across youth centers nationwide. Furthermore, in 2024, the Global GenU Board designated Egypt as an Accelerator country which signifies that GenU and its partners will prioritize resources and efforts in Egypt to accelerate progress. Generation Unlimited sets an innovative governance structure of Public-Private-Youth partnership (PPYP) that was launched under the auspices of the president of Egypt.

To gain critical insights into public perceptions of climate change, a second round of a perception survey on Climate Change was conducted through joint UN efforts in partnership with the Ministry of Environment. It serves as a public opinion poll on climate change awareness in Egypt, aiming to deepen the understanding of how people perceive climate-related risks and to assess changes in perceptions over time. The insights generated aim to highlight ongoing disparities in awareness based on socio-economic characteristics and inform the development of targeted communication strategies to engage different segments of society.



H.E. Dr. Rania Al-Mashat, Minister of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, with members of the UNCT and IFIs at the high-level roundtable on MOPEDIC's new Operational Framework for Economic Development © MOPEDIC



To harness the transformative potential of private enterprises, the UN system in 2024 prioritized strategic engagement with the private sector toward SDG advancement. A UN-private sector strategic dialogue has led to the joint identification of two transformative areas where collaboration would maximize SDG impact. Those are strengthening food systems and promoting decent jobs and education, targeting large-scale, transformative initiatives.

To establish a comprehensive framework for sustainable development financing, the UN team in Egypt partnered with the government to develop Egypt's Integrated National Financing Strategy. It is the first integrated national financing framework (INFF) in the region that establishes a foundation for aligning public and private financing with national priorities, presenting a set of policy actions and innovative financing instruments to close the SDG financing gap in key sectors identified as national priorities by the Government of Egypt.

The UN provided technical assistance to support the Egyptian Government and Germany for the development of innovative financial mechanisms, a debt-for-development swap initiative, unlocking new resources to support key development areas like Education, Child Protection, and Nutrition. This establishes a crucial partnership wherein Germany, through KfW, agrees to cancel a portion of Egypt's debt in exchange for Egypt's commitment to invest an equivalent amount in key development sectors such as Education, Child Protection, and Nutrition, with the UN as the principal implementer of these interventions. This triangular partnership not only advances the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but also strengthens national systems and supports the refugee response, providing an inspiring model for how international debt can be creatively managed to finance sustainable development.

2.4 Results of UN Working More and Better Together

Operating as One

The UN in Egypt continued in 2024, in coordination and collaboration of all UN agencies operating in Egypt, to strengthen and expand its efforts to enhance the operational efficiency of UN interventions in Egypt.

2024 marked the fourth year of implementing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). A total of 14 common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) across various service sectors were finalized and utilized by multiple UN agencies. These LTAs encompassed essential service areas such as transportation, travel, media and video production, event management, ICT, and security services. The use of these LTAs has strengthened synergy and harmonized UN actions, ultimately improving the overall efficiency of UN operations in Egypt. The 2024 Annual BOS review indicated a total cost avoidance of US\$ 1.37 million, contributing to enhanced efficiency.

Figure 1: Cost Avoidance by Service Line



¹Figures as of 31 March 2025 for reporting year 2024

In addition, members of the Operations Management Team (OMT) and its thematic sub-working groups (WGs), such as Finance, Human Resources (HR), Administration, Procurement, Greening the Blue, and ICT, have been collaborating on key issues related to the efficiency agenda. The UN Common Premises project team is working closely with the OMT and other stakeholders to identify ICT needs and other essential requirements.

Work on the UN House in Egypt is ongoing, with the UN Engineer continuing to collaborate with the GOE on its construction. Significant progress is being made on the construction, for example the completion of the central core of the main building, as well as on the facades and surrounding external structures.

Communicating as One

The United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) Egypt has played a crucial role in amplifying the UN's impact through a unified and strategic approach. By implementing the Joint Communications Strategy, the UNCG has successfully delivered multiple joint initiatives, ensuring that the UN's work in Egypt resonates widely with diverse audiences.

A key initiative under this strategy is the "UN Egypt Voices of Impact" podcast, developed by UNCG and led by UNIC Cairo. This flagship initiative sheds light on UN Egypt's commitment to 'communicating as one.' With over 196,000 views and 7,000 hours of watch time, the podcast has showcased diverse contributions to Egyptian communities while fostering broad engagement with different target audiences in an innovative and accessible format. Complementing this, the "Goal of the Month" campaign highlighted UN Egypt's efforts to achieve the SDGs, using diverse content and storytelling to emphasize the UN's collaborative work in addressing pressing development challenges aligned with national priorities.



