



**Executive Board of the United Nations  
Development Programme, the  
United Nations Population Fund  
and the United Nations Office for  
Project Services**

Distr.: General  
14 March 2013

Original: English

**Annual session 2013**  
3-14 June 2013, New York  
Item 6 of the provisional agenda  
**Country programmes and related matters**

## **Draft country programme document for Egypt (2013-2017)**

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## I. Situation analysis

1. Rated ‘medium human development’ on the human development index (0.64) and ranking 113th out of 169 countries on the global index, Egypt had recently experienced a relatively high growth rate in its gross domestic product that did not sufficiently address intra-country disparities. This contributed, in part, to the 25 January 2011 revolution. Since then, Egypt has been deeply involved in its transition. A referendum in December 2012 gave Egypt a new constitution but consensus has not been attained on all of its articles. Parliamentary elections were held and a new cabinet appointed in the spring of 2013. Current events are shedding light on the need for consensus building on critical issues related to freedoms of the press; human rights and dignity; anti-corruption; the rule of law; the role of women and youth in society; political inclusion; and accountability and transparency.

2. Economically, Egypt suffered significantly after the revolution. Reserves fell by more than half of their pre-revolution levels and are now at \$ 13 billion. In two years, foreign direct investments have declined by more than 50 per cent (from \$4.6 billion in 2009-2010 to \$2.1 billion in 2011-2012), and domestic investment is down significantly. Compared to the average rate of 7 per cent between 2006 and 2008, the low growth rates of 2011 and 2012 (estimated at 2 per cent) put pressure on economic well-being, creating disparities and unemployment. Recent statistics show that 12.6 per cent of Egyptians are unemployed, while youth unemployment can reach up to 77 per cent and female unemployment is around 24 per cent. While only 3.4 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty, close to 25.2 per cent live below the poverty line and an equal percentage just above it. Thus, about half the population is vulnerable to external shocks, especially rising food prices. Fuel and food subsidies crowd out fiscal expenditures on health, education and other social services. While Egypt is on track to achieve most of the MDGs<sup>1</sup> there are significant gaps in income levels and living standards within the country, with critical areas of deficit in poverty, employment and gender disparity – which have been further exacerbated under the current conditions.

3. A population growth rate of 2 per cent, with more than 90 per cent of the population living on 10 per cent of the land, puts considerable pressure on the country’s resources, including energy, agriculture, water and the environment, and threatens to reduce the quality of health, education and other services. Climate change is a major threat to the development prospects of the country. Rising sea levels pose the threat of severe flooding in the low-lying delta, which is an important and densely populated and agricultural centre. Climate change effects such as desertification, drought and changing weather patterns will potentially have severe consequences for a country that is dependent on the Nile for 95 per cent of its water resources.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

### *Past cooperation*

4. The findings of the assessment of development results, 2010, indicate that UNDP continues to influence national policy and resource allocation through its national human development reports, Millennium Development Goals reports and governorate human development reports. Those reports influenced the formulation of a national decentralization strategy and the establishment of a ‘social contract centre’ to promote a new social contract between the state and its citizens. Using the experiences of Brazil, Chile and Mexico, UNDP helped the Government to develop a conditional cash transfer model to better target the poor with social protection benefits. UNDP also developed a monitoring and evaluation system to help the Government track progress on poverty reduction through its ‘poorest villages’ programme.

5. With UNDP support, the Social Fund for Development has created tens of thousands of jobs focusing on women and young people by supporting the creation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with micro-credit, business development services, entrepreneurship building and public works programmes, especially in support of the transition. UNDP helped the Government prepare codes and standards for energy-efficient buildings and appliances,

<sup>1</sup> *Egypt’s Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (2010)*, p. 15

resulting in a ministerial decree for the establishment of compulsory energy-efficient labels for home appliances.

