



UNITED NATIONS
EGYPT



ONE UNITED NATIONS EGYPT ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

2018





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FOREWORD

This One UN Egypt Annual Results Report 2018 illustrates the results achieved by the UN in Egypt, alongside national and international partners, in addressing national development priorities outlined in the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030, which in turn are linked to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Egypt is one of the early adopters of sustainable development, submitting its second Voluntary National Review to the High-Level Political Forum in 2018. In this respect, Egypt's progress on sustainable development is being noted globally.

The UNPDF was established through a close and extensive consultative process with the Government of Egypt and other stakeholders. It is driven by an alignment with Egypt's national Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030. During its implementation, we will expand the co-ownership of all partners of the UNPDF to ensure that the UN's operations in Egypt continue to align and adjust to the evolving sustainable development scenario in Egypt. Good communication on results is essential to this process, with this report being one of the tools that highlight the on-going national sustainable development dialogue.

In the first year of implementation of the UNPDF, we are developing a new approach to showcasing the joint results achieved through this partnership between the UN and the Government of Egypt. This report provides an analytical basis to unpack achievements; with a view to construct innovative ways of working that will increasingly focus on accelerating the pace of sustainable development in Egypt, with a specific focus on "leaving no one behind".

An important part of the success of our partnership is in the number of people that the UN has reached. Historically, our programmes have reached one third of the population, directly or indirectly. In 2018, we directly reached 3,326,817 people¹, including 68,052 rural mothers, 87,924 female owned small and medium enterprises, and 19,379 female students at technical schools. When reviewing the 2018 results for the UNPDF indicators, you will notice that in a number of cases that not all targets have been met. This coincides with it being the first year of implementation of the UNPDF.

A close review of this document reveals that in a number of thematic areas, the UN has to develop a stronger and more collaborative dialogue at the policy and strategy level. The focus on Upper Egypt – to address major disparities, as a part of the UNPDF – is beginning to be more clearly identifiable. Nevertheless, when it comes to the outputs and outcomes related to institutional capacity building and specific segments of the population, the report highlights that there continues to be challenges to integrate and defragment. The report, therefore, sets a strong agenda for further dialogue with the Government of Egypt to ensure coherence and continued responsiveness to national priorities. These will become topics of discussion in the planning process for 2019 – how to catch up, how to ensure sufficient resources are focused where they are needed, and how to ensure that data is collected and reported on time.

I would like to thank all partners who have made the achievements and results reported for 2018 possible.

Richard Dictus,



UN Resident Coordinator



¹ | This figure may include duplications and is not inclusive of all UN interventions in 2018.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report illustrates the results achieved by the UN in Egypt, alongside national and international partners, in addressing national development priorities outlined in the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030, which in turn are linked to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The UN addresses national development priorities through a partnership agreement with the Government of Egypt that covers the years 2018-2022, the UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF).

The UNPDF focuses on four outcome areas:

1) Inclusive Economic Development, 2) Social Justice, 3) Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management, and 4) Women's Empowerment. The operationalization of this is outlined through biennial Joint Work Plans that consist of 3-5 outputs and relevant results indicators per outcome area that demonstrate the work of the UN in Egypt and correspond to the Common Budgetary Framework of the UNPDF. The Joint Work Plans are directly aligned with Egyptian strategic national plans and frameworks and serve as the foundation for this report.

The 2018/2019 Joint Work Plan for Inclusive Economic Development consists of three outputs that focus on: 1) Promoting entrepreneurship and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); 2) Enhancing inclusive access to employment; 3) Stimulating an effective policy environment.

In 2018, 213,396 start-ups and existing enterprises were supported through a strengthening of the institutional capacity of various national entities responsible for supporting and enhancing entrepreneurship in Egypt.

The UN also developed the employability and entrepreneurial skills of an additional **390,133 women and men** in 2018, equipping them to interact in national and international markets.

The 2018/2019 Joint Work Plans for Social Justice consists of five outputs that work "towards" children, adolescents and youth benefiting from inclusive quality education, supporting quality inclusive health, nutrition (including food safety) and reproductive health service delivery for all, strengthening access to quality public services, increasing youth civic engagement, and supporting national systems to address the challenges of HIV and AIDS. Strengthening and providing support to the national Takaful and Karama cash transfer programme has been a primary area of intervention for the UN in Egypt in 2018. In the context of this programme and addressing a key national priority of harnessing demographic dividends², Egypt launched a national campaign promoting the importance of family planning, named Two Are Enough. The UN

in Egypt also provided more than 2 million children with food assistance in 2018 and supported a

5% increase in the number of primary health care units and district hospitals that provide quality family planning services.

The 2018/2019 JWP for Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management also consists of five outputs that address: 1) supporting sustainable urban planning. 2) developing responses to the challenges of climate change. 3) water and biodiversity management. 4) supporting the gradual shift to a green economy. 5) ensuring sustainable agriculture, food security, and safety.

The UN sensitized 1,480 stakeholders about the green economy/low carbon emissions practices and supported 74 companies to adopt resource efficient and

cleaner production, resulting in measurable, **62,400 small-scale farmers** were supported to increase their resilience to climate change, resulting in positive shifts in their production and reduced water usage.

The 2018/2019 Joint Work Plans for Women's Empowerment consists of four outputs that directly address the development challenges of women's 1) political. 2) economic. 3) social empowerment. 4) and women's protection.

One of the significant results achieved in 2018 under this outcome was that 89,442 women obtained national identification (ID) cards, enabling the women to access government services. Additionally, UN efforts resulted

in **170,440 women** gaining access to financial and non-financial services in 2018- and 24,783-women accessing income generating or self-employment opportunities.

Through the UNPDF, **USD 154,488,378** were invested towards achieving these outcomes in 2018 by the UN in Egypt - comprised of 20 UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes - in collaboration with 53 national partners, as well as local and international partners. The UN, in collaboration with the Government of Egypt, plans to continue to build on the successes that have been achieved together in 2018, focusing on "leaving no-one behind" and further strengthening and expanding sustainable development efforts in the country.



2 | Demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that can happen when a population has many work aged people who are empowered, educated, and employed.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	MSMEDA	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
AEA	Adult Education Authority	NFSA	National Food Safety Authority
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit	NUCA	New Urban Communities Authority
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CPC	Child Protection Committee	SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030
CSO	Civil society organization	SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
EGP	Egyptian Pound	T&K	Takaful and Karama Programme
EnMS	Energy management system	ToT	Training of trainers
EU	European Union	UN	United Nations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (UN)	UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
FGM	Female genital mutilation	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
GBV	Gender based violence	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
GoE	Government of Egypt	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
ICT	Information communications technology	UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ILO	International Labour Organization (UN)	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration (UN-related)	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
JWP	Joint Work Plan	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support	USA	United States of America
MoETE	Ministry of Education and Technical Education	USAID	United States Agency of International Development
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population	VNR	Voluntary National Review
Moj	Ministry of Justice	WFP	World Food Programme (UN)
MoPMAR	Ministry of Planning, Monitoring, and Administrative Reform	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity	YFHS	Youth friendly health service
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport		
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises		

KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

An Egyptian national dialogue around sustainable development has taken place since the adoption of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015³. Egypt continued to take steps towards ensuring the progression of a national approach to sustainable development, as evidenced by its development of the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (SDS)⁴ and Egypt's second submission of its Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The VNR outlined where Egypt stands regarding achieving each SDG, a clear demonstration of Egypt's commitment to "leaving no one behind". The Government of Egypt (GoE) has established a partnership with the UN in Egypt, the UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF)⁵ that covers 2018-2022 and aligns with the SDS, and in turn the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and all 17 SDGs in Egypt.

A noteworthy sustainable development achievement in Egypt in 2018, related to the empowerment of women, is that the percentage of women with bank accounts rose from **9 percent** in 2015 to **27 percent** in 2018, already exceeding the SDS 2030 target of 18 percent⁶. Additionally, a national response to Egypt's high prevalence rates of Hepatitis C began in 2015, resulting in more than one million people with Hepatitis C in Egypt had been cured in Egypt by the end of 2018⁷. Moreover, Egypt's push towards universal health coverage, as stipulated in the Health Pillar of the SDS, has been strengthened with the passing of a law to establish a national health insurance system that ensures universal health care. As mandated by the Universal Health Insurance Law, separation of financing and provision functions for provided health services, consequently three new institutions were formed in 2018, one for financing, and one for service delivery and a third one for monitoring quality of services. Launch of the universal health insurance in Egypt will start in the governorate of Port Said in June 2019 with phased implementation plan to reach all 27 governorates in 25 years.

The Extended Fund Facility is a three-year loan that was provided to Egypt by the International Monetary Fund in 2016. Taking this loan was a bold decision by the Government of Egypt (GoE) to address key constraints on the Egyptian economy and enhance the business

environment. The GoE has also reduced subsidies to decrease the national budget deficit, resulting in a 3 percent decrease⁸. Unemployment levels had also gradually decreased to 11.8 percent of the labour force population by the end of 2018⁹. However, considering the decrease in subsidies, increase in taxation, and the depreciation of the exchange rate, levels of inflation have been above normal, reaching 11.4 percent in May 2018¹⁰. To provide a cushion against the repercussions of reform, the GoE, led by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), expanded the Takaful and Karama (T&K) programme that provides vulnerable households in all 27 governorates with cash transfers, reaching over 2.5 million families¹¹.

The Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) has illustrated its efforts and commitment to reform the education system in Egypt with the 2018 Education 2.0 Reform Programme. The programme was introduced in September 2018, and includes a reform of the education curriculum, training teachers, digitalization schooling, and upgrading school facilities. The challenge of ensuring that quality education is provided to all, is coupled with demographic challenges and a youth bulge in Egypt, resulting in an average of 43.7 students per class in public-schools¹².

The availability and accessibility of data in Egypt has also been a prominent challenge. One advance in this regard has been the release of national census results by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in 2017. It has been estimated that 35.7 percent of the data on SDG indicators is currently available in Egypt¹³. Making investments in data ecology and knowledge management is a key priority of the UN and Egypt's development interventions. A national commitment to this is illustrated by CAPMAS working in 2018 on a strategy to enhance the data environment in Egypt with the support of the UN.

Furthermore, rapid urbanization continues to transform the landscape of cities in Egypt. Accordingly, the Egyptian Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities defined a set of policies that aimed at directing urban expansion focusing on the creation of new cities. In 2018, a number of new cities were planned and put into implementation such as the new Mansoura, Sharq Port Said, New Demietta, Alameen, and the New Administrative Capital. These are among several urban mega projects that consume the majority of the national budget¹⁴.



Within Egypt, the governorates of Upper Egypt¹⁵ have the highest poverty rates in the country and the lowest levels of access to, and quality of, services¹⁶. Inhabitants of the villages in this area face multi-dimensional threats, such as decreasing household incomes, unemployment, lack of access to sufficient and nutritious food, rudimentary health infrastructure, a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases, and environmental degradation. At the same time,

these communities possess significant assets, such as a young and vibrant population and natural resource endowments that can be harnessed to increase local economic development and improve community resilience. Therefore, particular attention has been paid to the governorates of Upper Egypt to leverage these assets to bring about positive changes in this region.