Deputy Secretary General, Amina Mohamed, with young scouts and leaders in the Scouts for SDG 'Souq' exhibition space during the World Scout Conference held in Cairo in August 2024



To further amplify the UN's work and ensure broad media coverage, the UNCG organized two quarterly media briefings, engaging over 30 media outlets, including TV stations, newspapers, online platforms, and news agencies. Additionally, the group promoted 14 international days across social media and the UN website while disseminating relevant information to local, regional, and international media. It also developed and placed three op-ed articles on selected international days, generating a total of 85 media clippings in major outlets.

Joint campaigns on international observances further strengthened UN Egypt's visibility and partnerships. For the International Day of UN Peacekeepers, the UNCG collaborated with the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to highlight Egypt's contributions to UN peacekeeping missions over six decades. Similarly, the International Day of Peace campaign underscored Egypt's role as a pillar of regional and international peace and security. Meanwhile, the UN Day 2024 campaign ran for a month, reaching 21.7 million people on Facebook, generating eight million impressions on X, engaging one million users on Instagram, and securing 1.19 million impressions on YouTube. This campaign effectively showcased the UN's contributions to sustainable development and humanitarian efforts in Egypt.

UN Egypt also had a strong presence at key global and regional forums organized in the country. At the Aswan Forum, the UNCG provided communication support and advice for the fourth edition, reinforcing Africa's leadership and voice on the global stage. During the World Urban Forum (WUF12), the One UN Egypt Pavilion showcased collaborative efforts toward balanced urban development, aligned with Egypt's Cooperation Framework signed in 2023. Similarly, at the Global Congress on Health and Population, the UN Egypt booth effectively highlighted the organization's initiatives in health, population, and human development sectors, reinforcing its commitment to national development priorities.

In preparation for the Summit of the Future, the UNCG led a robust awareness campaign to educate the public on key agreements, including the Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact, and the Declaration on Future Generations. A crucial aspect of this effort was the engagement of youth through the Youth Advisory Board (YAB), which provided targeted awareness sessions to empower young people with knowledge about the Summit and encourage them to amplify relevant messages through their networks. Following the Summit, UN Egypt spotlighted the country's active participation, emphasizing its leadership on key global issues. Through these coordinated efforts, the UNCG continues to demonstrate the power of unified communication in driving awareness, engagement, and action toward a more sustainable and equitable future in Egypt and beyond.

2.5 Lessons Learned

The following are the main lessons learned during 2024 at both strategic and programme implementation levels:

- ♦ **Integrated humanitarian-development approaches remain essential amid protracted crises.** The continued impacts of the Sudan and Gaza emergencies reaffirmed the need for agile, multi-sectoral responses that bridge humanitarian assistance with long-term development and peacebuilding. The UN in Egypt effectively leveraged the Humanitarian – Development – Peace nexus (HDP) to respond to immediate needs while investing in durable solutions such as inclusion in national services and social cohesion.
- ♦ **Strengthened coordination and localization improve service delivery and resilience.** The need for integrated responses across sectors and partners-especially in gender-based violence (GBV), MHPSS, and environmental initiatives-highlighted the importance of enhancing coordination among national stakeholders, civil society, and UN agencies. Community-based and localized planning approaches have proven effective in tailoring services to vulnerable groups and improving accountability.
- ♦ **Evidence-based programming and disaggregated data are key to targeted, inclusive interventions.** Systematic data collection, including sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated indicators, strengthened the ability to design, monitor, and adapt programs. Initiatives like localized SDG reports, gender-responsive budgeting, and impact assessments on climate risks to women ensured more equitable and informed decision-making.
- ♦ **Social norms and institutional barriers continue to limit gender equality.** Persistent socio-cultural norms and legal enforcement gaps constrain women's and girls' access to services, leadership roles, and protection. Behavior change requires sustained, culturally

- ♦ sensitive engagement, including involvement of men, religious leaders, and community influencers. Interactive approaches (arts, sports, digital platforms) also improved outreach, especially on sensitive issues like FGM and GBV.
- ♦ **Digitalization and innovation must be inclusive to bridge access gaps.** The expansion of digital platforms for education, health, agriculture, and financial services accelerated outreach. However, disparities in digital literacy and infrastructure remain, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Capacity building and inclusive design are essential to ensure digital tools equitably benefit women, refugees, and persons with disabilities.