6. UNDP introduced a model for the sustainable financial management of protected areas while benefiting the communities living in those areas. UNDP built national capacity to assess the vulnerability of several sectors to climate change. UNDP also played a leading role in several joint programmes with other United Nations organizations working in such areas as female genital mutilation; climate risk management; pro-poor horticulture; and the value chain, serving as an important platform for alliances with national and international partners. It supported the Government in initiating and implementing several award-winning programmes in information and communication technology for development including ‘telemedicine’, e-government, community development and literacy. UNDP helped the Government to build capacity, strengthen institutions in human rights, and pass a law that criminalized female genital mutilation, while starting a movement of declaring certain villages to be female genital mutilation-free. Early in the transition, UNDP organized a high level international forum that facilitated the sharing of experiences of policy makers and civil society from Africa, Asia and Latin America and provided capacity development support to electoral authorities at a critical juncture in the history of the country.

#### *Lessons learned*

7. Based on these experiences, key lessons learned include the need for: cross-sectoral programming, so as to maximize results and impact; innovative risk taking, for breaking new ground in development areas that may be untested or untried; the right mix of ‘upstream’ policy support and ‘downstream’ pilot programmes to allow for experimentation, adjustment and the fine-tuning of policies and programmes; scaling up successful pilot strategies; a special focus on programmes and actions empowering women and contributing to bridging the gender gap; South-South and triangular cooperation, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise; and expanding partnerships with a range of partners, including the private sector, to diversify the resource base of UNDP.

### **III. Proposed programme**

8. The present country programme is fully aligned with the 10 year national development plan (2012-2022) of the Government; with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2017, for Egypt; and with the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. It responds to the key development challenges facing Egypt<sup>2</sup> as outlined in the situation analysis, 2010, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in early 2011 and updated through the consultative sessions of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework priority working groups.

9. Close engagement with national partners will be undertaken so as to mitigate risks and respond to the changing needs of the transition. Through policy advice and programmatic support, the country programme will promote sustainable human development, focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable, women and youth. UNDP will contribute to the areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance and environmental protection, through multi-sectoral programmes that lead to results in the economic, social and environmental areas. Capacity development, South-South cooperation, comparative experience and partnerships (with other United Nations organizations, national and international partners, and relevant global and regional initiatives) will underpin the work of the country programme.

10. UNDP leadership in the production of the Millennium Development Goals/sustainable development goals report and in other poverty-tracking tools, its role in leading three Millennium Development Goals Trust Fund joint programmes, and its support to Egypt in facilitating a dialogue on the post-2015 agenda will ensure that UNDP contributes to a coherent United Nations response in accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and beyond.

<sup>2</sup> *Situation analysis: Key Development Challenges Facing Egypt (2010)*

11. In each of the three priority areas, UNDP will focus on the areas outlined in the paragraphs below.

12. UNDP will support government poverty alleviation efforts through a strategy focused on employment creation through micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and labour-intensive public works programmes, better targeting the poor through social protection programmes and poverty monitoring for evidence-based policymaking.

13. In helping the Government meet its Millennium Development Goal 1 targets of reducing the proportion of the poor below the national poverty line from 24 per cent to 15 per cent and creating decent jobs – especially among women and the young – in rural areas to help bridge regional and gender disparities, UNDP will develop tools and services to make the creation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises easier and more sustainable. The services will include micro-finance, micro-leasing, micro-insurance, Islamic finance products, business development services, entrepreneurship skill building, and products and services for the largest but poorest socio-economic group. UNDP will also develop and pilot a model for integrating micro, small and medium-sized enterprises into value chains, especially in tourism, agribusiness and industry.

14. UNDP will build the capacities of the Social Fund for Development to implement labour-intensive public works programmes, using local economic development frameworks and processes so as to maximize the use of local resources. UNDP efforts will contribute especially towards the empowerment and equality of women and youth, through such interventions as asset transfer and local economic empowerment.

15. In helping better target the poor with social protection programmes UNDP will explore opportunities for supporting social protection programmes (such as the conditional cash-transfer model) focusing on the poorest, the most vulnerable, the disabled and female-headed households.