3 | For more information on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>).

4 | Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Visions 2030 (<http://sdsegypt2030.com/?lang=en>).

5 | The UNPDF (http://eg.one.un.org/content/dam/unct/egypt/docs/Publications/En_UNPDF%20inside%20report%20final%202018-5-2018.pdf).

6 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, pp. 32 and 66 (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20269EGY_VNR_2018_final_with_Hyperlink_9720185b45d.pdf).

7 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 9.

8 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 19.

9 | World Bank Data 2018 (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=EG>).

10 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 20.

11 | There are currently 2,268,000 families enrolled in Takaful, a conditional cash transfer, and 306,000 households receiving unconditional cash transfers through Karama. For more information about this programme (<https://egyptssp.ifpri.info/tk-wb-and-moss/>).

12 | UNICEF Statistical Digest 2016 (<https://www.unicef.org/egypt/media/1346/file>).

13 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 59.

14 | 2018/2019 National Budget, Services Budget Distribution by Sector (<http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/budget2018-2019/Part3/M-P3-2.pdf>).

15 | Upper Egypt governorates include: Aswan, Beni Suef, Fayoum, Luxor, Minya, Sohag, and Qena.

16 | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 43.

**2018 RESULTS ACHIEVED
ON UNPDF OUTCOMES**



INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT¹⁷



Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, and WFP¹⁸

Interventions by the UN in Egypt in 2018 under the outcome of Inclusive Economic Development focused in particular on entrepreneurship, enhancing employability through skills development, support to value chains and strategic industrial sectors and strengthening the Egyptian economy through building more inclusive policies and further strengthening national institutions. In line with the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the national Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (SDS), this focus illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as the Economic Development Dimension of the SDS.



¹⁷ | Annex I: Joint Work Plan (JWP) 2018 Indicator Results for Inclusive Economic Development

¹⁸ | National partners included: Administrative Control Authority; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; General Organization for Physical Planning; Federation of Egyptian Industries; Information Technology Institute; Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency; Ministry of Communications and Information Technology; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Petroleum; Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs; Ministry of Youth and Sport; and Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship Centre. Additionally, other non-national partners also contributed to the results outlined in this section.

Policy Development and Enhancement

The UN in Egypt worked towards enhancing the policy environment with regards to socio-economic development, especially in geographic areas that are the furthest behind. In the governorate of Sohag (in Upper Egypt), the UN enabled the governorate to better manage socio-economic development through developing their strategic development plan, in cooperation with the national General Organization for Physical Planning. The strategic plan enhanced socio-economic policy making in Sohag by providing a platform for different national counterparts to discuss visions and priorities. This allowed the stakeholders to align different efforts and investments and spatial and economic development through a participatory and inclusive process. The strong engagement of different national counterparts enhanced the level of coordination between the central and local government, which has enabled local administrations and other relevant stakeholders to develop synergies between public investments and the efforts of development partners. The concrete projects suggested will

improve the effectiveness of public investments in the governorate and complement ongoing World Bank projects to create value chains.

Moreover, the UN in Egypt focused on supporting the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs in policy and strategy development, focusing on the facilitation of expatriate contributions (financial and non-financial) to Egypt's economic development. In 2018, the UN in Egypt supported the ministry in developing Egypt's first national policy on migration governance, coupled with the country's first national strategy on expatriate engagement. The strategy will prove key in supporting the coordination of national efforts across ministries involved in expatriate engagement, as well as migration governance, and has set the groundwork for securing formal channels for such contributions, in coordination with the Government of Egypt (GoE). The engagement of expatriates in Egypt's development agenda will allow their contributions to reach vulnerable communities in Egypt.

Institutional Capacity Building and Strengthening

Entrepreneurship is pivotal to enhancing the Egyptian economy and general business environment, and Egypt has been progressing in further creating and strengthening entrepreneurial opportunities. In total, the UN provided support to **213,396 start-ups and existing enterprises**. The UN helped establish linkages between different actors of the value chain, introducing local producers to the national and international markets, and improving skills necessary for entrepreneurial ventures.

The UN in Egypt has worked closely to support the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Agency (MSMEDA) since 2017, especially in repositioning the agency to increase awareness of its new mandate to promote and develop MSMEs, increase their linkages to global and local value chains, and provide an enabling environment for entrepreneurship development. Between January and September 2018, 187,072 micro and small enterprises (87,924 female owned, 99,148 male owned) were supported by the MSMEDA, and accordingly 297,528 jobs (87,924 female, 209,604 male) were created. Moreover, 1,600 start-

ups were trained in best practices in information communications technology (ICT) innovation and a database of companies and technologies, with

93,468 beneficiaries (51,407 women, 42,061 male) receiving skills training using ICT technologies, design thinking, and human centred design methodologies to generate solutions for social challenges.

Support to the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) on skills development for youth has been a primary mode of engagement for the UN for promoting entrepreneurship. A skills development programme led by the MoYS, supported by the UN in Egypt and the private sector, provides career development training and guidance services for youth, and as of the end of 2018 was operating in 11 governorates¹⁹. To ensure sustainability, a cadre of skills development trainers, master trainers, and career guidance facilitators was developed, consisting of 265 MoYS affiliated staff (99 female, 166 male). In 2018, a new mechanism was established to roll-out the training programme to seven additional governorates²⁰, exceeding the 11 targeted, improving the skills of an additional 1,048 adolescents and youth (740 female, 308 male). The MoYS has

committed to providing financial and human resources to support the institutionalisation of the programme and incorporating it into its strategic plans.

Harnessing the assets of Sohag – a vibrant youth population and natural resource endowments – to increase local economic development of the

governorate has been imperative to strengthening livelihood opportunities for some of the most vulnerable communities there. The UN in Egypt has enhanced the institutional capacity of local organizations to support local socio-economic development, fostering the entrepreneurial attitude of youth and women and improving the productivity of small-scale farmers.²¹

Provision of Direct Services and Support to Beneficiaries

As the Egyptian cotton sector bears great potential in international markets, the UN has supported a programme to promote organic and non-contaminated Egyptian cotton. The programme has focused on improving the economic, social, and environmental performance of cotton growers and processors. Four technical workshops on sustainable cotton production were held for over 300 farmers (19 female, 281 male) in Damietta and Kafr El Sheikh, enhancing their knowledge and technical skills. The project delivered trainings to over 40 technical personnel in water management and reducing waste and 30 textile and readymade garment technicians (3 female, 27 male) on zero discharge and hazardous chemicals. The project advances efforts to close the cotton value chain by supporting business linkages between farmers, processors, and traders and introducing international Better Cotton Initiative Standard practices, enhancing economic performance, inclusiveness, and sustainability in Egypt.

In collaboration with national partners, the UN in Egypt focused on introducing entrepreneurs to the international market through two main productive clusters (leather and habitat) and providing tailored support services that focus on the enhancement of employability, as well as development of design and product development capacity. The start-up companies that received such support were not only able to increase their competitiveness but were also able to

increase their sales by over **EGP 700,000** and were introduced to import and export companies that have shown interest in their products. Moreover, 2,867 beneficiaries (1,482 female, 1,385 male) received entrepreneurial development training and 2,205 enterprises were able to display and market their products and present their business plans to investors at 128 exhibitions. At one of these exhibitions, three start-up company proposals found financial support from investors (EGP 500,000–750,000 in cash-funding) and were also provided with strategic mentorship, office-space, and business training.

In 2018, 2,039 youth (1,145 female, 894 male) received training on how to start and improve one's business²², and 36 percent of them started their own businesses. This paved the way for strengthening the business environment, with a specific focus on the governorates of Port Said, Minya, and Red Sea. Additionally, the MoYS and the UN reached **15,019 adolescents and youth** in the most disadvantaged areas of 11 governorates²³, with 11,219 (6,999 female, 4,220 male) participating in a skills development programme and 3,946 beneficiaries (2,422 female, 1,524 male) participating in a career guidance programme. Of the 11,219 participants, 299 young people (211 female, 88 male) established their own businesses. This approach seeks to invest in young people as agents of change, focusing on the empowerment of young people.

The UN in Egypt provided livelihood opportunities and strengthened the capacities of vulnerable populations:

68,052 rural mothers in 16 governorates received business development services focused on micro-business development and income generating activities. As a result, 18,289 received micro-finance loans and started their own businesses. Additionally, 810 Syrian refugee women and Egyptians from their host communities enhanced their self-reliance, income generation, and long-term resilience through vocational training and conditional cash transfers supported by the UN.

In 2018, the UN also collaborated with national partners in Egypt to support the execution of a micro-credit revolving community development fund through which 736 micro-enterprises in five Upper Egypt governorates²⁴ were supported. The UN in Egypt, thus, provided non-financial services to beneficiaries on managing their enterprises through locally established technical teams. As a result, beneficiaries have better access to healthy food, an enhanced knowledge of livestock and new crops, increased bargaining power through collective purchasing and selling, and access to new

¹⁹ | Cairo, Alexandria, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan, Gharbia, Sharqia, Kafr El Sheikh, Behaira, and Dakahlia.

²⁰ | South Sinai, New Valley, Menia, Port Said, Fayoum and Luxor.

²¹ | For example, 100 youth (4 female, 96 male) were trained to become pesticide applicators, resulting in new opportunities for local employment.

²² | The UN also provided several gender-specific trainings that promote enterprise development for 1,215 people (1,171 female, 44 male).

²³ | Cairo, Alexandria, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan, Gharbia, Sharqia, Kafr El Sheikh, Behaira, and Dakahlia.

business opportunities.

One of the objectives of the Education and Training Pillar of the SDS is “Improving the Quality of the Technical Education and Training System to Conform with International Systems”. Thus, in 2018, the UN in Egypt also focused on enhancing the capacity of 69 teachers (29 female, 40 male) from technical secondary schools on entrepreneurial competences, who then reached 800 high school students (266 female, 534 male). This has improved the learning process, with teachers able to move through lessons more effectively, and they report lower rates of student absenteeism. The UN, in partnership with other development partners, has also supported technical secondary schools, developing a new curriculum on innovation and entrepreneurship that was used in 175 technical schools with a total of **31,263 students** (19,379 female, 11,884 male) in all 27 governorates in 2018.

Directly targeting SDG 8.6 (substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training by 2020) and noting that youth employment has been a key development challenge in Egypt, with

the unemployment rate for youth currently standing at 29.6 percent²⁵, the UN in Egypt focused much of its efforts on generating employment opportunities for youth. The UN collaborated with the MSMEDA to support the creation of approximately 60,000 days of work for 664 young men and women via public works programmes outside Cairo in host communities of Syrian refugees in Alexandria, Menoufia, and Sharkia. This helped enhance health and environmental awareness services in these communities for refugees and the host communities, while also building their skills for future employment, and creating short-term employment opportunities. Additionally, 271 youth (194 female, 77 male) were enrolled in UN job search clubs, which are supported by the MoYS. In 2018, the clubs were scaled-up with the addition of five new governorates²⁶ reaching 14 governorates in total²⁷. The clubs have proven successful, with 95 (38 female, 57 male) of the 271 members obtaining wage employment in the five new governorates.