2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

In 2024, US\$ 242 million was made available to Egypt UNCT, of which US\$ 173 million was expended, resulting in an overall delivery rate of 71.5 per cent.

Figure 2: 2024 Financial Resources per Outcome (in million US\$)

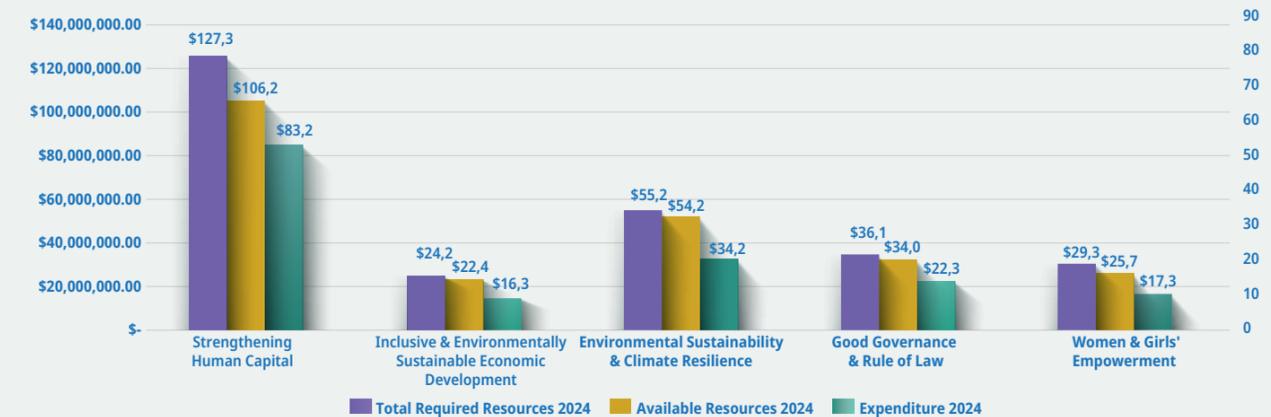


Figure 2 presents the breakdown of required, available, and expended resources by outcome area. The highest level of investment was recorded under the Strengthening Human Capital outcome, with a total expenditure of US\$ 83.2 million. This was followed by Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Climate Resilience (US\$ 34.2 million), Good Governance and Rule of Law (US\$ 22.3 million), Women and Girls' Empowerment (US\$ 17.3 million), and Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (US\$ 16.3 million).

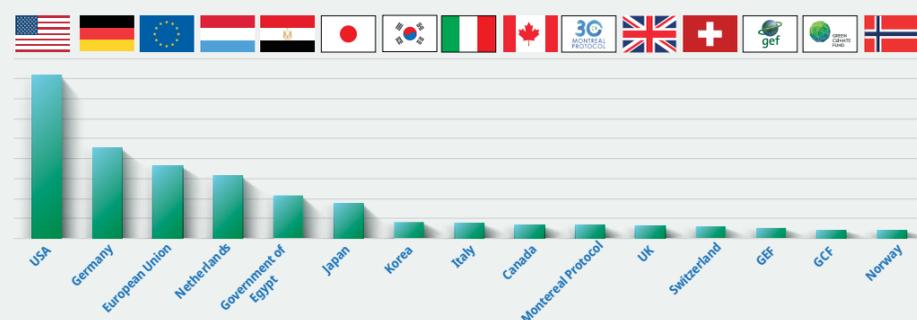
In terms of delivery rate, Outcome 1, Strengthening Human Capital, achieved a delivery rate of 78 per cent, followed by 73 per cent delivery rate by Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development. Outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment achieved a delivery rate of 67 per cent, while Outcome 4, Good Governance and Rule of Law achieved a delivery rate of 66 per cent. Meanwhile, Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience achieved a delivery rate of 63 per cent. Additionally, the UN has successfully mobilized 89 per cent of the required resources for 2024.