16. In supporting evidence-based policymaking, UNDP will support national institutions to produce tools for monitoring poverty and progress towards Millennium Development Goals and to promote their use for equitable and pro-poor policies. UNDP will produce additional knowledge reports on development issues and will promote focused policy discussions and advocacy tools (such as national and gender human development reports and a Millennium Development Goals report). It will promote the best use of the monitoring and evaluation system it developed initially to track progress of the ‘poorest villages’ initiative. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Information and Decision Support Centre will make available data for the production of monitoring tools and will use them in setting national pro-poor policies.

17. In delivering the above, UNDP will focus on building capacities, fostering awareness of the gaps and needs, and on the differentiated impact of development policies and programmes on women and youth in particular, designing appropriate interventions to target women and youth. UNDP will leverage experiences from other countries through South-South cooperation, especially in areas of value-chain integration, corporate social responsibility and Global Compact best practices, innovation and creativity in information and communication technology for development, and entrepreneurship development.

18. In helping strengthen democratic governance, UNDP will pursue a five-pronged strategy that supports the Government in reaching its decentralization and local development goals of (a) promoting human rights; (b) preventing corruption; (c) ensuring the effective and accountable delivery of public services; (d) promoting political participation of women and young people; and (e) responding to the needs of the transition to democracy

19. UNDP will support the government strategy of promoting decentralization to enhance local development and respond to the needs and priorities of citizens at the local level. Specifically, UNDP will help formulate local development strategies, support the Government in completing the greater Cairo and Alexandria urban plans; establish a monitoring and evaluation system with national and urban observatories for better urban policy planning; and implement the ‘safe cities’ model in partnership with other United Nations organizations. UNDP will provide technical support to revise the north western coastal zone development plan, support mine-

victim assistance and build the management capacity and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and conflict management in wider development interventions.

20. In supporting government efforts to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of the most vulnerable and to implement its commitments to the international human rights instruments, UNDP will support building human rights capacities and knowledge in law enforcement, and the integration of human rights into higher education curriculums. UNDP will enhance the capacity of the National Council for Human Rights to promote national dialogue on economic and social rights, and to update and follow up on the implementation of the national action plan for human rights and relevant recommendations from the universal periodic review. UNDP will support national efforts to combat female genital mutilation and human trafficking and to promote the rights of people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS.

21. In promoting the transparency of anticorruption and accountability measures in line with the commitments of Egypt to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, UNDP will work with the National Anti-corruption Coordination Committee; national oversight bodies; the transparency and integrity committee; the Information and Decision Support Centre; and the Egyptian Corporate Responsibility Centre, to prevent corruption; promote transparency and disclosure in the civil service and the private sector; develop national framework for anti-corruption indicators; and promote open government. UNDP will enhance the transparency, efficiency and accountability of government services through innovative information and communication-based service delivery; 'e-government'; and efficient complaint mechanisms.

22. UNDP will build the capacities of the 'centre of excellence in results-based management' within the Government to increase the effectiveness of national planning, targeting of development efforts and accountability for results. UNDP will support the modernization of the justice sector through restructuring, automation, access to legal information and legal aid; and will support the modernization of the Ministry of Transport, Egypt Post and the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority.

23. In strengthening the visibility and effectiveness of the voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people in the public sphere, UNDP will support the Ministry of Youth, the National Council for Women and the social contract centre in the Information and Decision Support Centre to enhance knowledge, skills, volunteerism and the engagement of women and youth as voters, candidates, members and actors in political processes and legislative and decision-making structures. UNDP (with UN-Women) will support national authorities on equal citizenship rights to provide poor and rural women with identification cards. UNDP will upgrade and pilot-test innovative practices for sustainability, governance and social franchises in youth clubs in different governorates.

24. In strengthening the responsiveness of institutions, legislation and policies to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy, UNDP will collaborate with national electoral authorities, including the election management body (upon its establishment) to strengthen national capacity for the management and administration of transparent, credible elections. UNDP will explore opportunities with the Ministry of Interior to rebuild confidence between citizens and the police, and with the technical secretariat of the Parliament to enhance its functions based on inclusive and participatory approaches. UNDP will provide technical assistance and comparative experiences in areas such as transitional justice; transformation in policing; legal empowerment and access to justice; and civic education and democratic dialogue, including support to the prospective economic and social council.

