ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2017

United Nations Partnership Development Framework
2013 – 2017

United Nations
Arab Republic of Egypt

United Nations Country Team, June 2018
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FOREWORD

The United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) 2013–2017\(^1\) is a five-year plan that describes the collective vision and response of the United Nations (UN) system in Egypt, bringing together the complementary mandates, international good practices, technical expertise and resources to support Egypt’s development priorities and needs. There are 24 resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes who have contributed to the UNDAF in Egypt\(^2\). Working in partnership with the Government of Egypt (GoE), civil society, development partners and other key stakeholders, the UN committed to contribute to poverty alleviation, quality basic services, good governance, food security and nutrition and sustainable management of environment and natural resources, targeting the most furthest behind.

The UN Annual Results Report (ARR) on the implementation of the UNDAF is provided each year, summarizing key results achieved as well as challenges, in partnership with the GoE. The 2017 ARR starts with an Executive Summary, which provides a synthesis of the main results the UN achieved in partnership with its partners. Section I describes briefly the key development trends while the following section provides a detailed presentation of achievements in each of the five-strategic priority working group areas, namely 1) Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity, 2) Quality Basic Services, 3) Democratic Governance, 4) Food Security and Nutrition, and 5) Environment and Natural Resource Management. Section III presents the results of Communicating as One and the Operating as One. Section IV presents the financial overview and the final section lists the lessons learned and proposes recommendations for the way forward.

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\(^1\) The United Nations Development Assistance Framework was renamed to United Nations Development Partnership Framework on 18 September 2016.

**Non-Resident**: IAEA, UNEP, UNCTAD, WTO
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>Administrative Control Authority</td>
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<td>CAPMAS</td>
<td>Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics</td>
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<td>CARE</td>
<td>Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere</td>
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<td>CCCPA</td>
<td>Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding</td>
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<td>DD</td>
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<td>Entrepreneurship Education</td>
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<td>Egypt Network for Integrated Development</td>
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<td>EOS</td>
<td>Egyptian Organization for Standardization</td>
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<td>Female Genital Mutilation</td>
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<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>MERS-CoV</td>
<td>Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus</td>
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<td>National Council for Women</td>
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<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NREA</td>
<td>New and Renewable Energy Authority</td>
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ODP  Ozone Depleting Potential
PHC  Primary Health Care
SDG  Sustainable Development Goal
SDS  Sustainable Development Strategy
SFD  Social Fund for Development
SIYB  Start and Improve Your Business
SPF  Social Protection Floor
TIP  Trafficking in Persons
ToT  Training of Trainers
TVET  Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNAIDS  The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC  United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCTAD  United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF  United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNEP  United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA  United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT  United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR  Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF  United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO  United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR  United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC  United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPDF  United Nations Partnership Development Framework
UNTFHS  United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNV  United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN  United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
VAW  Violence Against Women
WFP  World Food Programme
WHO  World Health Organization
WTO  World Trade Organization
YFHS  Youth Friendly Health Services
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results achieved in 2017 by the UN in partnership with the GoE, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), development partners, the private sector and other key stakeholders towards the implementation of the UNDAF in Egypt. The UNDAF covers the following five areas: 1) Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity, 2) Quality Basic Services, 3) Democratic Governance, 4) Food Security and Nutrition and 5) Environment and Natural Resource Management.

The Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt’s Vision 2030 aligns to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment is the platform under which the UN and the GoE work together to respond to national development priorities. Under each outcome, the GoE and the UN have actively identified and consequently aligned the key SDG and SDS goal to the programmes and projects planned and implemented. Taking into consideration the national context, the UN has built partnerships and supported national counterparts within the parameters of the SDS and the SDGs.

For Outcome 1, the GoE and its partners have focused on social protection programmes for vulnerable populations, promoted entrepreneurship and Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) through private sector businesses in key pro-poor sectors and supported more and better skilled youth and other vulnerable groups to access decent job opportunities in the country. For Outcome 2, the UN’s work primarily focused on providing support to national capacity in achieving access to quality health, education and Family Planning (FP) services for all. Under Outcome 3, the UN focused on providing technical support to national institutions and CSOs on social justice, rule of law and civic engagement. The UN’s work under the food security and nutrition outcome has included the improvement and protection of food systems, ensuring better nutrition and healthy consumption especially of the poor and most vulnerable people, the adaption of agricultural practices considering the national growing population, promoting more efficient food supply chains, ensuring more sustainable household access to food, whilst also focusing on technical capacity building and evidence-based policies. For Outcome 5, the UN focuses on responding to the risks of climate change, by ensuring the sustainable management of resources and supporting the establishment of a green economy.
KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Egypt is the most populous country in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region with a population of nearly 95 million. Over the past year, Egypt has achieved significant progress, particularly in SDGs related to basic services such as health, education and social protection. Egypt has made significant strides with regards to girls and women’s empowerment, for example the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is now at 14.9%. Moreover, neonatal mortality rates have decreased (currently at 12.8% where in 2000 it was 22.4%). The percentage of the urban population living in slum areas has also substantially decreased, from almost 30% in 2000 to approximately 10% in 2014. However, achieving further progress is still needed and it is going to require additional effort as Egypt still faces multiple challenges in the attempt to address multidimensional poverty to ensure inclusive growth and access to quality basic services in an enabling environment towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The reversal in the downward trend in population growth (2%) experienced since 2008 implies greater demand on limited budgetary resources to meet the needs of increasing numbers for basic social services such as health and education. The number of live births increased from 1.85 million in 2006 to 2.6 million in 2016 and this will lead to a doubling of new entrants into the labour force, from the current level of 800,000. This is a challenge that will first and foremost have an impact on the already high rate of unemployment of 11.9%. The rapid increase in population is one of the key factors contributing to the current poverty rate of 27.8%, it will also further aggravate an acute water scarcity situation by reducing per capita water availability below internationally recognized water poverty standards. Moreover, there are rising fertility rates (3.5 children per women), and limited agricultural lands (4%) that generate income for more than 70% of the rural population. In addition, Egypt is most at risk from climate change induced extreme weather conditions that expose millions of people to disasters (floods, drought, etc.).

To address these challenges, Egypt went through a major socio-economic reform programme, the Extended Fund Facility, where the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided Egypt with a US $12 billion loan. The programme aims to alleviate poverty, improve living conditions, business environment and enhance labour and working conditions. In light of this, Egypt has outlined its commitment to the SDGs through its SDS, which aims to build an inclusive, competitive, innovative, resilient and diverse Egypt. The SDS adopts courageous targets for reducing poverty, regional disparities, combatting environmental decline and gaps between men and women, while planning to increase allocations to and efficiency of expenditures on health and education, as well as social protection broadly defined. The UN in Egypt has supported Egypt’s efforts in reaching the targets set by the SDS and will continue to do so in its upcoming five-year partnership agreement, the 2018-2022 UNPDF.
RESULTS ACHIEVED PER OUTCOME
The implementation of the 2013-2017 UNDAF focused on five strategic priority areas which highlight the 2017 achievements of the UN in Egypt, as detailed below.

1. POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH PRO-POOR GROWTH AND EQUITY
Contributing UN Agencies: FAO | ILO | IOM | UN HABITAT | UNICEF | UN WOMEN | UNDP | UNFPA | UNIDO | WFP |

To reduce poverty among the population, this outcome focuses on social protection policies, micro and small businesses (MSEs), increased employment through establishing an enabling environment for facilitating the creation of more decent jobs.