The majority of the financial expenditure under Outcome 1 went to Migrant, Refugees and Asylum Seekers services (output 1.5) affected by continuous influx of refugees due to Sudan Crisis. For Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development, the highest proportion of expenditure was directed toward Entrepreneurship & MSMEs Development (output 2.1). Meanwhile, for Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, the major expenditure went to just transition to circular economy (Output 3.3). For outcome 4, Good Governance & Rule of Law, output 4.2 for equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection received the majority of funds. Finally, for outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment the majority of funds were directed toward protection of women and girls against violence (Output 5.3). Please refer to table 1 below for a detailed financial overview by output.



The main source of funding for the UNSDCF was non-core resources, representing approximately 90 per cent of 2024 expenditure (i.e., core funding represented 10 per cent of expenditure). Additionally, GOE cost-sharing represented 6 per cent of expenditure. To this end, bilateral and multilateral development partners contributed to 73 per cent of 2024 expenditure, 6 per cent were from global/multilateral and UN joint funds and one per cent were from the private sector, foundations and philanthropies. Pooled and thematic funds represented the remaining 4 per cent of expenditure. The top contributing partners included the United States, Germany²¹, European Union, Netherlands, Government of Egypt, Japan, Republic of Korea, Italy, Canada, Montreal Protocol, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and Norway.

Figure 3: Top 15 Contributing Partners for 2024 Expenditure



In 2024, over US\$ 87.7 million in available funds supported interventions targeting youth across multiple CF outcomes, reflecting the UN's continued commitment to promoting their well-being, development, and empowerment. A total of US\$ 71.5 million was expended, representing an overall utilization rate of 81 per cent. Outcome 1, which focuses on human capital, accounted for the largest share, with US\$ 70.3 million available and US\$ 58.7 million expended, supporting youth access to health, education, and protection services. Outcome 2, which promotes inclusive economic development focused on youth employment and skills development, with US\$ 13.3 million available and US\$ 9.4 million expended. Meanwhile, Outcome 5 focused on addressing the protection and empowerment of adolescent girls, recorded US\$ 4.1 million in available resources, with US\$ 3.4 million expended, supporting targeted interventions in girls' rights and inclusion.

Table 1: 2024 TOTAL REQUIRED, AVAILABE, EXPENDITURE RESOURCES (in US\$) AND DELIVERY RATE

Outcome	Required 2024	Available 2024	Expenditure 2024	Delivery Rate 2024
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Human Capital (People)				
1.1 Food & Nutrition	\$8,617,388	\$8,482,388	\$7,503,144	88%
1.2 Health and Basic Services	\$28,565,447	\$23,833,750	\$18,606,628	78%
1.3 Quality Education	\$14,033,444	\$13,525,172	\$8,135,630	60%
1.4 Social Protection	\$12,815,810	\$12,017,423	\$5,936,931	49%
1.5 Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers Services	\$63,265,496	\$48,290,221	\$43,073,648	89%
Total Outcome 1	\$127,297,585	\$106,148,954	\$83,255,981	78%
OUTCOME 2: Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (Prosperity)				
2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs Development	\$5,113,185	\$4,768,141	\$3,816,719	80%
2.2 Decent Jobs & Employability	\$14,656,121	\$13,276,121	\$9,392,383	71%
2.3 Clusters and MSME Integration into value chains	\$1,149,000	\$1,056,005	\$107,849	10%
2.4 Innovation, R&D and digitalization	\$1,432,080	\$1,359,080	\$1,227,080	90%
2.5 Improved business environment and ecosystem	\$1,897,000	\$1,897,000	\$1,706,077	90%
Total Outcome 2	\$24,247,386	\$22,356,347	\$16,250,108	73%
OUTCOME 3: Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience (Planet)				
3.1 Sustainable natural resources management & agriculture systems	\$20,038,741	\$19,372,490	\$13,447,862	69%
3.2 Climate change adaptation & early warning systems	\$7,871,867	\$7,496,867	\$5,219,994	70%
3.3 Just transition to circular economy	\$23,115,199	\$23,115,199	\$13,563,479	59%
3.4 Sustainable urban development	\$4,218,984	\$4,173,984	\$1,936,613	46%
Total Outcome 3	\$55,244,791	\$54,158,540	\$34,167,948	63%
OUTCOME 4: Good Governance & Rule of Law (Governance)				
4.1 Strengthened institutions, M&E systems & statistical capacities	\$14,387,159	\$13,784,004	\$4,750,140	34%
4.2 Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection	\$18,790,876	\$17,668,934	\$15,435,466	87%
4.3 Transparency, accountability, data protection & anti-corruption	\$783,936	\$458,366	\$419,637	92%
4.4 International cooperation, sustainable trade & peace	\$2,121,623	\$2,102,623	\$1,733,103	82%
Total Outcome 4	\$36,083,594	\$34,013,927	\$22,338,346	66%
OUTCOME 5: Women & Girls's Empowerment (Women & Girls)				
5.1 Women's civic engagement, leadership, & decision-making	\$3,479,655	\$3,270,863	\$2,412,294	74%
5.2: Women's economic empowerment, decent employment, & safe working space	\$10,260,000	\$10,110,000	\$5,345,821	53%
5.3: Protection of women and girls against violence	\$10,548,725	\$8,229,988	\$6,136,713	75%
5.4: Adolescent girls social, health and economic capacities enhancement	\$5,040,000	\$4,100,000	\$3,374,800	82%
Total Outcome 5	\$29,328,380	\$25,710,851	\$17,269,628	67%
TOTAL	\$272,201,736	\$242,388,619	\$173,282,011	71.5%