25. In helping the Government meet its national sustainable development goals, UNDP will pursue a two-pronged strategy: exploring and helping implement options for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and promoting protected areas and biodiversity conservation – while taking gender concerns into consideration. Individual and institutional capacity development will be one of the main strategies used in implementing energy and environment projects, with a focus on job creation in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy management, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

26. In the area of adaptation, UNDP will lead a United Nations joint programme introducing new climate change adaptation measures in such areas as Nile river flow; adaptation of new

stress-tolerant crop species; and the promotion of integrated coastal zone management to adapt Nile Delta lowlands to the expected sea-level rise. In this respect, UNDP will help pilot soft-engineering solutions for sea defence systems. Through a report on the socio-economic impact of climate change, UNDP will promote the incorporation of climate-change risks into national policies, plans and public investments.

27. In the area of mitigation, UNDP will provide technical assistance to convert twenty public buildings to efficient lighting systems as part of the decision of the Supreme Energy Council. UNDP will also help the Government in promoting Clean Development Mechanism projects and in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through initiatives to phase out ozone-depleting substances and in the fields of transport, biomass energy and other renewable energy technologies. UNDP will work with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency and the Minya Governorate to establish a solid waste composting plant and will explore opportunities for a hazardous waste management system. An integral part of the climate change mitigation projects will be the opening of new lines of business opportunities that will create jobs in line with 'green economy' principles.

28. In support of the national programme to conserve nature and wildlife and improve the quality of residences in adjacent communities, UNDP will support the Government in consolidating and scaling up pilot initiatives to achieve financial sustainability in protected areas by (a) developing business and management plans for selected protected areas and cultural heritage sites and needed legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks to increase revenues for reinvestment in conservation activities; (b) integrating community-based income-generation and poverty alleviation initiatives into biodiversity conservation; and (c) building capacities in the management units of new protected areas. The nature conservation sector in the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency will support financial sustainability and more effective management of protected areas. UNDP will help build the capacity of the agency with respect to the financial sustainability model of protected areas.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

29. The country programme will be nationally executed with implementing partners at the national and governorate levels, following the national implementation modality except for electoral support following direct implementation by UNDP. Other implementation modalities may be invoked on a case-by-case basis. In order to respond effectively to emerging programmatic needs requiring swift action, the application of fast-track procedures will be sought on an as-needed basis.

30. In line with the UNDP evaluation policy, the country programme will be monitored and evaluated against the UNDP results and resources framework, which will be further developed with measurable indicators as part of the country programme action plan. Project, outcome and thematic evaluations will be conducted using national capacities whenever appropriate.

31. UNDP will help increase national planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities, by strengthening institutional and individual capacity in results-based management.

32. The estimated resource envelope of the country programme is \$242.2 million, of which \$6.5 million will come from regular resources, while \$235.7 million will be mobilized from the Government of Egypt, third-party cost-sharing, the Global Environment Facility, the private sector and several trust funds.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Egypt (2013-2017)