Human Interest Story:

Nour's Egyptian Cultural Products Reach Export Markets

As part of the UN's Creative Mediterranean project, Nour was able to source and train embroiderers through a collaboration with a local NGO. Ambitious to develop her enterprise further, Nour joined Egypt's first Creative Cluster Hub where she learned how to tailor her products to align with international trends, enabling her to showcase her uniquely Egyptian products and textiles in an international exhibition, where she was able to extend her business network. The workforce grew from 3 workers to 45 skilled embroiderers. They are able to create 600 handmade home decoration and textile pieces per month that are exported to Arab and European markets on demand. Nour noted that “the Creative Mediterranean project helped me to discover more about my capabilities: through my journey with the UN I had the opportunity to improve my designs, become an entrepreneur and build a successful business, as well as transfer my knowledge to others”.



24 | Fayoum, Beni Suef, Sohag, Assiut, and Aswan.

25 | World Bank Data 2018 (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.NE.ZS?locations=EG>).

26 | Suez, Kafr Elsheikh, Sohag, Assiut, and Sharqiyah.

27 | An additional 80 facilitators (33 female, 47 male) were trained and equipped to become job search club facilitators.

SOCIAL JUSTICE²⁸



Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO, and WFP²⁹

Interventions by the UN in Egypt in 2018 under the outcome of Social Justice focused in particular on supporting the up-scaling of the national Takaful and Karama Programme (T&K), providing support to the establishment and implementation of the national health insurance system, strengthening child protection and care mechanisms, enhancing access to social services for migrants and refugees, and

enhancing awareness and action around family planning. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (SDS), this focus illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), as well as the social justice, health, and education pillars of the SDS.



²⁸ | Annex II: Joint Work Plan (JWP) 2018 Indicator Results for Social Justice

²⁹ | National partners included: Al Azhar; Coptic Church; Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade; Ministry of Youth and Sports; National Centre for Educational Research and Development; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Council for Women; National Nutrition Institute; and New Urban Communities Authority. Additionally, other non-national partners contributed to the results outlined in this section.

Policy Development and Enhancement

Actively engaging with relevant national counterparts, the UN focused in 2018 on enabling a policy dialogue on nutrition, health, and social protection in Egypt (in connection with the 2030 Agenda and the SDS) that will provide a foundation for the establishment of several key national strategies in 2019.

In 2018, a law was passed to establish a national health insurance system, providing universal health care to all Egyptians. The UN supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in the formulation of the law by providing expertise to ensure the coherence and consistency of its articles with existing national laws and regulations. The UN in Egypt also provided the necessary technical assistance to help the MoHP begin planning for the rollout of the health insurance system in the governorate of Port Said that will take place in 2019.

In line with the National Population Strategy 2015-2030³⁰, and to address increased fertility rates and population growth in Egypt, the UN focused on improving women's access to reproductive health and family planning services, focusing on securing the sustainable availability of family planning commodities, and assessing the commodity security system to develop a national commodity strategy³¹.

Moreover, the social insurance and pension systems in Egypt cover about 26 million people³². The UN in Egypt worked with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), providing policy reform support via actuarial studies and legal advice on social insurance and pension schemes. The UN in Egypt provided policy recommendations on the extension of social insurance coverage and conducted a feasibility study on the creation of a new social insurance investment fund department, with the objective of creating a sustainable and fair system.

With the technical support of the UN in Egypt, the Government of Egypt (GoE) launched the National Action Plan for Combatting the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Supporting Families (2018-2025)³³, which focuses on creating a knowledge base on child labour and strengthening the institutional, legislative, and policy framework, providing social protection and livelihood support for children and families, supporting education and skills development for children, and strengthening advocacy and community mobilization.

Social protection is an area that addresses poverty and the high levels of inequality in income distribution, along with access to quality basic services, seeking to leave no one behind. The UN in Egypt has supported the MoSS's national Takaful and Karama Programme (T&K), the largest cash transfer programme in the

region, which serves low-income households and families. Such support has been aimed toward achieving SDG 1.3 (implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all). The UN has focused on generating evidence and strengthening the programme, supporting the MoSS to conduct an assessment of readiness of health and education services. This assessment provided insights into bottlenecks and gaps related to availability, accessibility, affordability, and utilization of health and education services. Consequently, the MoSS is preparing a nationwide campaign to raise awareness on the programme's function and its conditional nature.

The UN in Egypt also supported the MoSS by organising consultations with more than 30 social protection stakeholders to identify social protection service priorities and discuss health care for children, vulnerable groups, and old age protection. The UN in Egypt also worked with the MoSS to assess the costs of extending social protection programmes. Jointly with a Brazil-based research institution, the UN in Egypt supported strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system of T&K, increasing its child focus, and produced two advisory notes on health and education. The evidence generated by the assessment and the advisory notes provided an important knowledge base at the national level, which will be used in the development of a national social protection strategy in 2019.

In the area of justice for children, the UN supported the prosecution office and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to draft guidelines on the rights of child victims and witnesses of crimes, which will assist law enforcement professionals to apply child-friendly procedures when dealing with children. Furthermore, the UN drafted classification and inspection guidelines to assist the MoSS in ensuring the monitoring of children in contact with the law residing in social care institutions and provided technical support to the MoSS in reviewing childcare quality standards for social care institutions.

The UN in Egypt is currently providing technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) on the national Education 2.0 Reform Programme. To this end, the UN in Egypt has reviewed the new curriculum framework for technical education, refining and enriching it based on international best practices and 21st century skills.

The UN works in close collaboration with the Government of Egypt to deliver on Egypt's ambitious national strategy which was recently revised to cover the period 2018-2022 and puts Egypt on the fast-track towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. Through UN support, Egypt has revised its national strategic plan to address HIV and AIDS through an initial national programme assessment, convening a

country dialogue with MoHP bringing together national stakeholders to realign priorities and technically supporting the developing of a new strategy 2018-2022.

Moreover, responding to a gap in funding which was evident in 2018, especially in the area of the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the UN in Egypt has prioritized resource mobilization to address the prevention gap. As a result, Egypt has secured its first new funding model

grant through the Global Fund Against AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis that should cover critical gaps in the response during its three years with an initial allocation of

USD 2 million and additional approved above allocation funding of USD 4 million.



Human Interest Story:

Nahla Reaches Out to Women About Family Planning

Nahla is one of hundreds of outreach workers trained by the UN, in coordination with the MoHP, on reproductive health and family planning. She spent over 45 minutes talking to the mother-in-law about family planning and the importance of spacing between children. "I told her, I am merely talking about family planning and told her about the different forms of contraceptives, explaining that they are not permanent", Nahla said. Nahla was able to finally convince the mother-in-law of the importance of family planning. After speaking with Khepari, the woman took her daughter-in-law to insert an implant.

³⁰ | Egypt's National Population Strategy 2015-2030 (<http://upi-npc.com/welcome/>).

³¹ | Family planning commodities are the products related to family planning, the physical contraceptives.

³² | CAPMAS Report, 2017.

³³ | National Action Plan for Combatting the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Supporting Families (2018-2025) (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/publication/wcms_633743.pdf).

Institutional Capacity Building and Strengthening

The UN contributed to building institutional capacity in Egypt within the MoHP, the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS), the MoSS, and the MoETE, along with several key national stakeholder partners in the areas of protection, health, and education, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDS.

The UN in Egypt has supported the MoHP to establish and implement the national health insurance system, providing technical assistance, such as: 1) capacity building of doctors and nurses in Port Said (the selected governorate that the system will roll-out in 2019). 2) technical support on the health information system and integrating automated medical records, and 3) capacity building for hospital and public health centre staff in safety and quality of services.

The UN in Egypt supports the MoHP to ensure the capacity building of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) immunization teams. The UN also provided support to procure 4.2 million IPV doses, and donated around 4.3 million doses of IPV, auto-disable syringes, and sharp boxes to the MoHP to ensure a polio-free Egypt.

Strengthened maternal and child health care services were a core focus of the UN in Egypt in 2018. In partnership with development partners, the UN supported the MoHP to increase demand for maternal child health services, training and mobilizing 330 female community health workers and volunteers and engaging local leaders and civil society organizations (CSOs) to mobilize families to utilize health services³⁴. These interventions resulted in a significant increase in the utilization of health services in the three governorates of implementation in 2018: 1) women completing four antenatal visits increased from 27 percent to 44 percent, 2) children tested for Haemoglobin at one year of age increased from

67 percent to 89 percent, and 3) growth monitoring visits increased by 25 percent. Strengthened community-based outreach to women of reproductive age about reproductive health and family planning is a cornerstone of promoting behavioural change related to social values associated with family formation and population growth. Especially in the context of the MoSS's T&K Programme and the national Two Are Enough campaign, part of the UN in Egypt's support focused on capacitating stakeholders to advocate for family planning, including religious leaders³⁵. The religious leaders alone reached out to around 19,000 women and young girls, disseminating positive, genuine religious interpretations and relevant messages from religious texts. The UN in Egypt also

led the design and implementation of this social and behavioural change communication campaign on population growth, in line with the National Population Strategy 2015-2030, focusing on family formation, the reproductive role of women, and embracing small family size. This led to the launch of a large multi-media programme – 43,000 TV spots and 1,100 radio spots were broadcasted/aired, and 129 billboards were put up – to tackle misconceptions around reproduction and family size. The UN also supported the MoHP, the MoSS, and the National Population Council to conduct formative research on the topic in several governorates and the production of a 45-episode TV series that will air on national and private TV channels in 2019.

In 2018, the UN supported key interventions to improve the family planning services provided in Egypt. The UN launched an accreditation initiative that has resulted in a logo of excellence and an accreditation system and reviewed the family planning training materials for physicians and nurses. These manuals were used to train 1,000 family planning physicians on insertion of sub-dermal implants and related medical eligibility criteria from 23 governorates. Moreover, 119 physicians and 140 surveillance clerks, as well as the training of 224 directors and assistant district directors and developed capacities of 256 registrars and data entry persons on death causes registration, validation and IT system in six governorates³⁶ on maternal mortality surveillance and pre-conception care, with the objective of decreasing maternal mortality. The UN also supported the MoSS to encourage and support local CSOs to integrate and promote reproductive health and family planning services into their existing health services. As a result, 36 CSO clinics were supported in rural and poor zones to provide quality reproductive health and family planning services. The UN in Egypt also supported 15 MoHP facilities to provide quality antenatal care, reproductive health, child and adolescent health services, immunizations, and knowledge of how to deal with non-communicable diseases.

The UN in Egypt also focused on the youth population. It supported the MoYS to organize 51 capacity building youth camps on the promotion of reproductive health and combatting gender-based violence (GBV) and female genital mutilation (FGM) in 23 governorates, reaching

4,887 youth (2,419 female, 2,468 male) from around 100 youth centres³⁷.

Building on achievements from 2017, the UN in Egypt supported the MoHP to improve and scale up the

integration of youth friendly health services (YFHS) in urban public health centres and integrated GBV and harmful practice issues into the YFHS training curriculum. Moreover, 38 new public health centres were identified as potential locations for the integration of YFHS, and 150 health providers (physicians and nurses) were trained in a YFHS curriculum.

The UN in Egypt supported the Education 2.0 Reform Programme, providing extensive technical support to enable the national experts to design curriculum frameworks for pre-primary and Grade 1, integrating the Life Skills and Citizenship Education Framework into the new learning outcomes and the MoETE's teacher training and assessment tools. Based on the curriculum framework, the MoETE recruited publishers to design new textbooks and trained 138,000 teachers on them. Education 2.0 and the new textbooks were rolled out in all schools in September 2018, reaching more than 1.3 million children (about 50 percent female) in Egypt. The partnership between the MoETE and the UN in Egypt will continue in 2019 for the grade-level curriculum framework development process.

Moreover, the UN in Egypt held several workshops at the governorate level, bringing together participants from five governorates³⁸ to raise awareness about SDG 4 (Quality Education) and its targets, and to develop school-level activities for awareness raising based on the needs and realities of each governorate. The workshops included 216 participants (65 female, 151 male) from the MoETE, the MOYS, and the Ministry of Culture. Based on the results of the workshops, the UN is refining and finalizing the national SDG 4 framework to track progress in achieving SDG 4 and taking stock of challenges and lessons learned.

In parallel, the UN in Egypt supported the MoETE to rehabilitate **1,192 community schools** in 2018 by upgrading their physical condition, making the schools safer, more hygienic, and more attractive to students and communities. The UN in Egypt supported building the capacity, of 1,650 teachers (1,100 female, 550 male) training them in how to combat child labour and encourage the education of children, how to enhance nutrition, and issues related to gender and emergency preparedness.

The UN in Egypt developed a comprehensive set of national quality standards for adult education in Egypt in 2018 in consultation with the Adult Education Authority (AEA) and other stakeholders and organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop for 23 selected

AEA staff (14 female, 9 male) from the both central and governorate levels³⁹.

Child protection system response and strengthening were prioritized in 2018. The UN, the MoSS, and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood sought to strengthen the social work force for children at risk and expand national child protection mechanisms⁴⁰. The UN in Egypt supported the MoSS to set up a case management system within the institutional infrastructure, and operational guidelines for a Case Management Unit were drafted; piloting will begin in 2019. The UN in Egypt, in partnership with the MoJ, the Office of Public Prosecution, and Terre des Hommes, supported a capacity building programme to train justice professionals for children on child law, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and international standards, reaching 175 judges from child courts in 23 governorates⁴¹, 15 police officers, 18 social experts, and representatives from Child Protection Committees (CPCs). The number of social

work cases handled increased from **4,500** in 2017 to **15,500** in 2018, as a result of expanding CPCs (from 41 districts in 2017 to 70 in 2018) and an increase in the number of calls to the Child Helpline (over **290,000 calls** in 2018).

The UN in Egypt also partnered with various stakeholders to build and enhance mechanisms of protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking, by prioritizing the most vulnerable communities (single mothers, children, the elderly, etc.). Several trainings on countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling were organized, reaching 284 social workers, NGO staff, judges, and prosecutors (46 female, 238 male).

Similarly, the rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles in difficult situations were addressed. During 2018, the UN in Egypt supported the MoSS in developing a package of rehabilitation services to 515 children in ten male detention institutions across Egypt. The package was fully integrated in five institutions, including the upgrading of three vocational workshops, the development of production/marketing plans, and the upgrading of medical clinics in two institutions. The children learned various skills and participated in activities that promote positive social and moral values.

³⁴ | In addition, over 300 health supervisors (200 female, 100 male) were trained on evidence-based planning and data management and 220 (176 female, 44 male) physicians and nurses were trained on nutrition and counselling skills.

³⁵ | This included training 360 facilitators to develop their technology skills, 92 CSOs in ten governorates with the highest unmet need for family planning needs, 600 Imams and 40 female preachers from 100 mosques in 17 governorates (Cairo, Beni Suef, Minya, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Aswan, Fayoum, Qalyoubeya, Sharkia, Kafr El Sheikh, Beheira, Gharbeya, Port Said, North and South Sinai), and 210 Christian leaders from 99 churches in four governorates (Cairo, Beni Suef, Minya, Aswan).

³⁶ | Giza, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Kafr el Sheikh, Suez and Port Said.

³⁷ | It is to be mentioned that these camps were preceded by Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops for around 177 young trainers (98 Males, 79 Females) on covering technical peer education skills, theatre skills as well as sexual reproductive health, FGM, and GBV and relevant information, education and communication materials were developed.

³⁸ | Minya, Beni Suef, Gharbeya, Monofeya, and Dakahleya.

³⁹ | Giza, Monofeya, Ismailia, Sharqiyah, and Qalyoubeya.

⁴⁰ | In this regard, the UN supported the training and orientation of around 800 child protection staff on case management and psychosocial support.

⁴¹ | Cairo, Giza, Beni Seuf, Suez, North Sinai, Aswan, Tanta, Banha, Sohag, Assiut, Minya, Luxor, Damanhour, Marsa Matrouh, Behera, Kafr El Sheikh, Alexandria, Ismailia, Port said, Dakahliya, Sharqia, Red Sea.

Provision of Direct Services and Support to Beneficiaries

The UN in Egypt, in collaboration with governmental institutions, CSOs, and the private sector, engaged in providing enhanced quality services, especially for vulnerable populations. For example, the UN and the national Holding Company for Water and Wastewater, launched cooperation with Coca-Cola to implement riverbank filtration units in Upper Egypt, expanding essential services to underprivileged areas. Four riverbank filtration units are now operational, benefitting an estimated

60,000 inhabitants (29,000 female, 31,000 male). The UN has also supported a national feasibility study on scaling up riverbank filtration to inform future policy-making.

The UN in Egypt supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the MoETE to provide nutritionally balanced meals and nutrition education in schools in three governorates of Upper Egypt; 1,875,000 school meals were provided (50 percent of beneficiaries were girls). In parallel, the UN in Egypt complemented

the nutritional needs of **2.1 million school children** (1,176,000 female, 924,000 male) with in-school daily nutritious snacks. In support to the MoHP and the MoSS, the UN in Egypt assisted 18,220 pregnant and lactating women and their children (6–23 months) meet their basic nutritional needs and receive conditional food assistance. Moreover, food security was improved for 116,359 vulnerable households in rural areas through conditional monthly entitlements. In close collaboration with the MoSS and the MoHP, the UN in Egypt provided basic food assistance and monthly cash transfers to 78,000 refugees.

The UN also piloted an information communications technology (ICT) based literacy project with support from Microsoft. The objective of the project is to pilot innovative ICT-based learning materials and tools to promote literacy⁴². At the end of the learning phase, learners sat for the AEA's examination, with 376 learners passing, a 92 percent success rate.

In the context of improved reproductive health care and family planning services, the UN in Egypt supported the provision of family planning commodities worth USD 1.5 million, via public health centres. It is estimated that such efforts have averted around 2.5 million un-intended pregnancies and 1.4 million abortions. In addition, in areas with a higher concentration of refugees, the MoHP, jointly with local NGOs, was supported by the UN to launch mobile clinics that reached 6,200 beneficiaries⁴³. In addition, capacity building workshops were organized for 644 MoHP healthcare professionals (617 female, 27 male), and awareness raising campaigns on sexual reproductive

health and gender-based violence were organized through UN supported youth peer-to-peer networks, with an emphasis on engaging men, reaching 6,115 (4,643 females and 1,472 males) beneficiaries.

Further to this, efforts were exerted by the UN in Egypt to engage and empower young people through community-based interventions and to reach youth with messages on reproductive health and GBV. In eight governorates, 10,000 youth were reached through music for development initiatives, and 6,000 youth (1,600 female, 4,400 male) reached through sports for development initiatives.

Access to primary and secondary health services for all, including migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, was also supported. The UN in Egypt reinforced the MoHP's capacity, providing medical equipment (valued

at **USD 1.4 million**) to 19 hospitals across Egypt to provide healthcare services to 13,400 refugees.

The UN also focused on supporting migrants and refugees in Egypt in 2018. It facilitated the provision of medical assistance to 3,950 migrants (2,310 female, 1,640 male). In addition, the UN in Egypt provided 25 awareness-raising sessions for 4,160 attendees (2,874 female, 1,286 male) on different health aspects such as nutrition, basic hygiene, and infection prevention. With the objective of increasing emergency preparedness among migrants, 8 first aid sessions were provided to 346 migrant families, so they can act as first responders in emergency situations. Additionally, 2,160 medical checks for migrants⁴⁴ returning to their home countries were conducted, with medical coordination with the receiving missions. The UN in Egypt facilitated the provision of 967 migrants (511 female, 456 male) with needed psychological support. In addition, 6,000 Syrian refugees and host community members participated in resilience and livelihood enhancing activities.

In the context of protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking, the UN in Egypt continued providing direct assistance to the most vulnerable cases: stranded migrants and trafficking victims. During 2018, the provision of services expanded outside of Greater Cairo, especially in the North Coast region. A total of 1,833 vulnerable migrants (1,213 female, 620 male) were assisted. In addition, 667 migrants (229 female, 438 male) were supported by the UN to voluntarily return to their country of origin and received assistance for their economic reintegration. In total, 172 Egyptians (7 female, 165 male) returned from other countries to Egypt, and 495 (217 female, 278 male), including 119 children, were assisted in returning from Egypt to their country of origin.

The UN in Egypt also supports children and juveniles who leave detention to reintegrate successfully back



into society. As a direct result, 300 children benefited from reintegration services in 2018, with 106 reunited with their families. In 2017, the UN in Egypt supported 38 children after their release, all of which remained successfully reintegrated in 2018. The UN in Egypt, in partnership with the Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of the Childhood Condition, provided 2,074 children (128 female, 1,946 male) in contact with the law legal support; 20 percent of cases had access to alternatives to detention or non-custodial sentences and 1,361 children were provided with social assistance.

In 2018, the MoYS, the student unions of the MoETE, and the UN in Egypt supported the training of adolescents and youth to lead initiatives on active citizenship and civic engagement implemented in 90 targeted schools, reaching **24,653** (13,962 female, 10,691 male)⁴⁵.

In 2018, the UN introduced voluntary confidential counselling and testing services in three selected male prisons in Borg Al Arab, Fayoum, and Wadi Al-Natrun.

In the first six months, approximately 3,500 inmates received HIV, Hepatitis B virus, and Hepatitis C virus education and counselling sessions, another 430 inmates received public health services; 253 inmates were screened for HIV, Hepatitis B virus, and Hepatitis C virus; and 18,000 were screened for tuberculosis. Inmates who were confirmed HIV positive are receiving antiretroviral treatment, and the UN is supporting national stakeholders to advance the national Hepatitis Programme so that inmates can complete their examinations and start treatment.

The UN also focused in 2018 on reducing mother to child transmission of HIV, playing a key role in convening an interdepartmental committee within the MoHP to implement a transmission prevention programme in 8 prioritized governorates. Over 700 healthcare providers⁴⁶ and 22,591 women benefited from the activities and awareness raising efforts of the programme.

42 | The project targeted 482 girls and women aged 15–35 in the governorate of Giza.

43 | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

44 | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

45 | 4,390 adolescents and youth (2,580 female, 1,810 male) were trained, along with 123 school managers, social workers, teachers, and student union representatives from three governorates.

46 | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT⁴⁷



Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNIDO, WFP, and WHO⁴⁸

Interventions by the UN in Egypt in 2018 under the outcome of Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management focused in particular on energy efficiency, renewable energy, resource efficiency, adaptation to climate change, and sustainable agriculture. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the national

Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (SDS), this focus illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land), as well as the Environmental Dimension of the SDS.



⁴⁷ | Annex III: Joint Work Plan (JWP) 2018 Indicator Results for Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management

⁴⁸ | National partners included: Agriculture Research Centre; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; El Reef El Masry Co.; Faculty of Agriculture-Fayoum; FOADA; Food Security Information Centre; General Organization for Physical Planning; Holding Company for Water and Wastewater; Industrial Modernization Centre; Man and Biosphere National Committee; Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation; Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation; National Food Safety Authority; New Urban Communities Authority; and Union of Producers and Exporters of Horticultural Crops. Additionally, other non-national partners also contributed to the results outlined in this section.

Policy Development and Enhancement

The UN in Egypt supported the New Urban Communities Authority (NUCA) by conducting studies to finalize the design of a new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor connecting 6th of October to Giza that was approved by the Minister of Housing. Furthermore, support to the NUCA was provided to set up an institution to regulate, coordinate, and manage the BRT, which is expected to become fully operational in 2019.

As one of the strategic objectives of the Urban Development Pillar of the SDS (under the Environmental Dimension) is to “Improve the quality of the urban environment”, the development of the Giza Strategic Plan for urban development was supported by the UN in 2018. This included the preparation of a master plan and urban design for the development of Al-Dahab

& Al-Bekbasy, Orssaya and Dissany islands and a first-phase detailed plan for Al-Warraq Island. It also supported two pilot projects: 1) the Strategic Urban Plan for the Sohag Governorate and 2) readjustment and land-based financing in Qalyoubeya governorate.

Also, the UN promoted the proper dissemination of renewable energy with good quality standards. In this regard, support was provided to the Ministry of Trade and Industry on the needed policy instruments to fill in the gaps of the regulatory framework. As a result, a ministerial decree was issued that regulates quality standards for solar water heater manufacturers to protect users as well as the quality of the products.



Institutional Capacity Building and Strengthening

In Egypt, industry accounts for 43 percent of the country's energy consumption and industrial energy consumption per unit is 10 to 15 percent higher than the international average. The UN in Egypt worked to promote efficient use of energy in industry in 2018 to accelerate economic growth and enhance competitiveness and job creation, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. These efforts started with a comprehensive benchmarking of the energy efficiency potential of specific Egyptian industries. The UN in Egypt also provided guidance and coaching for the Industrial Development Authority and the Egyptian National Cleaner Production Centre to develop a benchmarking study for additional industrial sectors. Piloting was spearheaded, with a total of 75 industrial enterprises trained on energy efficiency measures and provided with technical and business advisory

services. **25 of these enterprises** (from 12 different industrial sectors) have implemented energy management systems (EnMS) and are ISO 50001 certified or compliant⁴⁹. Also, six national banks, including the Central Bank of Egypt, were capacitated on means of assessing and financing renewable energy projects, through a series of training workshops and study tours. This led to improving the disbursement and management of existing and future financial incentive programs for energy efficiency in industry. Most of the capacitated banks already started internal training programs for their employees on financing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Additionally, a national awareness-raising campaign reached more than 500 companies across Egypt to build an understanding of the economic benefits of energy management and system optimization. Series of sessions were organized with the Industrial Modernization Centre and the Investment Associations of Borg Al Arab, El Obour, 10th of Ramadan, and El Sadat. Posters, info-graphs, and documentary films were produced and distributed in different industries, disseminating messages on energy efficiency, climate change, and implementing an EnMS. Technical capacity on energy efficiency was also built to meet the demand for energy efficiency services, with 180 local consultants⁵⁰ trained on system optimization and 700 experts⁵¹ trained on energy management system implementation.

Working towards SDG 12.6 (encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle), the UN, in partnership with the Egypt National Cleaner Production Centre and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, demonstrated how best practices in resource

efficient and cleaner production can be integrated into current Egyptian industrial operations. The piloting of such efforts was conducted in 28 companies of various sizes in the food, beverage, chemical, and textile sectors⁵². This resulted in a reported energy savings

of 411 gigawatts/year; **water savings of 2,020,608 m³/year**; and 12,246 tons of raw material savings. This will in turn help to avoid 12,188 tons of solid waste annually and reduce CO₂ emissions by 79,452 tons per year. In financial terms, the annual proposed savings totalled over 10.3 million Euros, making the payback period of the investments approximately three years.

In total, the UN contributed to **1,480 stakeholders** being sensitized to green economy/low carbon emissions practices. The UN in Egypt supported the Food Loss Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute within the Agriculture Research Centre. The capacity of the unit was supported, with 25 researchers (15 female, 10 male) from different governmental institutes receiving trainings.

Nature-based treatment techniques for water and wastewater reuse were promoted through the capacity building and an experience exchange of 100 national water experts, researchers, and post-graduate students (28 female, 72 male) in Ismailia. In efforts to promote responsible water use, the UN in Egypt, in cooperation with the Misr El Kheir Foundation, built the capacity of community school facilitators in 30 community schools in the Minya governorate of Upper Egypt.

In efforts to promote more sustainable energy consumption in Egypt, the UN supported the Egyptian market's transformation to energy efficient LED lighting technology. Most private, residential, government, and administrative buildings in Egypt have shifted their lighting systems to LED. Estimates shows that LED sales have exceeded 85 million lamps over the last few years, resulting in a reduction in electricity demand in Egypt of at least 1.3 gigawatts, accounting for 7.2 million tons of CO₂ eq⁵³. As a follow-up to this effort, the UN launched an initiative to expand the use of small-scale roof photovoltaic systems; ten pilot projects were implemented in 2018 in diverse locations.

Through the UN, direct technical support was provided to improve national food safety control systems, which follow regionally harmonized policies and protocols, in accord with international best practices and agreements.

⁴⁹ | EnMS allows managers to track and quantify energy consumption and design action plans to improve their performance.

⁵⁰ | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

⁵¹ | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

⁵² | The participating companies implemented 77 percent of the identified measures in 2018.

In 2018, this programme assisted the newly established National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) to develop the skills of its management and core inspection teams in order to upgrade key components of the Egyptian food safety standard setting and regulatory and control systems. The UN in Egypt also supported the NFSA in establishing a learning management system, allowing it to remotely train its technical staff. Additionally, the UN supported the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality to participate in the Arab Task Force on Food Safety. This provided it with the opportunity to work with the League of Arab States, the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization, and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development to develop better coordination and harmonization of food safety interventions in the Arab region, in particular, for setting Codex standards.

The UN in Egypt provided both financial and technical support for a geospatial platform to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Egypt in 2018, focusing in particular on the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the Ministry of Social Solidarity

(MoSS), and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade's ability to monitor and respond to different food security and vulnerability risks.

The UN in Egypt strengthened national institutional capacity to develop a better livestock early warning system at both the central and field level. This resulted in reducing the number of human cases of avian influenza in Egypt from 30 in 2017, to 15 in 2018. This work was done with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the General Organization of the Veterinary Services, the National Laboratory for the Quality Control of Poultry Products of the Animal Health Research Institute, and the Central Laboratory for the Evaluation of Veterinary Biological to Combat Avian Influenza.

Provision of Direct Services and Support to Beneficiaries

The UN's efforts towards supporting adaption to climate change in Egypt in 2018 included supporting (28,100 female, 34,300 male) to increase their productive capacity, reduce production costs, and diversify their livelihoods. Solutions were introduced, including: consolidation of fragmented land, use of heat tolerant crop varieties, use of raised bed cultivation, and intercropping. The results include a 25-30 percent increase in production of primary crops such as wheat and maize. Three water saving techniques – soil laser levelling, canal lining, and use of water-saving crop varieties – and solar energy were introduced, significantly reducing water usage and irrigation costs by 20-30 percent. Revolving loans were also introduced, increasing household incomes on average by **40 percent**.

The UN in Egypt enhanced the institutional capacity of five Small Farmers' Associations in several targeted villages in the governorate of Fayoum in terms of good agricultural practices, including planning, implementation, and monitoring of agricultural production activities. Trainings were provided to 600 small-scale horticulture farmers (120 female, 480 male) on marketing, water management, sustainable soil management, integrated protected production practices, and diversification into higher value, higher yielding horticultural crops. As a result, the quality, quantity, and the competitiveness of their production

improved, increasing their marketing opportunities and net profit. Furthermore, high quality seedlings were provided to help small farmers access more marketing opportunities, selling their products to local and export marketing companies through group farming contracts.



Human Interest Story:

Na'eemah Successfully Farms on Her Own

Na'eemah is a farmer from Upper Egypt's Luxor. She is one of the smallholder farmers that the UN supports in Upper Egypt, providing them with seed varieties tolerant to climate shocks, along with fertilizers for their land. A woman going to the field on her own is frowned upon in her community, as they consider farming a 'man's job'. However, three years ago, Na'eemah had no choice but to defy all social norms and head to the field on her own for the very first time. "My husband had a stroke and became bedridden, I couldn't sit back and let our land go barren. We depend on this land and that's where all our income comes from. Without it we wouldn't have food on the table", she reported.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT⁵⁴



Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UN WOMEN, and WHO⁵⁵

In line with the principles, values, and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and Egypt's National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030⁵⁶, the UN has provided gender-responsive and technical services to assist in the establishment of gender-sensitive policies,

working to improve the lives of women and girls across Egypt. Since gender inequalities are manifest in all dimensions of sustainable development, the results achieved under Outcome 4 of the UNPDF have been critical to achieving progress on the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).



⁵⁴ | Annex IV: Joint Work Plan (JWP) 2018 Indicator Results Achieved for Women's Empowerment
⁵⁵ | National partners included: Adult Education Authority; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; Coptic Church; El Azhar; Federation of Egyptian Industries; Forensic Medical Authority; Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency; Ministry of Communications and Information Technology; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Youth and Sports; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Council of Sports; National Council for Women; National Nutrition Institute; National Population Council; Public Prosecution Office; New Urban Communities Authority; and Trade Unions. Additionally, other non-national partners contributed to the results outlined in this section.
⁵⁶ | National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 (<http://ncw.gov.eg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/final-version-national-strategy-for-the-empowerment-of-egyptian-women-2030.pdf>).

Policy Development and Enhancement

The UN continued to support the operationalization of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 through support to the National Council for Women in developing a work packages approach that organizes the strategy into more specified thematic areas, each with a coherent theory of change and results framework. This approach aims to enable Egypt's international response to women's empowerment issues.

The UN supported the development of many national research papers, briefs, and surveys in Egypt during 2018 in order to generate knowledge and inform policy and decision-making. This included two analytical papers done jointly with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) on the determinants of violence against women and children and analytical data briefs on children and youth. Support was also provided on an international migration household survey, an Egypt labour market report, the migration data bulletin, and a gender gap analysis for food security and nutrition. Moreover, the UN in Egypt, jointly with the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood, produced a policy brief on ending child marriage. In the same vein, five policy papers on child marriage, children on

the move, child stunting and anaemia, child disability, and child addiction were produced and disseminated in collaboration with the American University of Cairo's Policy Hub. The policy paper on child marriage will be used in the development of a "National Child Marriage Outreach Strategy".

In collaboration with the National Council for Women, the UN supported the establishment of an Observatory on the Status of Women in Egypt. The observatory monitors and tracks public policy, anticipates emerging social developments, and obtains empirical evidence regarding the status of women in Egypt and the inequalities they face in relation to men.

As part of continued efforts to support evidence-based policies, the UN in Egypt, in partnership with the New Urban Communities Authority (NUCA), supported the production of a gender sensitive Bus Rapid Transit report, with over 3,000 women surveyed to analyse women travellers' patterns and the challenges they face in utilizing public transport. The report includes recommendations for the planning of a system that caters to the needs of women in Cairo, in addition to developing guidelines and proposing interventions for improving the overall journey for women on the streets of Cairo.



Human Interest Story:

Transformed Mindsets - Ahmed's Perception of Violence Against Women in His Community

Ahmed, a 21-year-old young man lives in the marginalized area of Imbaba in Cairo, Egypt. "I used to gather with my friends on the street so that we can sexually harass girls and women passing by. I was not a productive person, I just spent my time on the streets with my friends or sitting in coffee shops," Mohamed says. As a result of receiving different awareness raising trainings, Mohamed's perceptions have become more gender sensitive and he now understands his role in contributing to creating safe public spaces for women and girls, especially in his community. "I now understand that a woman has a right to wear what she wants and that no one should sexually harass her no matter what she is wearing. Now if I see anyone harassing a female on the streets, I go and try to explain to them that any female has the right to walk safely on the streets," he adds. "I want my friends to join the programme. They don't have anyone to guide them, but I do try to encourage them in joining the programme and I have hope that they will come and work on themselves and our community."

Institutional Capacity Building and Strengthening

The National Council for Women's capacity has been strengthened through the establishment of a coordination unit on violence against women, with assistance from the UN. This unit provides technical support to ensure timely coordination and monitoring of the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women 2015-2020 with line ministries and relevant entities⁵⁷. Additionally, the unit is responsible for developing an implementation framework at national and governorate levels. The UN helped establish a steering committee on the implementation of the national strategy, with focal points from relevant national institutions to follow-up and monitor the strategy's implementation.

Moreover, in collaboration with the National Council for Women, the UN in Egypt in 2018 supported 12 national public universities to establish technical units to raise awareness on prevention of violence against women and develop response mechanisms to deal it.

1,590 students (850 female, 740 male) were trained and engaged in peer-to-peer activities. In collaboration with El-Azhar and the Bishopric of Public, Ecumenical, and Social Services, the UN helped train 363 religious leaders (all males) on issues related to violence against children and harmful practices. The religious leaders reached out to 41,290 community members with messages about female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, raising awareness about violence against women and girls in religious institutions.

The UN in Egypt has also supported the plan of the Prosecutor General's office to establish a data management system to monitor the handling of criminal justice cases, including cases of violence against women, at all levels of the judicial process. In addition, capacity development support was provided to 149 staff members and lawyers within the Women's Complaints Office of the National Council for Women to assist them to effectively receive, classify, and resolve women's complaints related to discriminatory practices and experienced violence.

As in previous years, the UN in Egypt, in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, organized three training workshops that gathered 82 labour and occupational safety and health inspectors (39 female, 43 male) to discuss promoting gender equality and non-discrimination at work. These workshops led to the development of action plans on gender responsive inspection visits. Additionally, two training workshops for 68 participants from various Egyptian trade unions (43 female, 25 male) were conducted, culminating in a policy paper on the role of trade unions in promoting gender equality and increasing women's representation; 27 human resource managers and officials (14 female, 13 male) from more than 25 private

companies were trained on the application of human resource policies based on gender equality, diversity, and compliance with Egyptian labour law and applicable international labour standards; and 55 human resource staff from different line ministries received training on gender and human resource management principles through a partnership with the National Management Institute. Plans are in place to expand this last training to all human resource staff in the ministries in the coming years.

Furthermore, building on its longstanding partnership with the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA), the UN provided technical and financial support to mainstream gender in the organization's programmes and operations at both the national and local level. This included an assessment of the financial and non-financial services provided by MSMEDA from a gender perspective, to support the organization in developing a renewed strategic direction that fosters women's economic participation and empowerment. Adding

to that, **555 women** from all 27 governorates participated in vocational trainings.



⁵⁷ | The National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women 2015-2020 (<https://learningpartnership.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Egypt-National-Strategy-for-Combating-VAW-2015-English.pdf>).

Provision of Direct Services and Support to Beneficiaries

The UN, in collaboration with governmental institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector, engaged women and girls in development programmes that have brought about tangible gains in the social, economic, and political domains in Egypt in 2018.

Many Egyptians have been excluded from the voter database, as well as being denied their economic and social rights in Egypt because they do not have access to a national identification (ID) card. To address this issue, the UN, in partnership with the National Council for Women and the Civil Registration Office of the Ministry of Interior, supported

89,442 women to obtain national IDs and access to vital government services in 2018, resulting in a total of 803,013 women having an ID in Egypt. Through the possession of ID cards, rural and marginalized women are better positioned to practice their constitutional rights. Additionally, a total of 170,440 women gained access to financial and non-financial services in 2018.

In line with national priorities, the UN in Egypt focused on enabling better access to health services, enhancing women's technical and vocational skills, and improving the employability and work environments of adolescents, youth, and women across Egypt, particularly in Upper Egypt. The UN in Egypt provided

18,400 pregnant and lactating women and their children 0–23 months with essential maternal and child nutrition and health services to meet their basic nutritional needs and received conditional food assistance. The programme improved awareness about infant and young child feeding practices, nutrition during pregnancy, and lactation through social behavioural change communications in targeted communities.

The UN also focused on integrated development, provided capacity building to 1,251 women and youth, with 937 of them gaining employment. This has had a positive impact on their family's wellbeing. Existing cultural and social barriers to women's employment were overcome by creating jobs near their places of residence. Additionally, at least 50 percent of the trainees learning about innovative agriculture technology and energy and water saving methods for agriculture were women. Moreover, 3,183 women benefitted from literacy classes and/or vocational training workshops.

In 2018, the UN in Egypt designed a new literacy methodology that promotes basic alphabet literacy and numeracy and enables the learners to acquire a diversified set of life skills and social empowerment, addressing the needs of illiterate girls and women⁵⁸. The

methodology was used with 977 girls and women from four governorates: Giza, Ismailia, Sohag, and Aswan. At the end of the learning phase, 792 learners passed the Adult Education Authority examination, resulting in a success rate of 85 percent. In addition, a UN programme that focuses on creating equal opportunities for female entrepreneurs provided training to 60 women entrepreneurs in Minya and Beni Suef governorates of Upper Egypt on soft-skills and sales techniques, along with on-the-job training in financial literacy and financial transaction management. These women entrepreneurs reached out to 100 villages through door-to-door campaigns, accessing

87,600 potential customers and selling **\$20,000 worth of products**. Furthermore, 13 women-owned businesses (identified as having over 51 percent female ownership) gained increased access to market opportunities through their integration into the supply chain of big corporations. This resulted in an increase in net revenue for these women-owned businesses by 40 percent over a period of six months.

The UN supported 198 women to be hosted in shelters and access services in 2018, along with their accompanying children (n. 118). An additional 2,041 women benefited from an array of consultation and other services offered through the shelters, ranging from psychosocial and family counselling services, to medical and financial assistance and income generating opportunities. The programme also supported community mobilization and awareness raising on violence against women in collaboration with 5 local NGOs in the governorates of Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Minya, and Beni Suef. A network of 110 local volunteers and community workers reached out to 22,615 community members (approximately 13,569 female, 9,046 male) with messages about progressive social norms in 2018.



⁵⁸ | A group of 124 Master Trainers from six governorates participated in Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops to cascade the methodology at the national level.

RESULTS ACHIEVED ON SDG DATA AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda

The UN in Egypt, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring, and Administrative Reform (MoPMAR), adopted the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) engagement approach for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) to support the implementation and mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national plans, policies, strategies, and budgets. During 2018, the MAPS engagement provided the Government of Egypt (GoE) with integrated support on policy making, implementation, and institutional capacity building, focusing on “leaving no one behind”. The MAPS engagement explored SDG interlinkages and potential accelerators, SDG localization, and strengthening the institutional architecture to support implementation of the SDGs. The findings and policy recommendations of the MAPS engagement are expected to inform the future revision of the national Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt’s Vision 2030 (SDS).

Focused on “leaving no one behind”, the UN in Egypt,

in close coordination with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Cairo University, and the National Planning Institute, produced two reports and a policy note. The first report presented an overview of the current context of poverty and inequality in Egypt, while the second report was an analytical study on poverty dynamics and determinants of poverty ‘exits’ and ‘entries’ in Egypt.

To explore the interlinkages of the SDGs in Egypt, identify potential accelerators towards sustainable development, and facilitate the country towards achieving the SDGs, the UN in Egypt modelled projections and simulations using analytical tools developed by the International Futures, Pardee Centre at the University of Denver. This work explored how changes in one system/sector may lead to changes across others, and the resultant effects on SDG performance. Pulling data from over 200 data series, it addresses all of the SDG indicators. As a result, five policy scenarios, with baselines set against national targets in the SDS and the SDGs, were drawn. This is expected to inform the GoE’s

2019 SDG planning and budgeting by guiding policy-makers to examine the policy trade-offs and to identify synergies, with a particular focus on the empowerment of women, economic reform, governance, and investing in social systems.

In efforts of “leaving no one behind”, the UN focused on setting targets and monitoring data at the local level, localizing the SDGs by defining local SDG targets, needs, and plans in five piloted governorates jointly with MoPMAR. In addition, the MoPMAR and UN supported CAPMAS to define an accurate methodology for weighting and enlarging estimates of census data, to generate accurate baselines for selected SDGs at national and sub-national levels.

Overall, the key findings of the MAPS engagement provided the basis for identifying concrete policy instruments and programming that will be presented to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Sustainable Development in the first quarter of 2019. The preliminary findings have led to new areas of research that will potentially be integrated into the planned MAPS II engagement. **Policy & Technical Support:** The UN in Egypt also supported the MoPMAR in preparing and delivering Egypt’s 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), providing technical advice and input. At the same time, the UN continued to support national entities in collecting, analysing, and reporting data related to the SDGs; this included providing mapping and enhancing capacities and data sources at national and sub-national levels. As the

2030 Agenda calls for diversified and comprehensive data on indicators that are segregated at all levels, a mapping of a Data Eco-System was conducted. Current challenges were defined, and a holistic vision for a Data Eco-System within the framework of a national statistics system was developed. Additionally, in line with SDG 5.3 (eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation), the UN in Egypt supported interventions to increase women and girls’ access to essential services provided in a gender and culturally sensitive manner. To this end, the UN in Egypt, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), helped integrate counselling services on gender-based violence and harmful practices into existing youth friendly health services, and health service providers enhanced their capacities and skills to meet the needs of young people effectively. In addition, the UN in Egypt, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), supported the physical upgrading of two women’s shelters in 6th of October and Alexandria, to provide secure accommodation for women and girls who are at risk of violence. In addition, training and capacity development support was provided to 30 shelter staff, MoSS staff, and social workers, enabling them to provide enhanced support and protection services to women survivors of violence.

The UN is also supporting sub-national entities to produce SDG-related data. Additionally, a roadmap was developed to address new data pathways from the sub-national to the national/central level and for developing capacities and tools to use emerging data sources such



as Big Data, administrative data, and open and cloud computing data.

The UN in Egypt also continued in 2018 to provide technical support to CAPMAS to develop innovative and interactive platforms and mobile application on SDG indicators to facilitate effective monitoring, dissemination, and usage of data. Additionally, the UN,

in collaboration with CAPMAS, developed the Egyptian Geospatial Information Portal⁵⁹ that provides access to statistics and datasets. The Portal is one of the biggest data repositories in the Middle East and North Africa region and has been recognized internationally as a successful model of partnership.

RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE

The UN Operations Management Team is the inter-agency mechanism responsible for enhancing the operational efficiency of UN interventions in Egypt. In 2018, working groups were established to begin harmonizing services in the areas of: human resources, general administration, finance, procurement, and information communications technology (ICT).

The Procurement group established more than 45 long-term agreements and enhanced the vendor database by adding a performance appraisal section for each vendor. The ICT working group has successfully managed to complete a much-needed long-term agreement with two service providers

that cover voice and data for the UN, saving **EGP 1,145,000** in 2018. The group aims to increase the savings in the coming years by adding more UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes to the list of beneficiaries. The newly established finance working group was tasked with Value Added Tax data collection and analysis for the UN for their negotiations with the Government of Egypt (GoE). They will also look at

harmonizing banking services.

In line with the reform of the UN Development System, as called for by the Secretary General, higher efficiency in operations is required to position the UN to help accelerate the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). The national context in Egypt enables opportunities for greater efficiency in operations, with the establishment of the new administrative capital and the possibility of setting up common UN premises or a common UN back office. Key technical advice on the infrastructural requirements for this are being provided, as well as consistent liaising with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (through the general administration working group). Efforts are also being made to establish a remote office in Upper Egypt.

The UN Business Operations Strategy, a guiding framework for the UN's joint efforts through common business operations to support delivery of the UNPDF, will be drafted based on the inputs of the working groups and is expected to be available by the third quarter of 2019.



59 | The Egyptian Geospatial Information Portal (<http://www.geoportal.capmas.gov.eg/>).

RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN Communication Group in Egypt, consisting of communication focal points from the different UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, has been working for over a decade to increase the visibility and awareness of the operational work of the UN in Egypt. The group actively engages partners, beneficiaries, and the public to raise awareness on the UN's work to advocate for UN values and inspire action to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is achieved through joint communication initiatives, campaigns, and events designed to give one voice to the UN in Egypt.

Innovative communication tools were used extensively in national campaigns in 2018 to publicly advocate for the rights of children and youth, reaching and engaging millions of people. A wide range of multimedia productions including music videos and public service announcements contributed to raising awareness about peer-to-peer bullying, migration, early childhood development, and health and hygiene practices, along with promoting inclusion for differently abled children in education and socially.

For the 16 Days of Activism to End GBV, the UN launched a nationwide campaign on sexual harassment in transportation. This collaboration extended beyond the UN Family to include several national and international partners and donors. One of the campaign highlights was a video, entitled #SpeakUp, featuring well-known Egyptian artists Hany Adel and Menna Shalaby⁶⁰. Another campaign on HIV/AIDS, Zero Discrimination Campaign, was conducted in September 2018 where a music video featuring a well-known music band, Cairokee, was launched. Both campaigns resulted in

over **2 million** views online since their launch⁶¹.

The UN in Egypt also organized the third Global Migration Film Festival⁶² in Cairo and Alexandria, with 40 public and private screenings of films related to migration, reaching 1,530 viewers⁶³. The festival uses films as an educational tool to influence perceptions of, and attitudes towards, migrants; raise social issues; and create safe spaces for respectful debate and interaction.

The UN in Egypt conducted several initiatives regarding youth and adolescent engagement throughout 2018. The UN Communications Group worked closely with

the UN interagency Youth Taskforce in celebrating International Youth Day, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) and AIESEC⁶⁴.

Approximately **250 youth** (about half female) from different governorates, including youth migrants, refugees, and people with disabilities were organized into groups to come up with innovative and impactful social media campaigns on a development priority. The winning team (12 female, one male) is being supported by the UN, in partnership with the Egyptian Banking Institute, to further develop and enhance their campaign, which focuses on raising awareness about financial inclusion. The campaign is planned to be launched in 2019. Moreover, over 300 adolescents from UN-associated schools and representatives of the MoYS participated in an event celebrating the creativity of Egyptian adolescents, and there is a plan to establish an annual National Day for Adolescents, to bring adolescents from various governorates together and provide them with a platform to showcase their talents. UN Day 2018 was celebrated by all UN members operating in Egypt, in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The celebration included an exhibition led by the beneficiaries of several UN Agencies showcasing their work and a photo exhibition that illustrated UN development interventions in 2017-2018.

150 national and international partners attended the event, which was covered extensively by national media, generating more than 85 news articles and several TV appearances.

The SDG Action Campaign in 2018 focused on increasing youth awareness of, and enhanced engagement with, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. University students raised awareness of the SDGs in communities and mobilized citizen-based action to support them. 40 students (25 female, 15 male) from five different governorates participated in, organized, and conducted several offline and online campaigns to support the SDG Action Campaign. Their knowledge of the SDGs and their implementation was strengthened through information sessions and engaging directly with UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes in Egypt. This advocacy programme resulted in: a) an increase in the number of votes from Egypt in the online MY World 2030 survey⁶⁵, b) drafting an alternative version of the Lazy Person's Guide to Saving the World⁶⁶, and c) increased

60 | #SpeakUp video (<https://www.facebook.com/bassitadogood/videos/455068731685776/>).

61 | Zero Discrimination Campaign video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7mrGDChjlc>).

62 | Global Migration Film Festival programme (<https://www.iom.int/global-migration-film-festival>).

63 | Sex disaggregated data is unavailable.

64 | AIESEC is a renowned youth-led organization that the UN in Egypt has established a partnership with.

65 | The MY World 2030 Survey is a citizen-generated data platform that allows users to inform the UN and decision-makers about their top SDG priorities (<https://myworld2030.org/>). Since the campaign started, the number of votes from Egypt has increased from 18 to 1,500.

66 | The guide is a UN global resource that informs people of how they can support the advancement of the SDGs in their daily life (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/takeaction/>). The alternative version focuses on using colloquial language to expand the reach to all youth living in Egypt.

awareness of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs among Egyptian youth. Additionally, information sessions were conducted in offline campaigns and 3 advocates were interviewed on a popular Egyptian TV channel that is primarily viewed by people living in Upper Egypt.

The success of coordinated communication across all UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes in Egypt on social media platforms can be illustrated by the reach figure of Facebook posts. The Facebook reach of all UN advocacy campaigns in 2018 exceeded

250,000,000, a significant increase from the approximately 140,000,000 in 2017.

Finally, in its efforts to communicate as one, the UN Communication Group developed a five-year communications strategy that is in line with the UNPDF and its development aspirations. This strategy provides a framework to expand the advocacy around national development priorities and the corresponding UN interventions that take place to address them, in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

LESSONS LEARNED AND THE WAY FORWARD

The UNPDF articulates the UN's position on sustainable development in Egypt and highlights the need for greater operational alignment with the national Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (SDS), the diversification of functional partnerships, and a stronger focus on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) narrative and results chain.

The results achieved in 2018, demonstrate that the UN is increasingly focused on the 2030 Agenda and "leaving no one behind". It is, however, a work in progress, particularly where it concerns the UN contributing to national impacts and achieving transformative change for specific target groups, such as vulnerable substrata of the population.

The capacity to scale up results has been demonstrated by the support provided to the Takaful and Karama Programme (T&K), and the capacity for rapid national impacts is exemplified by Egypt exceeding its 2030 target for the percentage of women with bank accounts in 2018 by nine percent⁶⁷.

The UNPDF expenditures for 2018 clearly show that the UN needs to secure more financing in the output areas of Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management and Women's Empowerment. In consultation with stakeholders, the past successes and achievements of the UN system will be examined and a new set of programmes, through the up-scaling of successful models, will be initiated.

The UN aims to be instrumental to Egypt in identifying sustainable and innovative avenues for public and private financing and to engage a diverse set of stakeholders to operationalize the UN Secretary General's strategy for financing the 2030 Agenda. Transforming the investment patterns of development will capitalize on the UN's comparative advantage as a global connector and an engine for the provision of integrated policy support.

This report highlights the capacity of the UN system to provide pertinent, catalytic, and timely policy advice in strategic sustainable development areas; for example, the Education 2.0 Reform Programme and the Universal Health Insurance Law. The Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) process that started in 2018, highlights an urgent need for integrated policy support in which UN advice on strategic and policy areas link up and provide a set of recommendations that allow the country to synergize different reform efforts and accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. This will require the consultations under the UNPDF to increasingly generate a forward-looking agenda that identifies strategic and policy dialogues and continues to build partnerships with international finance

institutions and other international and national organizations.

In 2019, the next step in the partnership of the UNPDF will be to establish Results Group structures that will be co-chaired by the Government of Egypt (GoE) and the UN. The Results Groups will become the venue for strategic discussions within the four outcome areas of the UNPDF on the further development of UN support and programme development. A forward-looking agenda will be built around the following areas:

1. Strategic Policy Advice

How does the UN best offer its strategic and policy advisory services? How can an agenda be set to most positively impact on the 2030 Agenda and the SDS utilizing the UN's integrated policy services? Which new and innovative partnerships will have to be developed to support integration beyond the UN system?

2. Institution and Capacity Building

Which institutions are critical to the success of the 2030 Agenda and the SDS in Egypt? What strategic support and capacity development do these institutions require? Which normative and standard aspects of the UN need to be leveraged? How will innovation for achievement be supported by UN knowledge and experience?

3. Transforming People's Lives

What transformative impacts on the lives of people are required for Egypt to accelerate the pace of 2030 Agenda and SDS achievement and to leave no one behind? What are the scalable national impact programmes in which partnership with the UN can generate a differentiated impact?

Finally, to achieve the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda, its SDGs and the SDS, further investment will be required in data management and analysis, as well as M&E systems and mechanisms strengthening evidence-based integrated policy solutions. Supporting and increasing the availability and utilization of SDG indicator and benchmark data must be a priority for the UN in Egypt. The UN system needs to engage across the board and support both the data revolution, as well as the evolution of data management systems.



⁶⁷ | Egypt's 2018 Voluntary National Review, p. 32.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



Outcome Area	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Major Donors
Inclusive Economic Development	USD 32,179,589	USD 34,217,983	Canada
			Egypt
			European Union (EU)
			Norway

Social Justice	USD 54,776,050	USD 93,353,751	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
			Canada
			EU
			Finland
			Germany
			Japan
			Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
			Norway
			Switzerland
			USA
			United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



Outcome Area	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Major Donors
Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management	USD 16,862,448.5	USD 18,725,043	General Organization for Physical Planning
			Global Environment Fund Trustee
			Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
			Netherlands
			UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Fund

Women's Empowerment	USD 18,510,798.5	USD 8,191,601	Denmark
			EU
			Italy
			Netherlands
			Norway
			Switzerland
			USAID

Total	USD 122,328,886	USD 154,488,378	
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Annex I: Joint Work Plan (JWP) 2018 Indicator Results for Inclusive Economic Development

Output 1.1: Entrepreneurship and MSMEs are effectively promoted with inclusive and sustainable strategies, programmes, and mechanisms			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number and type of institutions supported - disaggregated by type of support (financial or non-financial)	8	38	61
b. Number of clusters/value chains supported	9	15	21
c. Number of start-ups and existing enterprises supported - disaggregated by leadership (women, youth or mixed migrants)	10,688	19,990	213,395
d. Number of beneficiaries received Business Development Services (BDS) and financial support	36,238	54,531	90,773
Output 1.2: More and better employment opportunities are accessed by young women and men in all segments of society			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number and category of beneficiaries received skills training, disaggregated by type of skills	278,802	400,225	390,153
b. Number and category of beneficiaries have access to employment or are employed	0	1,110	799
c. Number and type of institutions supported for more and better employment opportunities	2	11	6
Output 1.3: Economic policies are effectively stimulated for inclusive and sustainable industrialization, investment, job-rich growth, and trade			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of institutions and key policy/decision-makers, including parliamentarians sensitized on socio-economic policy measures and better governance	3	33	25
b. Number and type of evidence-based policy measures supported/introduced	8	12	10

Annex II: JWP 2018 Indicator Results for Social Justice

Output 2.1: National Systems are strengthened to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth benefit from equitable access to quality education			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of primary grade level curriculum frameworks integrating life skills, population, and gender mainstreaming developed	0	3 (KG 1&2, Grade 1)	3 (KG 1&2, Grade 1)
b. Percentage of teachers who acquired at least three key skills in active learning, classroom management, and life skills	0	70% (KG 1&2, Grade 1)	82%
c. Number of schools with upgraded physical environment and education facilities	525	4,055	1,817
d. SDG-4 targets and indicators are integrated in policies and plans at national and decentralized levels	0%	10%	N/A ⁶⁸
e. SDG-4 targets and indicators are integrated in policies and plans at national and decentralized levels	0	1,000	0
f. Number of institutions and key policy/decision-makers, including parliamentarians sensitized on socio-economic policy measures and better governance	0	Situation analysis developed	Situation analysis drafted
g. Number and type of evidence-based policy measures supported/introduced	94,668 (children) 411,000 (families)	1,969,668 (children) 822,000 (families)	2,100,000 (children) 1,005,460 (families)

⁶⁸ | Currently mobilizing efforts to undertake field visits to the relevant governorates to measure the level of SDG 4 target integration at the local level. Exact percentage will be available in 2019.

Output 2.2: National capacities are strengthened for quality inclusive health, nutrition (including food safety), and reproductive health/family planning service delivery for all people.

Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of hospitals in targeted areas where Neo-Natal and Maternal Mortality Surveillance Systems are in place	0	5	10
b. Percentage of populations included in the National Health Insurance System	58%	59%	59%
c. Number of pregnant and lactating women who received nutrition assistance (including counselling support)	0	44,000	62,654
d. Percentage of public health centres and district hospitals providing quality family planning (FP) service as per national indicators and providing at least three modern methods	10%	10%	15%
e. Number of migrants and refugees receiving assistance (food, health, etc.)	77,200	190,200	87,409
f. Percentage of coverage of Hepatitis B birth dose	84%	85%	84% ⁶⁹
g. National Nutrition Policy and Strategy updated	N/A	No	Draft Strategy

69 | This figure is a 2017 estimate.

Output 2.3: National systems are strengthened to ensure more vulnerable groups (incl. children, marginalized women, migrants, and refugees) are protected from all forms of deprivation, violence, exploitation, and abuse and have access to adequate responsive and quality public services.

Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of children reached with child protection response mechanism (including children on the move) including rehabilitation and integration	0	45,000	85,515
b. Number of children and adolescents receiving legal protection and reached with non-custodial alternative measures to detention and child-friendly procedures and legal services	0	2,000	2,000
c. Number of vulnerable households receiving conditional or unconditional assistance (cash &/or in-kind)	41,700	88,200	119,059
d. Number of households with improved access to housing, fresh water, sanitation and transport services	0	60,000	60,000
e. Number of policy and strategic frameworks on social protection developed	0	1	0

Output 2.4: Strengthen and support national partners to harness the Youth Demographic Dividend for a more inclusive environment, improving capacity for civic and social engagement and effective participation in decision-making.

Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of governorates that have a multi-sectoral youth action plan and taskforce ⁷⁰	0	0	0
b. Number of adolescents and youth trained on knowledge and skills for active citizenship in targeted areas disaggregated by gender, age, and geographical location	0	10,000	6,845
c. Number of Youth Centres that have Pop. Education clubs and provide an inclusive environment for young men and women	12	62	112
d. Percentage of adolescents and youth engaged in their communities through youth-led initiatives in targeted areas (disaggregated by age, gender, rural/urban, and governorate)	0	60%	64%
e. Number of public health centres offering integrated youth-friendly health services including reproductive health	12	62	62
f. Number of young adults trained on entrepreneurship and enterprise creation for facilitated access to the labour market	0	30	50
g. Percentage of districts in selected governorates, that offers premarital Education courses at regular basis ⁷¹	0%	0%	0%

⁷⁰ | Interventions began in 2018 and results are planned for 2019.

⁷¹ | Interventions related to this indicator are planned for 2019, therefore no baseline, target and result is reported.

Output 2.5: National systems are strengthened to improve treatment coverage, care, and support services for people living with HIV to live a dignified life and access stigma-free services.

Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of governorates with comprehensive prevention programmes targeting populations most at risk of acquiring HIV	1	2	3
b. Percentage of those who know their status in relation to estimated % of people living with HIV (PLWH)	55%	60%	52.5%
c. Percentage of adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy	24%	24%	33.5%
d. Percentage of PLWH and on antiretroviral therapy (ART) who are virologically suppressed	79%	80%	N/A
e. Percentage of people living with HIV who experienced recent discrimination at health care facilities	52%	45%	N/A

Annex III: JWP 2018 Indicator Results for Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management

Output 3.1: Supporting sustainable and inclusive urban planning and development			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of urban policies adopted by the government ⁷²	0	0	0
b. Number of urban plans adopted, and public transportation projects endorsed by Ministries, governorates, cities, and localities	0	0	3
c. Number of cities, governorates, and localities that implement or scale up sustainable urban plans and projects ⁷³	0	0	0
Output 3.2: Strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of policies, programmes, and plans supported that target climate change adaptation	3	1	1
b. Number of capacity development and institutional strengthening initiatives benefitting climate change adaptation ⁷⁴	0	0	0
c. Number of governorates receiving UN climate change adaptation implementation support	5	5	5
Output 3.3: Strengthening water and biodiversity management			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of policies, programs and plans supporting sound water and biodiversity management ⁷⁵	0	0	0
b. Number of capacity building, institutional strengthening initiatives, and innovative methodologies that support sustainable responsible use of natural resources (water, land...) and biodiversity management	1	0	4
c. Number of water management systems and protected areas directly supported	1	0	12

Output 3.4: Supporting climate change mitigation and transition to a green and circular economy			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of policy measures and strategies supported on green and circular economy, disaggregated by sector ⁷⁶	0	0	0
b. Number of green/low carbon technologies supported	0	0	2
c. Number of stakeholders sensitized on green economy/ low carbon emission practices (segregated by type of groups)	0	2,000	1,480
d. Number of companies/beneficiaries using/adopting green and circular economy measures and systems (segregated by type of beneficiary)	0	0	74
Output 3.5: Supporting sustainable and efficient agriculture, food security and safety			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Numbers of national systems supported to monitor and disseminate information on food security and other statistical data on food security	5	5	5
b. Number of government entities capacitated for better governance on sustainable agriculture and food security	1	1	2
c. Number of Avian Influenza (AI) human cases	30	15	15
d. Number of crops with pre and post-harvest losses reduced	2	2	2
e. Number of smallholder farmers and associations supported for increased production and sustainable agriculture	500	500	600

⁷³ | Interventions related to this indicator are planned for 2019, therefore no baseline, target and result is reported.

⁷⁴ | Interventions began in 2018 and planned results are expected in 2019.

⁷⁵ | Interventions related to this indicator are planned for 2019, therefore no baseline, target and result is reported.

⁷⁶ | Interventions related to this indicator are planned for 2019, therefore no baseline, target and result is reported.

Annex IV: JWP 2018 Indicator Results for Women's Empowerment

Output 4.1: Political Empowerment – Women's leadership and participation in decision-making is enhanced for sustainable and inclusive political, economic, and social development			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Percentage of women on the boards of employers and workers' organizations and private companies. ⁷⁷	N/A ⁷⁸	N/A	N/A
b. Number of women who obtained national identification documents and who gained access to services	713,571	773,571	803,013

Output 4.2: Economic Empowerment – Women, particularly marginalized groups, have increased access to decent employment, economic opportunities, and access to and control over economic resources			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of women that access financial and non-financial services (# bank accounts; # credits; # savings groups; # financial literacy)	87,935	167,730	170,440
b. Number of women, including migrant, refugee, and asylum women, accessing income generating and self-employment opportunities	5,364	15,539	24,783
c. Number and type (national/corporate) of policies adopted on decent work for women	9	16	30

⁷⁷ | Interventions related to this indicator are planned for 2019, therefore no baseline, target and result is reported.

⁷⁸ | Baseline to be determined at inception phase of related intervention (in 2019).

Output 4.1: Political Empowerment – Women's leadership and participation in decision-making is enhanced for sustainable and inclusive political, economic, and social development			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of women and girls receiving literacy training	1,736	3,836	3,183
b. Number of women accessing health and nutrition information and services	700	159,225	115,603
c. Number of women and men participatory in activities that promote positive social norms and practices	21,700	61,595	84,717

Output 4.4: Protection – Women and girls' exposure to risks of violence and harmful practices are reduced, and access to adequate protection and response services strengthened			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Results (2018)
a. Number of violence against woman/girls (VAW/G) victims accessing protection and essential services.	750	6,400	14,124
b. Number of gender responsive mechanisms and legislations developed and/or improved at the national and local level to eliminate VAW/G.	4	9	15
c. Number of duty bearers (such as Complaints Office staff, prosecutors, police officers, judges, forensic practitioners, etc.) trained to more effectively provide protection and response services to victims of VAW/G in private and public spaces	5,331	6,431	6,542



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