21 This includes the German Debt Swap funds

Chapter 3

UNCT Key Focus for Next Year

2025 will mark the third year of implementation of the current cooperation framework cycle (2023-2027). The UNCT Egypt will continue to upscale its efforts in supporting Egypt to achieve national priorities, address emerging challenges, accelerate progress towards the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

The UN Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 provides a basis for stronger joint engagement and collaboration, especially for interventions that require integrated responses. The JSC, co-chaired by MOPEDIC and RGs will be the primary drivers of this effort, with each RG co-chaired by representatives from the Government and the UN. Both the JSC and the RGs will continue to play their role as coordination mechanism for improving coordination and implementation of the CF.

Also at the strategic level, the UN in Egypt in 2025 will align its work to support Egypt's national commitments announced at the 2024 Summit of the Future, where the world leaders adopted a Pact for the Future that includes a Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations. The Pact underscores a strong commitment by countries to strengthen the United Nations, uphold international law, and create a more inclusive and representative global governance framework. This includes a broad range of themes, including peace and security, sustainable development,

climate change, digital cooperation, human rights, gender, youth and future generations, and the transformation of global governance. Hence, the UN will also collaborate with the GOE and partners to ensure a sustainable and equitable future for generations to come.

The UN will continue strengthening its engagement with civil society as partners in development, analysis, and advocacy through continuous discussions with the National Alliance for Civil Development Work in addition to other NGOs. The UN will build on its strong engagement with the INGOs, through strategic consultations on shared priorities and areas of common interest. This should ensure civil society's meaningful participation in UN programmes and build more partnerships at the local level, especially with youth and women-led organizations, while focusing on integrating migrants and refugees, the provision of humanitarian assistance and advancement of human development.

To improve policy, program, and project alignment and implementation, the UNCT in Egypt will strengthen and expand its existing partnerships with bilateral and multilateral organizations, particularly through the Development Partners Group (DPG). Co-chaired with the European Union, the DPG will explore the diversification of its membership and enhance coordination among the

plenary and the various. In 2025, the UN and the DPG will continue their collective reflections on the macroeconomic landscape and the complementarity of efforts to address the Sudan and Gaza crises. Recognizing the evolving development aid landscape, the UNCT in Egypt, through the Development Partners Group (DPG), will prioritize joint coordination and dialogue. This aims to harmonize strategies, optimize resource allocation, and develop a collective approach to address emerging challenges, strengthens the impact of interventions and ensures a more effective and sustainable response to government priorities.

To further strengthen social protection in Egypt, the United Nations working agencies in Egypt collaborate with the MOSS to develop a comprehensive National Social Protection Strategic Framework (NSPSF). This framework will encompass all key dimensions of the social protection system, including social assistance, social insurance, labor market policies, and social care services. This to-be-developed framework will serve as a guide for designing and implementing robust and inclusive social protection policies in Egypt, enhancing the well-being of vulnerable populations, and advancing progress towards Vision 2030 and the SDGs.

The UNCT in Egypt will continue to partner with international and national financial institutions



2025 UNCT Retreat at Ain Sokhna Egypt © RCO



through regular exchange and dialogue on shared priorities and issues of mutual importance. This collaboration will ensure the UN and IFIs have a shared understanding of Egypt's evolving context and emerging priorities. It will also promote UN-IFI partnerships and facilitate joint messaging and advocacy.