National priority or goal: Reduce the number of poor people living below the national poverty line.					
UNDAF/country programme outcome no. 1: Poverty UNDAF outcomes 1.1,1.2,1.3 and 1.4 dealing with reduction of poverty through better targeted and more efficient social protection programmes, employment creation, and monitoring poverty for evidence-based pro-poor policymaking. Outcome indicators: Average annual per capita transfer value of government social protection to the poor; ratio of poor to non-poor for average annual per capita transfer value of government social protection; percentage of poor and non-poor benefiting from government social protection transfers; number of pro-poor inclusive and gender-sensitive policies, programmes and initiatives in favour of MSME creation that are running, improved or operationalized; number of business start-ups by women; number of beneficiaries or clients from business service providers (business development services that have never been used before, or innovative services); number and status of MSMEs in value chains, number of decent employment opportunities for young men and women, especially groups that find it particularly hard to gain access (such as women). Related strategic plan focus area: Poverty reduction					
Government partner contribution	Other partner contributions	UNDP contribution	Indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contributions	Indicative country programme outputs	Indicative resources by outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SFD will disseminate new services to MSMEs, and the Industrial Modernization Centre will disseminate model on integration in value chain.</li> <li>- MOISA will implement new social protection law and is committed to increasing the efficiency and targeting of the subsidy system including social protection schemes.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Education and IDSC will make available data for production of monitoring tools.</li> <li>- The Egypt ICT-TF will support the creation of a healthy competitive business environment for MSMEs, encourage social entrepreneurs, and increase jobs and incomes using ICT solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WFP will support the monitoring of food subsidy and in kind subsidy.</li> <li>- AUC will provide technical support on scaling up CCTs.</li> <li>- The Netherlands Cooperation Agency and GIZ will provide advocacy and technical expertise for financial inclusion.</li> <li>- UNIFEM will work to engender private sector initiatives in the value chain.</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- build capacities of SFD to develop tools and services for easier and more sustainable MSME creation.</li> <li>- support SFD and MOLD to develop local economic development strategies and frameworks</li> <li>- strengthen MOSS capacities for social protection as part of the implementation of new law on social protection.</li> <li>- produce poverty and MDG monitoring tools, including resilience studies, and promote their use for pro-poor policies.</li> <li>- test and document inclusive market development models, and raise awareness and build capacity of product stewardship in corporate social responsibility</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of MSMEs benefitting from financial and/or non-financial services availed by SFD <b>Baseline:</b> 4.4 million MSMEs; <b>Target:</b> 500,000 MSMEs (categorized by type of service)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> MOISA implementing alternative social protection targeting system <b>Baseline:</b> conditional cash transfer piloted along with in-kind subsidy system but with substantive leakages <b>Target:</b> MOISA enhances social protection schemes and ensures better targeting through the design, testing and piloting of alternative social protection schemes to ensure equity and social justice.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Policy references to UNDP-produced poverty monitoring tools <b>Baseline:</b> Previous poverty monitoring tools produced by UNDP: 11 NHDRs, 5 MDGRs, and 26 GHDRs <b>Target:</b> National policies include references to poverty monitoring tools produced by UNDP (2 NHDRs, 1 MDGR, at least 10 GHDRs and resilience studies produced)</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Egypt ICT-TF developed courses/modules to increase youth self-employment and employability <b>Baseline:</b> no courses/modules developed /available; <b>Target:</b> 10 courses/modules developed to increase youth self-employment and employability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusive job creation and market development models promoted, including financial and non-financial support services to MSMEs.</li> <li>2. Technical assistance and capacity development for MOSS provided to enable it to adopt and implement the new law on social protection.</li> <li>3. Pro-poor policy development tools developed including NHDRs, MDGRs, GHDRs, and resilience studies.</li> <li>4. Private sector employment opportunities for youth created</li> </ol>	<p><b>Regular</b> <b>\$ 2,567,059</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> <b>\$ 149,000,000</b></p>