1.1 Social Protection Services
National technical support
The GoE and its partners aimed to provide access to adequate social protection services to the most vulnerable people in regions facing increasing poverty. Building on earlier engagement in this area, the UN has been cooperating with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) in the different phases of the Social Protection Reform Programme. During 2017, UN support included evidence generation and technical advice, including the production of two social security reports, one in February 2017 and the other in June 2017, which were endorsed by the GoE. The reports included scenarios and recommendations to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the social security system.

The UN also supported the design and implementation of a Service Readiness Assessment. This assessment analyzes the relationship between the availability and quality of services and the conditionality placed on beneficiaries that would be enrolled in the Takaful and Karama Programme.

In collaboration with the GoE, the UN supported 1,010 people (455 females and 555 males) in 4 vulnerable remote communities through food for training schemes. Trainings covered agricultural production, literacy, health, and nutrition, and 40.1 metric tons of food were provided to the beneficiaries for enhanced food security. Moreover, the UN collaborated with the GoE to enhance the capacity of vulnerable remote Bedouin communities in the Red Sea Governorates through food for training activities, where incentives were provided for asset creation.

The UN provided technical support to a Social Protection Floor (SPF) assessment in collaboration with MoSS. Moreover, the staff of MoSS and women shelters received a training on results-based indicators. The outcomes of this training were:

- A procedural manual for case management for shelter staff;
- A training needs assessment;

Furthermore, the national data system was enhanced to monitor/follow up on SDGs. The first data ecosystem report was completed, role activation of data producer at sub-national level was initiated, and a pilot exercise on localizing SDGs was conducted with the engagement of national stakeholders.

Advocacy
The UN succeeded in mobilizing strong advocacy around addressing the population growth challenge through utilizing a multi-sectoral approach. The UN also opened a high-level dialogue on Demographic
Dividend (DD) during the World Youth Forum held in the Sharm El Sheikh governorate that induced actions for creating an enabling environment to empower, educate and employ youth.

**Data enhancement and research**

Regarding child rights, in 2017, availability and access of up-to-date, disaggregated child rights indicators data was enhanced in Egypt. The UN supported the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in the design and development of two new databases, one on the SDG indicators and another on child rights’ indicators. The launch of the databases increased access to data readily available for stakeholders and the public at large in Egypt. Moreover, the UN also supported studies and analysis on key child right issues to inform policy and programme design. The main studies supported and disseminated in 2017, i.e. the Statistical Digest and the Multidimensional Poverty Study - provide a thorough overview of child related indicators available in the country as well as insights into the trend of these indicators over the past few years.

**Capacity development of local communities**

The UN also supported rural poverty alleviation efforts through enhancing income generating capacity of vulnerable households in 16 governorates. In partnership with six Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the GoE, the UN reduced the dependence on child labour and improved school attendance, through enhancing income generating capacity of vulnerable households in 16 governorates. 31,635 mothers of community school students were trained on entrepreneurship skills, revolving micro-loan schemes in 6 governorates were established and 2,166 mothers received loans to start income generating activities.

Moreover, in 2017, the UN in Egypt started providing livelihood trainings for 221 refugees coming from Syria (soft skills, vocational, on job training, etc.) to enhance their capacity in the job market.

**1.2 Support to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)**

**National technical support**

A national strategy for promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Egypt was launched in March 2017 and a special agency responsible for SMEs was established (through ministerial decree No. 947, dated 24 April 2017), as recommended by the UN, merging four entities for the establishment of the Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA).

The UN continued to provide institutional support to the Social Fund for Development (SFD), now under the MSMEDA which has a bigger mandate to promote and develop MSMEs, increase their linkages to global and local value chains and provide an enabling environment for entrepreneurship development. Through the ongoing cooperation, 241,710 MSE’s were supported by the MSMEDA and accordingly 330,730 jobs were created. 3,441 beneficiaries received entrepreneurship trainings; 128 regional exhibitions were held in governorates and 28 central exhibitions were organized where 2,930 small enterprises displayed their products. As a result of the MSMEDA gender strategy launched last year with the full support from the UN, 15 SFD senior managers, 71 middle managers and 48 gender focal team staff members participated in gender mainstreaming training. 52% of supported micro-enterprises and 41% of support to small enterprises were women.

Moreover, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the UN and the Ministry of Education (MoE) to institutionalize the Know About Business (KAB) programme within the national curriculum for technical secondary schools. Another MOU was signed with the Ministry of
Communication and Information Technology to host KAB online in August 2017. 9,000 students received KAB (at technical secondary schools) training between 2016-2017. There were three rounds of refresher training courses held in Alexandria and Cairo where 116 trainers received the course.

22 participants from senior and middle management in several microfinance institutions operating in Qalyoubia and Menoufia received the “Making Microfinance Work: Management for Better Performance” training that was organized in partnership with the Egyptian Microfinance Federation.

**Capacity development of local communities**

600 beneficiaries received the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training in different governorates such as Minya and Luxor. The UN also held Egypt’s first SIYB Master Trainer programme in Cairo in 2017. 8 SIYB trainers have been trained to become national master trainers in Egypt’s SIYB programme. The Ministry of Environment has started to use the UN tool on “Start Your Waste Recycling Business”, in January 2017. 10 Potential entrepreneurs have been trained on ILO’s entrepreneurship training package of “Start Your Waste Recycling Business” in the Menoufia governorate.

Additionally, mapping and profiling of selected agricultural cooperatives was conducted in Upper and Lower Egypt, based on the amended law of 2014 governing the agricultural cooperatives. Capacity building, Training of Trainers (ToT), for 39 participants representing agricultural directorates (cooperative administration) from 13 Egyptian governorates was conducted on MY-COOP Trainer’s Manual.

106,205 workdays were also created for 664 young men and women through public works programmes in 5 host communities of Syrian refugees in Alexandria, Menoufia and Sharkia.

**1.3 Strengthening Pro-Poor Sectors**

**National technical support**

26 labour and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) inspection offices were upgraded in the following 11 governorates: Cairo, Giza, Sharkeia, Gharbia, Qalyoubia, Beni Suef, Minya, Port Said, Ismailia, Alexandria and Menoufia. 120 inspectors and 100 support staff were involved in the designed capacity building programme, which was implemented with a total of 558 training hours over a two-year training programme to improve their technical capacities and to allow better working conditions. The inspection checklists were developed, tested and adopted to be used by all inspectors across Egypt. The Ministry of Manpower (MOM) complemented this achievement by issuing Institutional Ministerial Decree on June 30, 2017 to disseminate and enforce Inspection Checklists to be the main inspection tool.

156 private companies in Minya and Beni Suef governorates were targeted by the UN through capacity building programmes on youth employment and retention management and practices. 10 agribusiness firms in Giza, Beni Suef and Minya have endorsed the Women Empowerment Principles and adopted gender sensitive Human Resource (HR) policies. Full work plans were developed to ensure career advancement and training schemes were provided to women as well as safe and secure workplaces for women workers.

**Capacity development of local communities**

As part of its efforts to support the Luxor governorate to diversify its local economy, the UN worked on a) sector specific training (in agribusiness, waste management, renewable energy and creative industries), b) marketing, financial and legal advice, c) mediation of business deals with principal firms
and d) facilitation of networking and financing. This led to 56 business opportunities in agribusiness, waste management and renewable energy to be identified in Luxor and disseminated, together with related pre-feasibility analysis to the local community. 22 start-ups and existing MSEs in the above-mentioned sectors were supported in Luxor for the realization of the above-mentioned opportunities and 6 inclusive and sustainable investment opportunities at medium and large scale were promoted for the creation of a total of 303 full-time direct jobs and 124 seasonal jobs in Luxor.

To date, 2,347 youth from Luxor with improved access to self-employment and wage-employment. Improvement of youth employability occurred through career guidance, job intermediation, Entrepreneurship Education (EE) and work-based learning. To address the pressing structural need and enhance possibilities of self-employment and employability for youth, the UN’s Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme was piloted to introduce EE in Technical Secondary Schools in Luxor and Sohag governorates, building capacities of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) staff at central and local levels and technical secondary schools teachers. So far over 3,000 students have been trained under the ECP along with 170 school teachers.

**Advocacy**

27 career information sheets for the food and furniture sectors were developed in collaboration with Enterprise Training TVET Partnerships. Career information sheets were disseminated to 329 Public Employment Offices in 27 governorates affiliated to the MOM and 128 agriculture technical schools in 25 governorates. Moreover, new curricula for food safety for agricultural technical schools was developed, including a teacher guide, student handbook, and educational videos.

**1.4 Employment Creation**

**National technical support**

In 2017, the UN provided support to MoSS regarding the design and piloting of a national-scale programme, entitled Forsa, to provide services and financial assistance for employment and economic empowerment of the poor. The UN also signed a protocol of cooperation with the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MOIIC) in December 2017 for the implementation of Egypt’s Youth Employment Programme, which aims at securing 1 million jobs for youth in Egypt in three years with a budget of US$300 million.

In 2017, more unemployed Egyptian graduates benefited from effective job searching skills following the Ministry of Youth and Sports’ (MOYS) expansion of the UN’s ‘Job Search Clubs’ to an additional 8 governorates, and the training of a further 459 facilitators.

Furthermore, to create more job opportunities, strategic plans for 23 cities and 2 governorates were prepared, approved and implemented, which incorporate land readjustment and mixed land use patterns. Due to these plans, 900,000 job opportunities have been created in the Qena governorate (poorest governorate in Upper Egypt) and another 170,000 in Luxor governorate for the target year 2032.

The UN continued to support the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to enhance its institutional capacities and strengthen the engagement of employees through strategic planning forums which targeted civil servants and senior management and which resulted in the finalization of MOF’s strategic plan in November 2017. Through the project, a team of national experts provided periodic financial reports, mid-term projection and analysis, data to rating agencies that informed national budget.
In partnership with Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID), 537 young people (75% women; 25% men, aged between 18-35) received skills development in a variety of crafts, 195 new jobs were created in manufacturing (handicrafts, ready-made garments, etc.), sustainable agriculture and basic services. ENID operated in more than 45 villages in Upper Egypt, empowering directly and indirectly more than 10,000 lives. The UN has been requested by the GoE to scale up this approach and so the UN built partnerships with 11 ministries, and 50 local NGOs to promote this integrated approach.

The UN convened the private sector and MOIIC to launch the first National Impact Investment Fund in the region, and the "Your Company Your Idea” to incubate and invest in young business men and women. The first cohort received was 3,500 applicants, and the Impact Accelerator, a seed fund to stimulate local investors, encouraged more investors to enter this space. To date, over 8,000 beneficiaries have been trained on Information Communication Technology (ICT) and business skills nationwide.

In addition, a Vocational Training Centre specialized in Housekeeping, as well as a School-to-Work Transition Unit, were established within the Minya Tourism School following which 48 Egyptian youth were trained and 12 employed.

The UN is also partnering with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (EU) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) in supporting the Ministry of Education and Technical Education in the development of a national entrepreneurship curriculum to be rolled-out in the country’s technical secondary schools in 2018/19.

**Advocacy**

Five employment fairs and events were held whereby over 840 Egyptian youth were interviewed, over 340 received job preparation and soft skills trainings, and over 690 were referred to job opportunities. Moreover, specifically in Minya and Luxor, 11,700 decent job vacancies from 104 companies were made available to young job seekers in job fairs held, with 670 youth successfully attaining decent employment and 567 job interviews underway.

More than 800 under-and-unemployed beneficiaries were targeted through awareness raising campaigns and activities on career development and wage-employment with the aim to contribute towards changing the negative perceptions of blue collar jobs and promote mobility to where opportunities are available.

**Capacity development of local communities**

On self-employment, over 50 selected beneficiaries originating from Minya – of whom 67% were female job seekers, received basic and advanced skill-enhancement training on business development and access to market which resulted in the establishment of 35 commercial and home-based micro-start-ups in the following sectors: sewing; hairdressing; mobile and computer maintenance; and khayameya.

Through the Employment Generation Programme, fixed-term contracts with full social protection schemes were provided to 200 women workers in the agribusiness sector, transforming them from seasonal labour who are abused by labour contractors to full time employees with rights and privileges. These contracts translated to an annual income of EGP 3,120,000. Furthermore, women labour was represented through labour committees within the firms (60 women and 10 men) to ensure that
women’s demands are heard and attended to. Under the project titled “Prioritizing education of girls and young women as a key to empowerment, inclusive growth and social transformation in Egypt”, 330 women in Luxor, Aswan and the Red Sea started their micro projects and increased their monthly income by an average of 20%. Under the VSLA projects, total loans women received to start their income generating projects reached 4,793 and amounted to EGP 2,259,914.

The UN also had a cooperation agreement with Misr El Kheir Foundation, resulting in 200 youth from Minya receiving training and decent job placements in the Red Sea’s tourism sector. In Minya, 4,500 youth were linked to job opportunities and over 2,000 jobs were created in the local communities.

2. QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

**Contributing UN Agencies:** FAO | IOM | UN WOMEN | UNAIDS | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHCR | UNICEF | UNODC | WHO

The overall objective of the UN’s contributions to quality basic services is to support national system for improving quality of and equitable access to basic health services, reproductive health and family planning, and quality basic education, especially for vulnerable groups.

2.1 Access to Integrated Primary Health Care Services

**National technical support**

The UN supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) by providing 32 public hospitals with intensive care and neonatal intensive care unit equipment. Moreover, 25 hemodialysis machines were provided to four hospitals. The Nutrition Agenda for Action and Nutrition Stakeholder Action Mapping policy reports to inform nutrition policy decisions, was approved and the protocols for anemia and micronutrient supplementation was updated, as well as the development of capacity building packages for healthcare workers.

**Capacity development of local communities**

By the end of 2017, there was a total number of 219,212 refugees and asylum-seekers hosted in Egypt. In 2017 alone, the UN newly registered 50,288 people from 58 different countries but primarily from Syria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Iraq, Somalia and Yemen.

56,471 people, benefited from Primary Health Care (PHC); among them 8,700 Syrian women and 19,701 children under-five were reached with routine immunization and growth monitoring services. Partners focused mostly on the first 1,000 days of a child’s life are building a stronger healthcare system to improve nutrition and health outcomes for children. 15 PHC facilities in selected areas with high concentration of refugees were upgraded.

6,619 migrants were assisted in the forms of direct assistance, resettlement, and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. 3,750 individuals attended health awareness raising sessions, 2,253 medical checks were conducted in schools, and 5,502 medical screenings were conducted for resettlement departures. Finally, 4,751 people were provided with arrival, departures and transit assistance by the UN’s operations unit.

2.2 Access to Quality Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services

**National technical support**
In the context of strengthening the health system to reduce maternal mortality and improve family planning indicators, the UN supported the MoHP in achieving the below results:

1. 70% of hospitals in Sohag, and 100% in Matrouh, have at least one physician trained on Comprehensive emergency obstetric care;
2. 90% of PHC units in Assiut, 65% in Sohag, and 57% in Matrouh have at least one trained nurse-midwife;
3. An automated FP quality assurance application was implemented in all Service Delivery Points linked to the MoHP;
4. Safe motherhood committees were also established in 80% governorates to review and analyze maternal mortality cases and ensure evidence-based response;
5. Trained focal points for Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) were appointed in 22 governorates. The YFHS orientation package was launched in 45 PHCs and about 100,000-young people accessed YFHS at PHCs;
6. The reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health strategy (RMNCAH) was finalized.

Advocacy
- Three TV spots were produced to enhance community awareness on family planning services including birth spacing and seeking immediate postpartum contraception;
- Quarterly mobile clinics were established in Sohag accompanied by a community-based campaign to promote the usage of long acting contraceptives and a total of 15,343 women benefited from FP services among which 6,279 are new users;
- The UN continued the prevention programme on Violence Against Women (VAW), working closely with community members and leaders to change their perceptions on gender norms and VAW. Through youth volunteerism and engaging men, boys and CSOs, the intervention has reached out to thousands of leaders of change enabling the adoption of preventative measures against VAW;
- 426 women received free legal aid and awareness raising sessions were conducted to over 2,500 women to enhance knowledge on the different forms of VAW;
- Safe and economically viable spaces for women and girls were also created; and technical support to conduct a gender sensitive research informing a sustainably safe public transport for women and girls “Bus Rapid Transit” was provided, enabling them to access services, navigating safely in the city and participating in public life. The programme strengthened the capacities of 710 duty bearers (including legal councils at ministry of justice, religious leaders, community workers and media personnel) to increase their awareness of their responsibilities to promote and protect women’s rights with a focus on the prevention and elimination of VAW;
- 80 trained community members among them contributed to raise awareness of 13,760 women beneficiaries on the availability of 8 shelters to women survivors of violence and 110 women accessed shelter services in 2017;
- In collaboration with Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), 282 volunteers were trained who provided advocacy and awareness raising activities 15,000 men and women;
- With the support of national partners, the second phase (include 3 Public Service Announcements) of the Taa’ Marbouta Campaign launched both on TV and on ground in four different governorates (Cairo, Giza, Minya and Assyut), focusing on women’s economic empowerment (right to access labour market), women’s protection from violence, and addressing society’s incorrect perceptions and excuses; as well as on the existing essential
services through the Complaints offices of the National Council for Women’s (NCW) hotline, the shelters of the MoSS and the support of the Office of Public Prosecutors. Millions of people viewed the campaign on TV and social media and 3,000 women were reached via the on-the-ground campaign. It has also featured a video on social media with active participation of many celebrities advocating for a gender sensitive culture rejecting all forms of VAW;

- The UN also worked with the GoE to establish a multi-sectoral Task Force to End Violence Against Children (EVAC). The Task Force was supported through a newly drafted national EVAC framework. Some 88 million people were reached through an EVAC and positive parenting awareness-raising campaign through UN social media. 12 million additional people were reached through TV and Radio.

2.3 Health System Literacy

National technical support

The UN continued to be one of the main partners of the MoHP in supporting the key national plans to address health issues. National action plans for non-communicable diseases have been supported to increase health knowledge coupled with behavioral changes of people towards preventing non-communicable diseases. In 2017, national health interventions with the support of partners focused mainly on universal health coverage, maternal, perinatal and child health care and health education to prevent non-communicable diseases.

The implementation of universal health coverage started in the governorate of Port Said where 37 public health units were targeted. The integrated maternal, perinatal and child health care services were provided mainly in Upper and Lower Egypt regions, where more than 60,500 girls’ and boys’ under-five and 105,000 women (including pregnant and lactating women) benefited from the services. The health education focused on people’s behavioral changes towards smoking and obesity, 2 risk factors of non-communicable diseases that are increasing at a nationwide level.

2.4 Access to Quality Prevention, Care, Support and Treatment for Communicable Diseases (Hepatitis C, HIV and TB)

Egypt is estimated to have one of the highest prevalence of Hepatitis C in the world with approximately 10% of the 15-59-year-old population being infected, while it is a low-prevalence HIV country among the general population. However, a concentrated HIV epidemic above 5% prevalence exists among key populations at risk such as men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and female sex workers. Moreover, the HIV epidemic has continued to rise in Egypt, witnessing a 25-30% increase in number of confirmed cases among group of population at risk, compared to last year, positioning Egypt as fourth in the region in number of new cases and the fastest growing epidemic in the region since 2010.

Support to local communities

In 2017, 1.5 million patients (1 million males and 500,000 females) received Hepatitis C treatment of Hepatitis C patients, out of more than 5 million persons screened. On HIV, the GoE and its partners continued to support procurement of treatment from its national budget, even if the prevention efforts scaled down due to donors shifting priorities. Outreach and prevention services to vulnerable and key populations has reached over 15,000 key populations in more than 3 governorates. 700 people living with HIV in six governorates are to have better health outcomes by increasing their adherence to treatment through a peer to peer support project. Furthermore, 11,000 women have been educated
about HIV and AIDS, with 6,000 having done the HIV test. Almost 300 women living with HIV are receiving reproductive health services through a UN supported project.

Advocacy
Advocacy efforts were scaled up for addressing HIV related stigma through utilizing traditional and social media outlets, and recruiting campaign ambassadors from celebrities to advocate key destigmatizing messages and mobilize new partners. World AIDS Day Advocacy Campaign reached 1.5-2 million people on social media and there were 96 media news printed. Moreover, 70,000 young people were directly outreached across 8 different governorates.

2.5 Preparedness and Response to Public Health Emergencies
National technical support
The UN continued to support the national action plans for public health emergencies, particularly the National Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response. The Avian Influenza Epidemic-surveillance and early warning systems in Egypt was improved, as the result of the various technical, financial and logistic supports provided by UN to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MoALR). Nationwide risk-based avian influenza surveillance plan (HPAI) was successfully implemented and genetic characteristics of circulating avian Influenza virus strains in different poultry production and farming systems in Egypt was identified and documented. Various technical guidelines, field manuals and standard operating procedures were developed and used by MoALR and UN continued its support provided to the ‘One Health’ platform for multi-sectoral collaboration involving animal and public health sectors in Egypt.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) surveillance took place in the main sites hosting camels and other domestic animals. Camel value-chain developed and allowed to have a better understanding of the camel movement (from neighboring countries to Egypt and within the country) and trade.

2.6 Access to Inclusive Quality Pre-primary Education
Pre-primary education is an important step developmentally for a child as it ensures proper preparation physically, socially and cognitively for the rest of their education. About 70% of Egyptian children aged 4-5 were still not enrolled in pre-schools and access to public Kindergartens (KGs).

National technical support
The GoE target of expanding learning spaces for accommodating at least 60% of Egyptian children, in addition to Syrian children refugees, by 2017 was not reached. However, the UN in collaboration with MoSS contributed to strengthening school readiness through interventions for nurseries, public and community KGs.

2.7 Access to Quality Basic Education
In 2017, the UN contributed to the development of a detailed framework for adopting SDG 4 (Quality Education) targets at the national level and integrating all targets into the strategic planning processes at national and decentralized levels. Support focused on improving the education sector by assisting children, including refugees, migrants and those with special needs to access education in community, public and private schools.

National technical support
The UN developed a new literacy curriculum and methodology was designed to address the needs of illiterate girls and women and 124 literacy facilitators from 6 governorates (Aswan, Giza, Sohag, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia) were trained on adopting the new literacy methodology. The new curriculum and methodology were used to eradicate the illiteracy of around 1,443 girls and women aged 16-35 from four governorates (Giza, Ismailia, Sohag and Aswan).

Another development was an innovative digital application to harness the potential of ICT in promoting literacy. 20 literacy facilitators and 3 literacy supervisors were trained on using the new application with their learners, as well as developing simple digital content to be used as ancillary materials in the classroom.

The national quality standards for adult education in Egypt was also developed, which has been endorsed and adopted by the relevant national authorities. 15 researchers from the Adult Education Authority were trained on adopting the new quality standards and 40 Master Trainers were trained on adopting the new training materials that were developed in light of the new quality standards. A comprehensive handbook was also released on the philosophy of competency-based education for the technical education sector.

A joint winterization programme and disbursed one-time cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers living in Egypt was developed where a total of 120,861 (72,516 female and 48,345 males) people benefited the grants. Approximately 42,685 (23,476 girls and 19,209 boys) refugee children received education grants, enabling their families to support them in schools in Egypt. 361 MoE teachers and 240 social workers were trained and health and safety training sessions were organized for 2,000 (1,100 girls and 900 boys) refugee children and 6,000 (3,120 girls and 2,880 boys) Egyptians in 40 public schools through Egyptian Red Crescent. 740 digitalized classrooms were established in public schools attended by approximately 10,000 (5,500 girls and 4,500 boys) refugee children. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) particularly focusing on Syrian refugees was developed and another advocacy plan for refugees and asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen was launched.

3. GOOD GOVERNANCE
Contribution by UN Agencies: IOM | UN WOMEN | UNDP | UNFPA | UN-Habitat | UNHCR | UNODC | UNESCO

The expected results for this outcome is strengthened national governance capacity to promote human rights, enhanced transparency and accountability, combat corruption, implement and enhance youth and women’s participation and strengthen civic engagement.

3.1 National capacity is enhanced in Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN continued to contribute to a decentralized economic development process in Egypt. Local governments were empowered through the introduction of decentralized strategic planning. The capacity of local Governorates in two cities in Egypt (Alexandria and Sharm el Sheikh) were strengthened in the areas of human rights delivery at the local level, participatory city planning, and e-government solutions for enhanced governance and service delivery.

National technical support
- The local governorates and authorities in the Greater Cairo region were assisted in formulating a committee for a BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system, engaging all relevant stakeholders of central, sectoral and local levels of government. A number of workshops were also conducted providing
learning to these entities and providing planning techniques and processes based on data collection and passenger demand.

- The UN contributed to developing a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP).
- Continued UN support to the Mine Action Programme in Egypt, in partnership with MOIIC, resulted in the clearing of 904 square kilometers (223,000 acres) in the North-West Coast area, to be used by the Petroleum sector, thereby exceeding the demining target of 60,000 acres.
- A cooperation protocol was signed between the UN and the Ministry of Electricity to clear 10,836 acres, to be allocated to the Dabaa Nuclear Plant. UN also supported the procurement of mobility aids for 72 mine victims and developed livelihood schemes to support income generation for 80 households.
- Furthermore, the UN continued to support the Cairo Center for Conflict Resolution & Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA), re-chartered in 2017 as an independent entity under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), now with an international mandate covering all peace and security issues. CCPA built African capacities on crisis management, conflict resolution, combating human trafficking, and preventing extremism leading to terrorism, by providing 13 trainings for 274 participants. Another 12 trainings were delivered to 2,371 Egyptian peacekeepers being deployed to Africa, covering topics such as: human rights, gender issues, and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.
- UN supported the National AIDS Program of the Ministry of Health and population in submitting their annual Global AIDS Monitoring report reporting on coverage of treatment, care cascade and HIV prevention coverage.

3.2 National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to promote and protect human rights

Capacity development of local communities

In 2017, the UN worked with different local governmental and non-governmental institutions to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. For the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM & TIP) Secretariat, the UN:

- Organized capacity-building trainings;
  - Trained 107 judges and prosecutors on countering-trafficking;
  - Trained 98 Egyptian prosecutors on how to investigate and prosecute cases of migrant smuggling under Law No. 82 of 2015 on Combating Illegal Migration and the Smuggling of Migrants. The specialized trainings included mock trial training sessions.
- 85 doctors were trained as trainers and 25 forensic doctors were trained on FGM reporting.

78 non-governmental actors (CSOs and media professionals) benefited as well from counter-trafficking trainings. Furthermore, 85 doctors were trained as trainers and 25 forensic doctors were trained on FGM reporting.

Through UN interventions, migrant and refugee communities benefited as:
- 3,762 migrants received localized direct assistance, including socio-economic support, medical care and education assistance.
- The UN/CARE’s Women Friendly Space was approached by 2,160 individuals who benefited from tailored information sessions, both vocational classes, group activities and individual counseling.
- 549 women attended health awareness sessions, and 100 girls and 168 women participated in in-depth training sessions on early marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), aiming at tackling harmful traditional practices deeply rooted in host and refugee communities.
• Gender equality trainings to highlight the importance of reporting any form of violence and the process of reporting were organized for 285 children (133 girls and 152 boys).
• Assistance to 472 migrants to voluntary return to their countries of origin was provided, with access to reintegration assistance upon return; across all assistance provided, 26 female victims of trafficking were reached.

Advocacy
By working with NGOs and Community Based Organizations, 2,610 migrants were reached through community events to celebrate international days and through non-food items that were provided to meet basic needs for migrants in 273 government holding facilities; and as a response to preparation for the winter season, 2,600 blankets were provided.

The UN supported in launching an anti-FGM TV campaign which aired on the 18 most viewed channels in Egypt. Additionally, the UN advocated with the National Population Council to have the Supreme Council of Universities integrate the knowledge on harms of FGM in Egyptian Medical Universities curriculum. As a result, several pilot universities, including Assiut, Ain Shams, Zagazig and Sohag, have already fully integrated FGM in their curriculum for the school year 2017/2018.

The UN organized web accessibility training for 80 representatives from Disabled People Organizations raising their awareness on relevant international standards and supported their ability to implement these standards in their respective organizations. A wide range of stakeholders (including governmental as well as international, regional and national development partners) have identified concrete measures to facilitate the participation of People with Disabilities and exchanged best practices and developed policy recommendations in the course of 2017. Over 200 stakeholders from governmental, international regional and national development partners working in the field of disability to exchange best practices and provide policy recommendations, attended a high-level symposium.

Data enhancement
The UN supported a nation-wide mapping of available Gender Based Violence (GBV) local needs and gaps to be addressed. It also enhanced national institutions to combat GBV through the establishment of four new anti-sexual harassment units in 4 governmental universities: Alexandria, Fayoum, Minya and Arts Academy. Moreover, it supported the scale-up to 9 additional universities to establish the unit.

3.3 Anticorruption and accountability institutions, legislation and policies are reformed, modernised and transparent to ensure social justice and rule of law

National technical support
The UN continued its support to the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform (MOPMAR) to strengthen national capacities for results-based management with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of national development efforts.

Regarding anti-corruption activities, the national counterparts finalized and submitted the self-assessment checklist to the UN Secretariat in Vienna, in September 2017. Meanwhile, the UN and the Administrative Control Authority (ACA) signed a letter of intent to enhance their level of cooperation to support the inclusive and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and national strategies by further enabling ACA to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders. The UN provided
technical advice and ICT assistance to the Egyptian Money Laundering and Combating Unit while supporting the operationalization of the Anti-Money-Laundering electronic system.

Egypt successfully completed and submitted its review report in June 2017, as a result of the UN support to Egypt on the Second Cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism, where the UN delivered training to familiarize relevant officials with the methodology of country reviews, the comprehensive self-assessment checklist, and related guidance notes.

3.4 The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.

National technical support
Throughout 2017, and following NCW’s nationwide awareness initiative launched in 2016 to promote community understanding of the role of local councils during the 2017 elections, the initiative reached 1,400,000 women across 27 Egyptian Governorates on the importance of their engagement and participation in political and public life, thereby ensuring their representation and participation in decision-making processes for local level development and promoting gender responsive development approaches. Moreover, with the technical and financial support of the UN, 450,000 national ID cards were issued for rural and marginalized women under the leadership of the NCW, enabling women to exercise their citizenship rights, through participating as voters and candidates in any election, besides giving them access to vital governmental services. In addition, targeted beneficiaries were linked to national institutions to address challenges that hinder the effective engagement in the public sphere.

<p>| Advocacy |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Campaign and result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>MOYS</td>
<td>To mainstream interventions harnessing the DD, youth reproductive health and GBV prevention and awareness raising to be among the portfolio of youth training and entrepreneurship initiatives of the ministry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combatting child marriage and promote youth reproductive health</td>
<td>MOYS</td>
<td>The UN trained 480 young men and women, through the &quot;Youth Population Awareness Train&quot;, to design community interventions to combat child marriage and to promote youth reproductive health, resulting in 62 peer education sessions reaching 1,480 young people at youth centers in 10 governorates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment and domestic violence</td>
<td>Y-PEER</td>
<td>The UN provided technical and financial support to Y-PEER and succeeded in reaching 15,256 youth in 21 governorates with raised awareness on harassment and domestic violence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy

National technical support
In its efforts to tackle the issue of TIP in Egypt, the UN supported the newly formed NCCPIM&TIP and advocated for policies and legislation to address the vulnerabilities of domestic workers in Egypt, such as the National Referral Mechanism, to support Victims of Trafficking. In close coordination with the NCCPIM&TIP and the Office of the Attorney-General’s Division of International Cooperation and Human Rights, 98 Egyptian prosecutors have gained the capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute migrant smuggling cases.

During 2017, the UN also contributed to prevent radicalization and violent extremism, in particular through focusing on prevention-related activities. 10 young Egyptians were involved in a programme to enhance their inter-cultural competences so that they can play a positive role in their communities regarding the prevention of radicalization of young people. In the same spirit, developing young people to become catalysts for positive change, 20 youth participated in a programme and studied the preservation of natural environments as well as the building of living spaces in harmony with nature and promoting human well-being, thereby changing prevailing mindsets.

4. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

**Contributing UN Agencies:** FAO | UNICEF | UNIDO | WFP | WHO

There is critical need to address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in Egypt. The food security and nutrition agenda of the 2013-2017 UNDAF was therefore designed to a) support technical capacity building for the development of evidence based polices, b) enhance the quality and targeting of food subsidy system, c) ensure vulnerable people, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food, and d) enhance the efficiency of food production supply chains, including the adoption of “good agricultural practices”.

4.1 Relevant institutions/bodies develop and implement evidence-based policies and joint sustainable intervention on food security, food safety and nutrition in coordinated manner.

**National technical support**

- A Geospatial knowledge platform (Egy-GeoInfo) was established with CAPMAS, that enables access to necessary evidence and information, related to food security, food safety and nutrition.
- At the same time, UN agencies jointly contributed to the formulation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy (2007 – 2017) in cooperation with the National Nutrition Institute (within the MoHP).
- Technical support was provided to the high committee of the MoHP for the update of the national nutrition strategy and policy and its operational action plan and results framework draft (2018-2025) with all the relevant government sectors.
- Additionally, the UN has collaborated with CAPMAS & MoSS in developing the Country Strategic Review related to food security in Egypt, with the aim of achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). The targeted results under this output were mostly on track, however an integrated food security strategy and action plan is still absent.
- Capacity building regarding fisheries and aquaculture for national, and regional stakeholders on Fish Culture Development.

4.2 Food subsidy system delivers good quality food packages and in an efficient manner, to vulnerable and poor families and other targeted high-risk populations.
National technical support
Support to the reform of the national food subsidy system has led to household access to a more diversified basket of subsidized food commodities. The list used to consist of 4 commodities (mainly providing fats and carbohydrates) and now it is an open list of commodities that provide access to a more diversified basket of food commodities for approximately 69 million people.

The UN also responded to the request of GoE and provided about 77,000 Syrian refugees with monthly food vouchers that were used by refugees to purchase food from some of the large-scale supermarket chains operating in Egypt.

It is worth noting that UN agencies jointly conducted the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees to identify the most vulnerable refugees in Egypt. Generally, the achieved results under this output are on track with the targets, however the national food subsidy system has not yet adopted the recommended national nutrition standards of the food composition chain.

4.3 Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food.
Nutrition indicators for women (20–49) and children (6–59 months) are still alarming, the 2014 DHS shows that stunting among children (low height for age) reached about 21% while obesity and overweight among women exceeded 70%.

National technical support
Through partnership with the MoHP, work was focused on improving breastfeeding practices and support through integrating early stimulation, nurturing and care, as well as improving awareness on Early Childhood Development (ECD) practices. Thus, the UN, in collaboration with partners:
- Trained 450 health workers and 45 PHC units and 4 public hospitals were accredited as baby friendly to deliver breastfeeding support to pregnant and lactating women in the most vulnerable areas;
- Updated breastfeeding curricula and ensured, through trainings of 261 nurses and 179 doctors, that medical graduates working within public health facilities are equipped with the skills to deliver integrated ECD and nutrition services. Additional support was directed to the operationalization of ‘first 1,000 days’ stunting prevention project in 2 of the marginalized districts in lower Egypt that will be scaled up by the government for the prevention of child malnutrition. Based on findings from a capacity gap analysis for healthcare workers, skills training packages were developed on quality growth monitoring, with 240 child health staff trained. 110 medical staff and supervisors were trained to monitor growth and development of children 0-24 months for improved detection of malnutrition, and lab assessment tools were updated to ensure sustainability of services.

The UN supported rural households in gaining access to sufficient and nutritious diets through Micro-Credit Revolving Community Development Fund for 175 rural women in Upper Egypt to start poultry and small animals breeding and fattening activities, accompanied by a complete capacity building program for those women to be capable of implementing successful sustainable income generating activities with direct positive impact to their families’ nutrition state, especially children.

Advocacy
UN agencies also focused on raising awareness of vulnerable people, especially women and youth regarding the habits of adequate consumption and introducing healthy nutritious food practices which
are economically viable and using local ingredients. More than 1,000 rural women were trained on healthy eating/drinking habits, nutritious food combinations and the new nutritional twists to traditional recipes, Nutrition Kitchen, food processing, and to start community gardening such as roof gardening.

Under Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), the UN piloted a massive public awareness campaign in partnership with Carrefour ensuring a large coverage for the awareness messages, where the first phase of the campaign titled “Back to School Nutrition campaign” was launched, focusing on using danglers in all 11 branches of the hypermarket, Carrefour, with nutritional tips targeting parents of the children. The messaging varies from nutritional tips on sources of calcium, iron and different vitamins, importance of drinking water, and lunch box preparation.

Also, to promote healthy diet with the global target of reducing saturated fatty acids in food and replace them with unsaturated fatty acids and replace trans-fats with unsaturated fats, the UN collaborated with MoHP in conducting a national study to determine the consumption pattern of fat and types of fatty acid contents in Egyptian food.

4.4 Efficient food production supply chains, including the adoption of “good agricultural practices” (GAP), are achieved.

Considering the significant prevalence of food insecurity and income poverty in rural areas of Egypt, and specifically rural Upper Egypt (where the prevalence of income poverty increases to 56.7%), it was essential to invest in development programmes and projects designed to support agricultural development for the benefit of poor rural households by integrating them into the agriculture value chain and enhancing their access to horticulture information and markets. The GoE and the UN have been promoting good agricultural practices, especially in Upper Egypt. During 2017, the UN carried out value chains and food loss assessments through the whole cycle for each of the products: wheat, tomatoes, and grapes to identify the main factors of losses to support the country reducing the food loss and waste in the selected crops, and to adapt the recommended solutions.

High Level Agriculture Investment Forum entitled “Promoting Sustainable Investment in Egypt’s Food Security”, was held as joint endeavor between FAO together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank, in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation, and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. More than 250 high-level participants, including policy-makers, ministers, CEOs of leading companies in Egypt and abroad, senior managers from major International Financial Institutions, and producer associations participated in the Forum.

Capacity building of local communities
Capacity building implemented targeting 100 trainers in ToT program, 80 traders, and 2,200 farmers and farm labourers on adapting good agriculture practices and value chain for dates, wheat, tomatoes and grapes production and postharvest. Complementary to this, 8 value chain analyses and guidelines for safe production concluded in collaboration with Horticulture Research Institute/Agriculture Research Center to promote safer and better cultivation of 8 export crops. Additionally, a Monitoring and Evaluation unit was established and hosted by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute to monitor food losses and waste in the agriculture sector.

5. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
The UN system in Egypt has been deploying a number of initiatives and programs to support the realization of national efforts towards this outcome particularly focusing on: a) climate change adaptation & disaster risk reduction, b) policy adoption in line with multilateral agreements, green and sustainable economy and society, as well as c) improved access to and sustainable management of natural resources.

5.1 Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
National technical support
On climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, work in agriculture was prioritized as this is one of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change: under the current trends, agricultural production is estimated to decrease up to 47% by 2060 with related employment reducing by up to 39%. In particular the low-lying lands in the Nile Delta were highlighted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Assessment Reports as one of the most vulnerable hotspots globally to sea level rise. To face this challenge, in partnership with the GoE, UN programmes, with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) funding, supported 43 communities in Upper Egypt to adapt to climate-induced impacts on food production. Benefiting 182,000 people (100,100 males and 81,900 females), key results included the establishment of 40 revolving animal loans schemes to diversify livelihoods, and the introduction of 9 heat tolerant varieties of staple crops as well as 2 intercropping models.

National capacities to assess the impact of climate change and water-related disasters on Cultural Heritage were enhanced, through initiating a dialogue involving more than 40 experts representing several Egyptian ministries, as well as providing disaster managers and community leaders with access to state-of-the-art information on the impacts of climate change.

Climate change concerns were also addressed by promoting sustainable management of natural resources and waste. In this field, UN programmes facilitated the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, applying new resource saving methodologies in more than 27 leading industrial facilities.
As a matter of example, one of the eco-innovation in the textile (denim) sector, allows a reduction of 65% of the water consumed by this industry. If this single solution were up-scaled to all denim producers in the country, it could save 675,000,000 liters of water per year or the equivalent of the consumption of a small city with 12,500 inhabitants.

Waste is a major threat to the environment in Egypt, however it is also a formidable opportunity to create jobs and businesses. The UN, with support from the Government of Japan, has supported Luxor in its efforts to diversify and green the economy through promoting inclusive and sustainable investment in sustainable agriculture and food production, waste management, and sustainable energy. 22 start-ups and micro and small enterprises have been supported to enter the market and grow. Some of the them are now re-using agricultural and municipal waste, which would otherwise be burnt or disposed unsafely with resulting health and environmental hazards and lost economic opportunities. Some are providing affordable energy to farmers, households, and factories; some others are processing agriculture produce locally instead of transporting it to the Delta hence saving on greenhouse gases emissions; some others are providing Photovoltaic solutions for farming. 6 medium and large
investment opportunities were also promoted in the sustainable agriculture and food production, and waste management and waste to energy sectors.

5.2 Green and Sustainable Economy and Society
The UN focused on supporting phasing out of ozone depleting substance in the framework of the Montreal Protocol. The main achievements during stage I of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan were the conversion of some foam enterprises to non-HCFC based technologies, which lead into phasing out of 35 Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP). Moreover, UN programmes enabled the assessment of low-Global Warming Potential alternative technologies in the refrigeration servicing sector. Methyl Bromide has been completely phased-out in the Dates Sector (6 ODP tonnes) during 2017. This has contributed to the achievement of the 10% target reduction of ODP tonnes (Egypt’s consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances for 2017 is 346.4 ODP tonnes).

Egypt ranks among the 11 countries in the world showing fastest growing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. At the same time, Egypt is experiencing tremendous increasing demand on energy. And to face these challenges, the GoE has set up policies and targets to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix and to promote the involvement of the private sector.

National technical support
The two following projects were funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

- Solar Heat for Industrial Process:
- Target: Implement 100 pilot projects.
- Cooperation: 8 industrial companies during 2017 to support in identifying the potential of integrating solar heat into their industrial processes.
- To ensure the quality and performance of the solar heating systems, the project is supporting the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) in the accreditation of their testing facility, to perform quality tests on the imported and locally manufactured solar collectors.
- In parallel, the project is cooperating with the Egyptian Organization for Standardization (EOS) and other stakeholders, to develop quality standards for solar collectors, to ensure its quality and competitiveness in local and international markets.

- Energy efficiency promotion:
- In the industrial sector, one project also funded by GEF, continued its support to more than 70 industrial enterprises implementing projects on motors and compressed air systems to show case the potential energy saving which can be achieved.
- The project has also engaged with Cairo University and other universities in Egypt to develop material for use at the undergraduate and postgraduate level in Engineering faculties on energy efficiency and system optimization, by which 500 students are expected to benefit per year.
- The project also supported more than 20 local banks building their capacity to identify Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy potential in investment projects.
- An Industry Energy Efficiency fund is currently being established aiming at maintaining the momentum of the work created by this project through the cadre of specialized/certified energy management and system optimization experts and make the offer of energy efficiency services to industry sustainable. Another energy efficiency project is supporting the Egyptian market transformation to energy efficient lighting, in particular, LED technology. The project has supported implementation of 40 pilot projects for hotels, supermarkets, telecommunication companies, shops, banks, businessmen associations, and landmark government buildings such as MoFA and Cairo Airport. The coordinated dissemination of the pilot projects results in the
targeted sectors has sparked a large wave of transformation to large organizations shifting all their facilities and branches to efficient lighting in Egypt. By the end of 2017, the LED market in Egypt is estimated at more than 60 million lamps which together with other UN supported energy efficiency measures have significantly curbed the rate of increase in electricity demand on the national grid.

Support was also extended to support EOS efforts to develop Minimum Energy Performance Standards for electrical home appliances that included so far refrigerators, pumps, fans, washing machines, fractional motors, TVs and A/C systems with invertor compressor. Support has been extended to establishing testing laboratories in EOS, NREA and General Authority for Export and Import Control for these appliances. Meanwhile, there are ongoing efforts to quantify the GHG emissions reductions from all these initiatives in fulfillment to Egypt’s commitment towards Paris Agreement.

5.3. Sustainable Management of, And Access to, Natural Resources
National technical support
A UN project launched a bike-sharing pilot of 650 bikes in Downtown Cairo in collaboration with the Drosos Foundation. In addition, an MOU was signed with the GoE to build the necessary bike lanes infrastructure within the bike share selected areas.

Support and capacity strengthening for a sustainable use of migratory birds and an integrated management of wetlands implemented and the Laboratory of Species Diversity Department at the EEAA equipped.

Capacity development of local communities
Water sector
- 180,000 vulnerable inhabitants in Minya benefited from improved access to clean water at homes, through the implementation of Riverbank filtration units in defined vulnerable areas in Edwa and Maghagha.
- Funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), capacity building programmes and awareness sessions were also implemented on the River bank filtration technology and its applicability in the context of Egypt.
- On the level of promoting water conservation behaviors and culture, the UN implemented an on-going program to build the capacity of Egyptian educators and teachers trainers representing more than 30 schools involving 500 students so far, in 6 Upper-Egypt governorates.
- UN pilot interventions are now being upscal ed by government partners. The Ministry of Housing has approved the national scale up of the Riverbank Filtration technology for clean, cheap and sustainable water provision. This is expected to multiply the positive effects to hundreds of thousand additional beneficiaries, particularly in poor Egyptian villages.

Conservation of biodiversity
UN programmes implemented a community based natural resources management system in 2 protected areas: Siwa and Wadi Rayan and implemented integrated management of wetlands.

Land management
UN programmes with support from the Spanish Government, also achieved a land readjustment plan for 1 city extension area in Qalioubya Governorate, to create an enabling environment for sustainable urbanization. The 2 scenarios and capacity building programmes were also developed, in collaboration
with the GOPP, to create more public spaces in city extension areas through using polluted and unused canals.

RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Governance

The UN continued to collaborate on the awareness raising campaign against irregular migration and migrant smuggling in 2017. At the same time, the UN has been working and communicating with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood on a regular basis and have been advocating for the adoption of referral mechanisms for the protection of children on the move during 2017.

By joining forces and Communicating as One, agencies involved in the ITU-UNESCO ICT Accessibility Week were able to create a larger, more visible event. This resulted in the development of new partnerships with DPOs and expressions of interest by national, regional and international bodies to be involved in a second such event in 2018.

RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE

Poverty

A SPF assessment has been conducted by MoSS with the technical support of the UN to guarantee a basic level of income security, a basic access to social services and the extension of social protection coverage for all. Also, the UN together with the League of Arab States launched “Child Labour in the Arab Region: Magnitude and Trends” Regional Study. The study covers 22 Arab countries including Egypt, the Understanding Children’s Work Programme, Arab Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and Consultation and Research Institute.

Moreover, the UN has supported a cash grant reaching an estimated 118,000 vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees during the winter season; the transfer programme is referred to as ‘winterization assistance. The UN’s US$1.5 million contribution to the programme is being used to increase the amount of the grant from EGP 450 to EGP 600 that is the minimum amount required to meet the beneficiaries’ basic needs throughout the winter season. The UN has also started a new collaboration in October 2017 to support the GoE with a fiscal space study and costing model for social protection. Preliminary results were presented in December 2017, though further analysis is ongoing (as of March 2018).

The UN, together with the Ministry of Local Development, implemented a Human Security Project in Upper Egypt. The project, Hayat in Arabic, protected people from critical and pervasive threats by implementing an integrated local community development approach. Local NGOs have been upgraded to serve their communities with infrastructural improvements, and participatory planning forums have been established to allow the local population to interact with local government and development partners to plan and implement improvement projects. The project reached about 60,000 beneficiaries. The main outcomes are: 5,000 people improved their business and economic activities, 2,000 youth with job opportunities, threefold productivity increases in agro-industries, 8,000 women saving in village associations worth 1 million EGP and investing in productive projects.

Governance

To avoid overlapping and/or duplication of efforts, the UN coordinated their capacity building interventions on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Also, in the provision of localized services to
migrants in Egypt, the UN coordinated and exchanged information in order to avoid duplication in the service provision.

The UN also provided strategic guidance to launch the "Doctors Against FGM" initiative with MoHP, to integrate a module on harms of FGM and paralegal aspects within Medical Curricula taught in Egyptian medical schools. The Global Essential Package services for women and girl’s victims of violence is being jointly piloted in Egypt since September 2017 by the UN in Egypt.
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW
The total budget provided by the UN in Egypt in 2017 was over USD $139,674,073 million, out of which USD $126,015,010 million was spent by the end of the year, equivalent to an expenditure rate of 90% as shown in the table below.

### 2017 ARR-FINANCIAL RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Working Group-area</th>
<th>Total budget</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Delivery rate</th>
<th>Major Donors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Alleviation through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity</td>
<td>$44,506,280</td>
<td>$38,921,389</td>
<td>$5,584,891</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>Canada, Norway, Finland, United States, Denmark, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Holland, Japan, UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, EU, German KFW, GOPP, ASUD, Government of Egypt, GEF, UNTFHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Basic Services</td>
<td>$32,585,474</td>
<td>$36,697,006</td>
<td>$-4,111,532</td>
<td>118%</td>
<td>BPRM (USA), Canada, Japan, Netherland, Germany, Drosos Foundation, EU, USAID, Norway, Microsoft/Abu Dhabi Music and Arts Foundation (ADMAF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Governance</td>
<td>$17,387,380</td>
<td>$14,495,073</td>
<td>$2,892,307</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>EU, Japan, Italy, Government of Egypt, Canada, GIZ, Sweden, Norway, Swiss, Denmark, ECHO, SIDA, British Council, Spain, GOPP, NUCA, Drosos Foundation, Embassy of Netherlands in Egypt, GLO.ACT, UKCSSF, UK Embassy in Egypt, USINL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td>$30,672,939</td>
<td>$22,949,542</td>
<td>$7,723,397</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Italian Cooperation; Italian-Egyptian Debt for Development Swap Program; UNFCCC Adaptation Fund; EU; German KFW; The Global affairs of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental sustainability and Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>$14,522,000</td>
<td>$12,952,000</td>
<td>$1,570,000</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>UNFCCC; EU; Government of Japan; GEF, UNTFHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$139,674,073</td>
<td>$126,015,010</td>
<td>$13,659,063</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSONS LEARNED AND THE WAY FORWARD

- Insufficient information sharing between different UN agencies on ongoing and planned programs hindered achieving more harmonized, coherent and coordinated results (Operating as One). Thus, mapping UN interventions both at national and sub-national level is highly encouraged to ensure synergetic activity and complementarity, as well as information sharing among key stakeholders could improve delivery together for development.
- Currently only Syrian and Sudanese refugee children have access to education in public schools in Egypt. Refugees and asylum-seekers from other nationalities like Eritrean, Somali, Ethiopian, South Sudan, Iraq, Yemen and others rely on private or informal education institutions. The UN continues its advocacy efforts to make public education accessible for all refugees and asylum-seeking children, regardless of their nationality;
- Focusing on projects that have full community engagement and aligned with GoE’s strategic priorities and focusing on “high impact” are keys for success, as well as the promotion of national ownership and sustainability;
- Strengthening national coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting system will contribute to increase public services efficiency, transparency and accountability to all citizens;
- Some projects were not implemented due to lack of or delay of funds. Joint effort must be deployed to mobilize more resources. Also, it is recommended to prepare and operationalize a comprehensive project information management and communication strategy; revamp knowledge management, information sharing and dissemination strategies to boost stakeholder “buy-in”, ownership and support of project activities for longer term sustainability;
- The targeted outputs under the food and nutrition security working group were mostly on track as most of the targets were achieved, however assistance programmes in this area were rather scattered and less integrated and at the same time a national food security strategy is still missing while the national food safety nets are not yet well targeted, these are key areas of concern that will be addressed under the 2018-2022 UNPDF.