The UN will support Egypt to develop a national economic development framework that mobilize all the Ministries together in collaboration with the various UN agencies to ensure the achievement of Egypt vision 2023.

The UN in Egypt is working on expanding its partnership with the private sector to enhance the effectiveness and impact of its programmes. In collaboration with private sector entities, the UN system has identified two focus areas of mutual benefit and joint interventions to support priority SDG transitions. Those are strengthening food systems and promoting decent jobs and education, targeting large-scale, transformative initiatives. The UN will continue its advocacy role and consultation among various private sector entities on the strategic role of the private sector in the achievement of SDG and the possible means of collaboration.

The UN system in Egypt will continue to partner with the GOE throughout 2025 in support of engagement in global UN initiatives and events. This includes the 4th International Conference on

Financing for Development in June (FfD4). This conference, scheduled for June 30 to July 3, 2025, in Seville, Spain, is crucial for addressing global financial challenges and mobilizing resources for sustainable development. Organized under the UN's Financing for Development (FfD) framework, FfD4 aims to reform the international financial system to better serve developing economies. Egypt's strategic regional role and active participation in international initiatives position it to play a leading role at FfD4, showcasing its significant achievements in SDG financing. The UN will support for Egypt to host a side event during the FfD4 conference, to highlight the national achievements in this regard such as debt swaps and gender response budgeting.

A critical component of Egypt's preparation for FfD4 is the development of its Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) strategy that UN is planning to launch in cooperation with the MOPEDIC in 2025. An INFF is a tool that helps countries align all financing flows with their national sustainable development priorities. By developing its INFF strategy, Egypt is creating a roadmap for mobilizing and managing diverse financial resources to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In alignment with Egypt's National Climate Strategy 2050, which emphasizes raising public awareness and promoting behavioral change, the UN will support the Ministry of Environment in conducting social dialogues on climate change. Recognizing the importance of community

engagement, these dialogues provide a platform for diverse societal segments to voice their concerns, share initiatives, and contribute to national climate action. This will include launching annual community dialogues across various governorates, focusing specifically on the National Climate Change Strategy 2050. These sessions aim to foster understanding, exchange ideas, and discuss community-led initiatives that contribute to national priorities and climate resilience. Furthermore, a coordination mechanism will be established with stakeholders, including civil society, to implement pilot projects and disseminate successful climate action models.

In the context of the Joint Platform on Migrants and Refugees and the UNCT commitments under Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) Common Pledge 2.0, the UNCT will continue to explore strategic partnerships for the development of joint programmes around health and education for migrants and refugees.

The UNCT Egypt will improve its operational capacity to respond to crises and regional instability, delivering impactful, inclusive, and innovative solutions. It will enhance collaboration across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus with national stakeholders and pursue joint planning. Additionally, it will continue working with the Egyptian government on establishing UN Common Premises in the new administrative capital.



List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BOS	Business Operation Strategy
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CCCPA	Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding
CDA	Community Development Association
CF	Cooperation Framework
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
COP29	29 th Conference of the Parties
CRC	Child Rights Committee
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DPG	Development Partner Group
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EWS	Early Warning System
ERC	Egyptian Red Crescent
EU	European Union
FEI	Federation of Egyptian Industries
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Family Planning
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFTAM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GOE	Government of Egypt
GRB	Gender-responsive Budget
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
NCCM	National Council of Childhood and Motherhood
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows

IFIs	International Financial Institutions
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
JWPs	Joint Work Plans
LNOB	Leaving no one behind
LTAs	Long-term Agreements
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychological Support Services
MOALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MOETE	Ministry of Education & Technical Education
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOPEDIC	Ministry of Planning, Economic Development & International Cooperation
MOSIT	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MSMEDA	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
NCCPIM/TIP	The National Coordinating Committee on Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons
NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
NCW	National Council of Women
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NFSA	National Food Safety Authority

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NNI	National Nutrition Institute
NPC	National Population Council
NWFE	Nexus of Water, Food and Energy Programme
OPP	Office of the Public Prosecutor
OMT	Operation Management Team
Pas	Protected Areas
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PV	Photovoltaic
RGs	Results Groups
RH	Reproductive Health
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
RRP	Regional Refugee Response Plan
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WEPs	Women's Empowerment Principles
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Spaces
WLHIV	Women living with HIV
YAB	Youth Advisory Board





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