<p><b>National priority or goal:</b> Enhanced performance of democratic institutions for transparency, accountability, rule of law and higher citizen satisfaction with government services.</p>					
<p><b>UNDAF/country programme outcome no. 1:</b> Democratic governance UNDAF outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 dealing with enhancing national and local capacities and systems for decentralized, inclusive, gender-sensitive planning, budgeting and M&amp;E, optimizing use of ICT solutions for improved public service delivery, transparency and anti-corruption; deeper integration of human rights in national systems; strengthened leadership and voice for women and youth and responsiveness to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators:</b> Number of central and local authorities utilizing LED methodology in the planning process, inclusive, gender sensitive sectorial planning and budgeting processes; number of central and local government authorities having evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and standards operational to support policymaking and ensure accountability; number of units for risk reduction and conflict resolution activated at the local level; Decentralized legal and institutional framework for local and regional planning and budgeting in place; percentage implementation of the recommendations and observations of United Nations treaty bodies and special rapporteurs; percentage of FGM prevalence among girls and adolescents ages 15-17; number of civil society-led programmes addressing the rights of women, young people and most-at-risk populations, especially persons living with HIV/AIDS; national anti-corruption strategy formed and number of laws amended to comply with UNCAC; number of services provided through new and/or ICT-based channels; number of national laws, processes and procedures that ensure public access to information; percentage of women in elected bodies, decision-making positions, judges, local councils and media; percentage of young people volunteering and actively participating in structures such as student unions, youth NGOs and youth centres; percentage of young people who participate in volunteer work; number of manuals, reference materials and websites to enhance transparency; standardized consistency of performance of elections administrators; evidence of change in governmental policy inspired from 3-4 forums organized. <b>Related strategic plan focus area:</b> Democratic governance</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOLD will support pilot governorates in developing and implementing local development strategies</li> <li>- NCHR will support NGOs and ministries in implementing UPR recommendations.</li> <li>- National committee will produce and implement national anti-corruption strategy.</li> <li>- The National Council for Women will provide the platform for building capacities of women</li> <li>- MSAD, MOT, MCIT are developing policies to enable delivering high-quality, efficient services.</li> <li>- Constitutional provision and legislation are in place to set up an independent electoral management body;</li> <li>- National authorities will build on lessons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USAID will support government on fiscal, administrative and political decentralization.</li> <li>- OHCHR will help with technical support on compliance of national human rights tools with commitment to human rights treaty bodies.</li> <li>- UNODC and EU will help align national policies with UNCAC.</li> <li>- USAID, UNICEF and CIDA will promote greater political participation of youth and women.</li> <li>- Development partners will support technical assistance to electoral authorities.</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide technical and policy support to MOLD to formulate local development strategies and capacity development plan</li> <li>- support GOPP in strategic urban planning and building urban observatories</li> <li>- support NCHR in follow-up to the implementation of the UPR recommendations and in promoting economic and social rights</li> <li>- provide technical assistance to strengthen knowledge and operational capacities of anti-corruption and oversight bodies</li> <li>- strengthen voice and leadership skills and volunteerism for women and young people</li> <li>- provide technical backstopping for national and local youth forums</li> <li>- strengthen national capacities for conflict management, disaster risk reduction and mine action.</li> <li>- assist national entities in designing and implementing policies in support of people with disabilities, and to combat FGM</li> <li>- mobilize comparative experiences in transitional justice;</li> <li>transformations in policing; elections; democratic dialogue;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of local development strategies formulated and implemented at the governorate level <b>Baseline:</b> No strategies available <b>Target:</b> Local development strategies formulated in 5 governorates and implemented in at least 2 governorates.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of strategic urban plans and slum upgrading initiatives completed using a stakeholder approach <b>Baseline:</b> No strategic urban plans in place and M&amp;E framework lacking <b>Target:</b> At least 10 strategic urban plans at regional, national and district levels finalized</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Implementation (%) of the UPR and CEDAW recommendations by the government; <b>Baseline:</b> The CEDAW Committee report (of 2010) and the 124 recommendations by the UPR (2010) were adopted by Egypt. <b>Target:</b> At least 50% of the recommendations are implemented</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> National framework for anti-corruption indicators is developed and adopted <b>Baseline:</b> No national anti-corruption measurements are in place; <b>Target:</b> National framework for anticorruption indicators is finalized and adopted</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> RBM unit operational in MSAD and coordinating capacity development efforts on RBM with national partners <b>Baseline:</b> No such centre currently exists, national capacities for RBM need upgrading <b>Target:</b> RBM centre established and capacities of core MSAD and national entities' staff on RBM systems and processes developed.</p>	<p>1. LED processes institutionalized at the governorate level</p> <p>2. Proposals for strategic urban plans at the national and regional levels including Greater Cairo and Alexandria developed</p> <p>3. Capacity of the NCHR strengthened to update and follow up on the implementation of the national action plan for human rights and UPR recommendations</p> <p>4. National dialogue is strengthened for the development of the national framework for anti-corruption indicators</p> <p>5. Capacity for RBM developed in MSAD as a centre of excellence, as well as a number of national entities</p>	<p><b>Regular</b></p> <p><b>\$3,273,000</b></p>
					<p><b>Other</b></p> <p><b>\$65,800,000</b></p>



<p>learned from comparative experiences to develop Egypt-specific policies and strategies.</p>		<p>parliamentary development, - provide technical assistance to electoral management authorities - integrate human rights in higher education - pilot innovative ICT solutions to increase government efficiency.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 6:</b> Increase in the implementation of good electoral practices by electoral authorities in electoral events and in the setting up of the electoral management body <b>Baseline:</b> Electoral management body is yet to be established and there has been some improvement in electoral practices, such as making explicit electoral procedures to ensure consistency throughout the electoral event. <b>Target:</b> Increase in the number of good electoral practices that are implemented based on international practices</p> <p><b>Indicator 7:</b> Number of government services accessible through mobile phones <b>Baseline:</b> 150 ICT-based government services available through internet, 2 of them by mobile phone <b>Target:</b> 100 e-services accessible via mobile phone.</p>	<p>6. Efficiency and professionalism of electoral practices and administration improved</p>	
<p><b>National priority or goal:</b> Climate change risks managed more effectively and the natural environment more sustainably managed.</p>					
<p><b>UNDAF/country programme outcome:</b> Environment UNDAF outcomes 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 dealing with the Government of Egypt adopting and effectively implementing sound climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and programmes focusing on vulnerable sectors, groups and high-risk geographic locations while promoting protected areas and biodiversity. <b>Outcome indicators:</b> #Number of sound climate change adaptation policies and programmes developed, number of climate change adaptation projects implemented, amount of ozone-depleting substances used, reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from United Nations system-supported interventions, number of protected areas established with United Nations system support. <b>Related strategic plan focus area:</b> Energy and the environment</p>					
<p>EEAA and other authorities will explore and adopt new climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The Supreme Energy Council will support conversion of public buildings to energy-efficient lighting systems. Protected areas authorities will support financial sustainability and more effective management of protected areas.</p>	<p>FAO, WFP, UNEP and UNESCO, UNICEF and IOM will investigate various dimensions of the impact of climate change. AFD, KFW, EU and GIZ will promote financing mechanisms for energy efficiency, and UNEP will lead a study on 'green economy'. The Italian Government will support nature conservation and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>UNDP will: - introduce new climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. - pilot the conversion of 20 public buildings to energy-efficient lighting - promote the financial sustainability model of protected areas and build capacities of EEAA to implement the model - strengthen government capacity in the areas of, renewable energy, solid waste management and the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of national policies developed and adopted that incorporate climate change adaptation measures <b>Baseline:</b> Climate change vulnerability assessments are not translated into policy measures <b>Target:</b> Climate change adaptation measures integrated in at least one national policy</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of energy-efficient public buildings <b>Baseline:</b> One public building converted by UNDP in previous cycle <b>Target:</b> 20 energy-efficient public buildings</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Increase in revenues generated from the 5 protected areas supported by UNDP <b>Baseline:</b> To be provided upon selection of the 5 protected areas <b>Target:</b> Increase revenue generated by protected areas by 25%.</p>	<p>1. Recommendations for Climate Change adaptation measures in vulnerable sectors provided. 2. Models for financial, technical and mechanisms developed for the conversion of public buildings to energy efficient lighting systems. 3. Business and management plans for selected protected areas and cultural heritage sites developed.</p>	<p><b>Regular</b> <b>\$705,941</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> <b>\$ 20,900,000</b></p>

**List of abbreviations used in the annex table**

AFD	Agence française de développement
AUC	American University in Cairo
CCT	Conditional cash transfer
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ECRC	Egyptian Corporate Responsibility Centre
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GHDR	Governorate human development report
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning
ICT	Information and communication technology
ICT-TF	Information and Communication Technology Trust Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KFW	German Development Bank
LED	Light emitting diode
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDG-TF	Millennium Development Goals Trust Fund
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals report
MOISA	Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOSS	Minimum operating security standards
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MSAD	Ministry of State for Administrative Development
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NACC	National Anti-corruption Coordination Committee
NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHDR	National human development report
RBM	Results-based management
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UPR	Universal periodic review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme