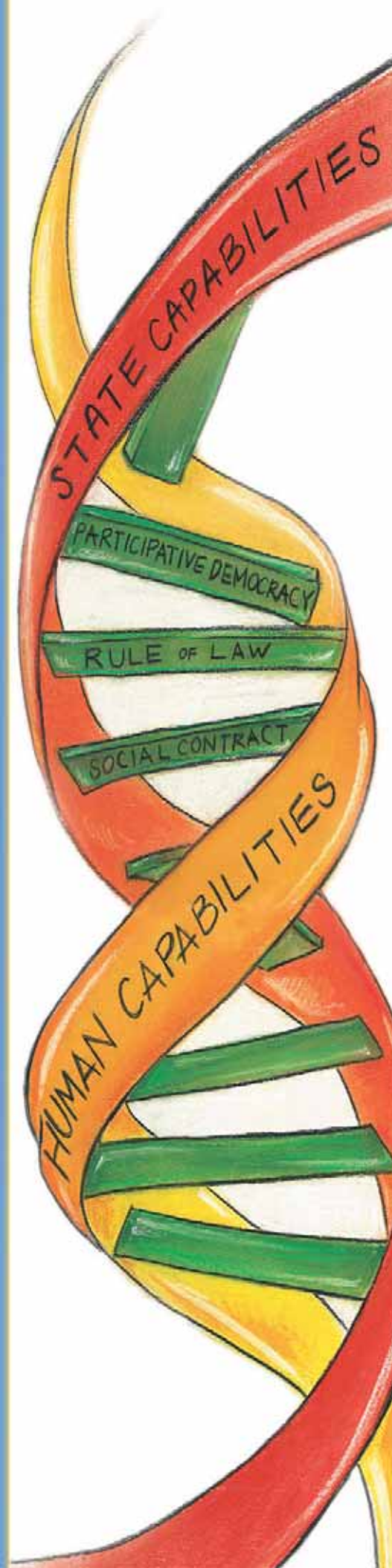




UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

2007 - 2011

EGYPT



United Nations
Development Assistance Framework

**Moving in the Spirit of the Millennium Declaration
The DNA of Progress**



United Nations
Egypt

2006

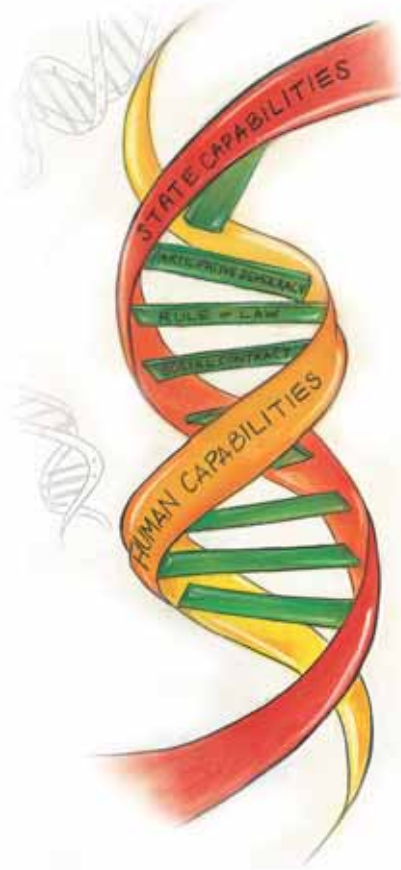
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The cover design is inspired by the shape and form of the human DNA. As for the DNA structure, the analysis in the Common Country Assessment, reflected in the UNDAF Resources and Results Framework, depends on the complex relationship between two axes critical to the function of the Egyptian society: human capabilities and state capabilities. It is the interplay of these features with the essential elements of participation, social contract and rule of law, which determines the quality and pace of development in the country.

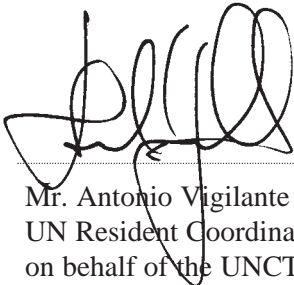
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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2007 - 2011


قائمه ابراهيم
H.E. Minister Fayza Abounaga
Minister of International Cooperation
Government of Egypt


Mr. Antonio Vigilante
UN Resident Coordinator
on behalf of the UNCT Egypt

Tuesday, 28 March 2006

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Moving in the Spirit of the Millennium Declaration

The DNA of Progress

Executive Summary

The cornerstone of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2007-2011, for Egypt is an analysis of human and state capabilities viewed through the aim and obligation of the Government to fulfil the social, economic and political entitlements of its citizens. The analysis shows that the fruitful union between people and the state will come through participative democracy, the social contract between state and society, and the rule of law.

In this vein the report concludes that Egypt needs to continue to progress in overcoming the three principal human development deficits identified by the Arab Human Development Report (AHDR) 2002, namely in knowledge, freedom and the empowerment of women. The main message which emerges is that the state needs to strengthen its capacities to build the human capabilities of all citizens in an equitable way, so as to ensure that all Egyptians can realize their full potential and benefit from the expansion of choices in their lives. Here the 'state' is considered broadly and holistically to encompass government, civil society, the media and the private sector, all as key players and stakeholders in the human-state development paradigm.

The analysis demonstrates how human capability deficits and state capability deficits feed upon each other to create obstacles to parts of Egyptian society reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These deficits have become impediments separating those who will reach a standard of living comparable or beyond the requisites of the MDGs and those who will find themselves far behind the MDG benchmarks and aspirations. Achieving the MDGs must therefore be based on a platform of human rights norms and principles, which help to guide the course of future action and act as the standard for all actions.

The present report and indeed the entire UNDAF process pursue the quest to place human rights at the centre of United Nations system activities, a key part of which has been United Nations country team efforts to apply a human rights based approach to development from the analysis to the programming and implementation stage. This approach implies that the United Nations system has a responsibility to help countries to meet their obligations towards the realization of their citizens' human rights. Obligations emanate from the fact that, wherever there is a right, there is someone who has a claim to that right – claim-holders – and someone else with a corresponding duty or obligation to fulfil that claim – duty-bearers.

Underpinning this approach is the understanding that strengthening human and state capabilities via a human rights based approach to development reinforces the country's ability to manage crises, whether natural or human-induced. Equally significant, it steers the country away from social unrest and conflict that may arise owing to development disparities and poverty.

United Nations support will thus involve strengthening the three essential pillars on which the strategy rests: the genuine and meaningful participation of all citizens; a shared social contract between state and society; and the rule of law. While partnering closely with the Government on enhancing state capabilities, the United Nations will also focus more intently on bolstering human capabilities under the UNDAF. Human and state capabilities are of course closely interrelated, as are the United Nations initiatives in these two areas, and as such, several UNDAF outcomes will contribute to building capacities in both areas. The United Nations country team has agreed to present this scheme pictorially as the DNA of the country, which represents both the conceptual and symbolic framework for United Nations future assistance, as the cover page recalls.

A similar and pertinent image also appears in the recently launched Egypt Human Development Report 2005, which has received government endorsement and inspired the UNDAF process and which provides a tangible poverty reduction plan for Egypt to 2015 in tandem with the MDG framework. As in the UNDAF, the report offers a vision of a social contract in which the less privileged half of the society constitutes dynamic new entrants to the national, economic and political landscape as producers, consumers and active stakeholders in shaping the future.

To make this vision reality, the overarching UNDAF framework identifies a nationally owned twin-track strategy for future United Nations system assistance to Egypt that supports: (a) projects and programmes that will help Egyptian citizens to improve their quality of life and individual welfare through better social services, including health, nutrition and education; and (b) the state and its institutions to perform their duties adequately in the pursuit of realizing the MDGs and the protection of established human rights norms and principles as laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Emanating from this twin-track strategy are the five priority areas of intervention identified by the United Nations family, its partners and the Government and described herein in this jointly prepared, nationally owned, human rights based UNDAF.

Five UNDAF Priority Areas

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Outcome 1 | By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved |
| Outcome 2 | By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated |
| Outcome 3 | By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved |
| Outcome 4 | By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled |
| Outcome 5 | By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent |

I. Introduction

Overview of UNDAF Process

The UNDAF 2007-2011 represents the planning structure for operations of the United Nations system in its support to Egypt's national development priorities over the next five years. The UNDAF, representing both a process and a product, enables a holistic, nationally owned United Nations approach to country challenges, thus increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations operations by promoting greater synergy in action.

The common country assessment (CCA)/UNDAF process in Egypt was initiated at the United Nations country team retreat in November 2004, where the country team decided on the analytical framework for the CCA and timeframe for the entire process. Sixteen task forces composed of United Nations system staff and external experts were established within the three overall themes of government, environment and poverty. Each task force collected and analyzed materials and drafted CCA background papers which fed into the overall CCA analysis, diagnosing Egypt's main development challenges and addressing their root causes. Several validation meetings were held with government and civil society partners and the CCA was subsequently amended before its publication in August 2005.

The first steps of the UNDAF exercise in Egypt were taken during a two-day UNDAF strategic planning meeting in Cairo on 19 and 20 September 2005. In order to forge critical partnerships and promote collective action from the early planning stages, senior representatives from main partners of the Government and civil society actively participated in the formulation of UNDAF outcomes: the United Nations strategic priority areas for development assistance for the next five-year cycle.

On the basis of short-listed areas of cooperation outlined in the CCA, the eight MDGs and government priorities, participants jointly identified and formulated national development priority areas in which the United Nations system in Egypt should concentrate its efforts for the next UNDAF cycle in cooperation with its development partners. The two-day retreat was followed by a one-day retreat with United Nations programme officers, who advanced the formulation of the UNDAF results and resources matrix in five working groups.

The UNDAF matrix, including country programme outcomes and outputs, matured through a successive participatory process involving a series of regular meetings and revision sessions within the five established UNDAF task forces. Individual agencies and the task forces have conducted a series of bilateral talks and held validation meetings with government officials and civil society. The text and matrix are thus the result of intensive consultations with main partners.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) task force composed of M&E officers from the four Executive Committee agencies of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) developed the M&E framework in consultation with the five relevant UNDAF task forces.

The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator coordinated the exercise and provided backstopping to the task forces throughout the process. The present document, a final product of this participatory process and of the United Nations country team's joint efforts with the Government and in consultation with civil society partners, aspires to be a successful, effective instrument in tackling Egypt's development challenges throughout the next United Nations cycle of assistance for 2007-2011.

II. Results

Priority Area 1. State Capabilities

Overview

Since the 1952 revolution, successive Egyptian governments have sought to address the social rights of their citizens by redistributing wealth. A large and at one time productive and socially successful public sector formed the crux of this effort. Over time this system has become expensive and unsustainable, unintentionally creating a passive citizenry, encouraging relationships of inequity and dependency and allowing room for mismanagement.

Under a new social contract, in order for the human capabilities of Egyptian citizens to come to fruition the state and its organs must create the right kind of environment for human development. The new social contract puts a premium on quality of growth, balancing the demands of a market economy with citizens' wellbeing. A central tenet is decentralization – and ultimately local accountability – which will help to initiate regional growth patterns in line with the needs of the poor, fostering job creation and an improved climate for investment and private sector development. The challenge is to build an environment that allows Egypt's poor to benefit from economic growth opportunities and ensure efficiently utilized, targeted spending on social development sectors like health, education and food supply from which the Government will remove obstacles and parallel systems.

Through the prism of the Millennium Declaration, United Nations agencies will work closely with the Government to bolster its ability to meet these multifaceted challenges by 2011. To reinforce state capabilities, the United Nations network will help the Government to prioritize civil service reform, fight corruption, support institutional reform that would facilitate the reinforcement of the rule of law, optimize external assistance, communicate its vision and actions, devolve power and authority to the local levels to prompt greater citizen participation, and reduce regional disparities by localizing the MDGs and providing a safety net for the most vulnerable groups. At the heart of the new social contract is a human rights based approach that also prominently situates women as key players in the growth and development paradigm. While all five UNDAF outcomes thus contribute to the building of state capabilities, UNDAF outcome 1 devotes particular attention to this area.

Outcome 1



By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved

The success of the new social contract hinges largely on the success of priority area one. Decentralization is key and prominent in the national reform agenda as spelled out in the government growth programme. The Government must therefore be equipped to carry out its ambitious programme and capable of leading the country on the road towards achieving the MDGs. While steady, the pace of progress on the MDGs varies; fast and sustained in some areas (child and maternal mortality, water and sanitation), at acceptable levels for others (education and poverty reduction), and somewhat more slowly in others (women empowerment, and the environment). In addition, disparities in development progress between Upper and Lower Egypt remain stark and demonstrate the need for greater and better-targeted investments to address regional differences.

**National priority 4:
Improving the standard of living of citizens and upgrading services**

**National priority 5:
Achieving a major boost for the national economy**

The Government Seven Point Programme

The United Nations agencies that will play a central role in this area will be UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in tandem with the World Bank. A half dozen other agencies will join forces with them to strengthen government capacity to create a fertile environment for socioeconomic growth based on protecting society's vulnerable groups, especially women and children, respecting citizens' rights and empowering women. Achieving this means making government far more efficient, effective and accountable for planning, implementing and coordinating its proposed plans. This includes building capacity to plan, manage, implement and monitor local development programmes for improved service delivery and efficient use of resources.

These capacity building efforts will focus on a wide range of sectors, the main ones being information and communication technology for development, quality education, food security, social reforms, in particular safety net programmes, HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation, health care (including maternal health, children at risk and reproductive health) and protection of the natural environment. WFP and the World Bank will spearhead UNDAF efforts to support the continuing reform of the social safety net mechanism, targeting the poor and vulnerable, especially women and children. They will also support ongoing work in promoting the early childhood programme.

To achieve these goals by the end of the five-year UNDAF period, the United Nations team will help Egypt to develop, enact and implement pro-poor policies that are buttressed by appropriate mechanisms and optimal use of resources. Strategic urban and rural planning will facilitate the decentralization process while improving the quality of government services, making them more demand-driven, equitable and accessible. At the heart of these efforts will be better protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, social sector reform, the introduction of gender-sensitive national policies to ensure gender mainstreaming in development

planning, and national gender advocacy campaigns.

Ensuring that Egypt achieves this first, crucial UNDAF priority area will require the close cooperation and coordination between the Government, civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations family.

Priority Area 2. Human Capabilities

Overview

The Millennium Declaration spells out the commitment to help people achieve their human capabilities, allowing them to lead the lives they value. This means the ability to fulfil basic human needs and corresponding rights like feeding oneself and avoiding premature morbidity, as well as the capability for self-betterment through opportunities created as a result of good education and participation in decisions that impact on an individual's life. It has long been recognized that a deficit in these areas leads to deep and endemic poverty, which not only derives from a lack of income but also from a lack of ability to make choices in life.

The Human Development Reports demonstrated that poverty is more than the lack of income. It is a “deprivation in the valuable things a person can do or be”, which includes deficits in education, health, equality and equity in political and social rights and security. This sentiment had already been endorsed by Egypt and other nations, inter alia, in the 1993 Vienna Declaration, which stated that “extreme poverty and social exclusion constitute a violation of human dignity”.¹

In light of the Millennium Declaration and in accordance with government initiatives, the United Nations will collaborate closely with its partners to bolster the human capabilities of Egyptian citizens to fulfil their potential in society, focusing on education, health, gender equality, decent work and protection for the vulnerable. The channels through which the United Nations will address these challenges include reducing regional disparities, addressing the gender gap through mainstreaming processes, improving access to basic services, fostering better opportunities and empowering vulnerable and marginal groups. Three targeted outcomes² form the basis of priority area 2 on realizing the full potential of human capabilities – the second major pillar of the human-state growth paradigm.

¹ 1993 United Nations Conference on Human Rights.

² UNDAF outcomec 2,3 and 4.

Outcome 2



By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated

Unemployment, lack of appropriate labour market skills and child labour remain serious impediments to reaching full human capabilities in Egypt. The main problem in all sectors, especially in employment, is that while the number of workers has increased, the economy is not growing fast enough and may not be sufficiently job intensive to create the jobs needed.

Furthermore, there is evidence that the education system does not offer Egyptians the skills and training to be competitive in the job market, being a major obstacle for the competitiveness of the country's economic system as a whole. Vocational and technical training faces a number of hurdles such as a shortage of qualified teachers, outdated programmes and curricula, and poor training materials. There is thus the need to expand skills and align vocational and technical competencies of the labour force with the demands of the market.

**National priority 1:
Creating employment**

**National priority 2:
Fostering investment**

**National priority 6:
Developing the political and
legislative environment**

The Government Seven Point Programme

The industrial sector now faces the challenge of positioning its presence within the globalized market. Creating an enabling economic environment is therefore essential for the promotion of Egyptian industry. The main elements for the development of enterprises are public-private partnerships, promotion of an industrial entrepreneurship culture and the modernization of production facilities and infrastructure. The development of enterprises constitutes the main tool for maintaining employment and promoting job creation.

A large informal sector and a predominant rural economy make it difficult to determine the exact numbers and extent of child labour. It is estimated that between 2.6 and 3.3 per cent of Egyptian children work, though many are known to work as unwaged labour in their parents' homes or local businesses. An estimated 8.3 per cent of urban children and 29 per cent of rural children work in contravention of the minimum legal working age, which has been set at 14 years in the 1996 Child Law.³

Under the aegis of the UNDAF, the United Nations system, and a broad range of local partners, will assist national authorities to further develop and implement a national employment policy and strategy. IFAD, ILO, UNIDO and the World Bank will help to enhance the coordination and trade agreement capacities of relevant ministries, and formulate and set up private sector incentive schemes, in particular creating an enabling regulatory environment, financial products, business development services, access to assets, and promoting a strong entrepreneurial culture for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs).

³ Figures from Egypt Common Country Assessment, 2005

Improving educational and vocational training to align skills with market demands are key elements that FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WFP and the World Bank will take up, along with establishing skills standards for different occupations, and strengthened terms and conditions for workers.

ILO and the World Bank will help to spearhead efforts to revise and enforce child labour laws and policies through, for example, public awareness campaigns, improved inspection systems and alternatives for children and parents. They will also assist national activities to set up a safer environment for children at work⁴ via improving education and apprenticeship standards, establishing health and safety guidelines and setting up a health insurance system.

Outcome 3



By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved

A challenge for Egypt in the coming years will be to balance the disciplined policies needed to ensure continued economic growth with the social policies required to protect the most vulnerable groups in society. A fully educated society that has unimpeded access to quality health services will be more productive and more competitive in the global market place.

Yet in spite of enormous public investments in education and health over the past 30 years, Egypt continues to have significant levels of illiteracy and many Egyptians are still unable to access good health care, whose services environmental problems further weaken. Regional disparities in these vital sectors point to endemic structural inequalities in the management and allocation of public finances, with the health sector particularly under-funded.

**National priority 3:
Improve income levels and care for limited income citizens**

**National priority 4:
Improve the standard of living of citizens and upgrade services offered**

In addition, the general cultural dilemma of lack of meaningful public participation and the exclusion of women from decision-making further compounds the problems faced by the people in most need – the poor.

The Government Seven Point Programme

A big strain on Egypt's ability to deliver basic social services and reduce regional disparities is its environmental dilemma. While progress has been made in the last 10 to 15 years, challenges are quite stark and revolve around high population growth and density, which combined with a lack of infrastructure investments are threatening to overwhelm the water and wastewater services of urban areas, creating numerous environmental hazards. Rapid population growth is straining natural resources as agricultural land is being lost to urbanization, desertification and salinization. The Nile and its tributaries are being contaminated with pollutants, chemicals and heavy metals.

⁴ Work that does not interfere with education (light work) is permitted from the age of 12 years under ILO Convention 138.

In response to this silent emergency, the United Nations system, prioritizing the link between environmental degradation and poor access to basic health services, will help to address education, health, nutrition, food security, water and sanitation, and social protection in an integrated manner, specifically in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates. ILO, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank will combine their areas of expertise and work with the Government, local authorities and civil society to improve access to quality social services and basic needs, with a special focus on underprivileged communities, and initiate a joint project on integrated slum upgrading.

These interventions include empowering communities to participate in local development, mainstreaming quality learning, raising awareness on reproductive health, setting up monitoring mechanisms for vulnerable groups, and improving water and sanitation practices. A key focus area is education, especially its urgency for girls and their potential impact in society, and raising quality standards to meet future challenges. Central to the success of these activities will be the United Nations approach of participatory planning and involvement of the community.

Ultimate success, however, rests on the sustainable management of natural resources. Under the UNDAF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP and the World Bank will join efforts to help government, local communities and non-governmental organizations NGOs in the sustainable management of water, land, air, biodiversity and ecosystem resources. UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank will be working to reduce pollution levels through programmes that focus on cleaner fuel, energy services, low-emissions technologies, cleaner production and innovative pollution abatement techniques. UNDP and UNIDO will work with the Government and the private sector to strengthen their capacity to comply with international environmental conventions.

Outcome 4 By 2011, women’s participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled



A major challenge in Egypt is women’s emancipation. While potentially on track to meet most MDG targets by 2015, the country’s socio-cultural attitudes and public perception towards women remain a primary root of set backs in efforts to achieve democratic transformation. The result is that while women are afforded equal rights in law, they have a reduced status in society owing to patriarchal attitudes and resistance to change. Opportunities for most Egyptian women to fulfil their potential are few, with many lacking the awareness and social and institutional encouragement to participate fully in the political life of the communities in which they live. Very few women hold high political positions in the central

**National priority 1:
Creating employment**

**National priority 3:
Improve income levels
and care for limited income
citizens**

**National priority 6:
Developing the political
and legislative environment**

The Government Seven Point Programme

government, governorates or local councils, nor do they occupy senior positions in the justice system. This contrasts with the bigger role played by women in civil society organizations. On the economic front as well, women cannot claim to have the same access to benefits as men. Unemployment among women is almost four times higher than that of men, with women's share in the workforce at about only 21 per cent. Similarly, women's wages are often 80 per cent those of men. Despite the increasing number of women in the total work force from 1984 to 2002, most of this has been in the public sphere and insecure informal sector, which along with limited access to land for collateral and limited holdings of other assets generally gives women less access to credit markets.

Also worrisome is the issue of violence against women, for which no reliable monitoring system exists in Egypt. Despite protective provisions in the penal code, violence against women, including female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), is a serious concern – whether occurring at home, in the work place or in the public sphere. The Committee for the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) considers that the extent of violence against women is high and recommended that the Government investigate the root causes of such violence and improve the effectiveness of legislation, policies and programmes aimed at combating such violence.⁵

In preparing the UNDAF, the Government and the United Nations system have chosen to devote an entire outcome to women, thereby underlining the critical importance they attach to improving women's condition and status as spelled out in MDG 3. High on the agenda is tackling public perception, political participation, reproductive health, employment and violence against women, as underlined in the outcome document (A/RES/60/1) of the recent United Nations World Summit in September 2005.

ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WFP have identified three strategic areas through which to address public perception of women's and girl's rights: cultural life, the media and education. They will actively partner with and work to sensitize opinion and political and religious leaders on women's political, social and economic rights, as well as with the media and the education system, to disseminate positive images and concepts on girls' and women's rights and to include them in the educational curriculum. Integral to these efforts will be increasing the level of women's participation in political life, which United Nations agencies will spearhead through awareness-raising campaigns, helping to revise legislation to support affirmative action initiatives, and increasing the number of women in local and national decision-making bodies. The National Council for Women, for example, is currently spearheading a project to prepare leading women candidates to run for election and political life, which may be improved and expanded.

Tackling the issues of perception and women's political participation will facilitate efforts to improve women's ability to find gainful employment, forge their labour-market-oriented skills, ensure their access to economic development services and improve their access to education, in part by helping to modify labour laws and employment strategies, for which IFAD, UNDP,

⁵ CEDAW Committee observations, 2 February 2001.

WFP the World Bank will play central roles. UNFPA and the World Bank will also raise awareness among men, women and youth on sexual and reproductive health issues and rights to promote informed decision-making, especially in rural and frontier governorates.

On violence against women and girls, the United Nations system – in tandem with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood – will continue to implement the pilot programmes at the local level to foster FGM/C free villages and use them as model communities nationwide. The agencies led by UNICEF will also continue to combine their efforts to implement holistic measures to prevent and eliminate domestic violence, marital rape, violence against women and girls in detention centres and “honour crimes” via establishing women/girl-friendly mechanisms at work and in the family, and setting up monitoring mechanisms to protect violence against the girl child, thereby addressing the life-cycle dimensions of the gender issue. Here the United Nations will evaluate and rethink previous strategies in an effort to identify areas of improvement while advocating for political and institutional commitment and accountability.

Priority Area 3. The Essential Links

Overview

Egypt’s new social contract can be characterized by an integrated human rights based programme of action that is tailored and targeted to the poor, but which provides choices and alternatives to other citizens so as to enable Egyptians to realize the ambitions and capabilities that they value. Under this new paradigm, duty-bearer-claim-holder relations will be put back in line with the values of social justice and rule of law. This is further in alignment with the Millennium Declaration and the recognition that good governance, human rights and the rule of law are intrinsically linked to progress towards the MDGs.

The new social contract paradigm entails the active participation of equally powerful partners. The state will provide safety, security and protection of basic systems and rights through discharging its responsibilities of security, defence and justice. The state will also supply quality public goods that aim to achieve equality and equity and that are efficient and effective, particularly in the areas of health, education, social protection, participation and environmental sustainability. Citizens will in return provide not only their allegiance and respect to the law but also their oversight and active participation in the application of the contract. In so doing, citizens will assume an oversight role in guarding and securing their gains and outcomes.

The United Nations system will work closely with the Government to ensure that the essential links between state and human capabilities – democratic participation, social contract and the rule of law – become a reality to drive the country’s nationally owned development plan towards success.

Outcome 5



By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent

Ensuring the active participation of equally powerful partners in the social contract in Egypt and to reach the MDGs by 2015 will require political, administrative and judicial reform.

The Government has recognized the need to initiate reforms. In 2004 it participated in the decision taken by the Arab Summit to intensify political, economic social and educational change initiatives that reflect the aspirations of Arabs, enshrined in the Declaration on the Process of Reform and Modernization. Civil society has also been active in recent years, and in March 2004 Egyptian organizations joined others from the Arab world to agree on the Alexandria Charter.⁶ Such demands for political reform have also been emboldened by the constitutional reform to allow multi-candidate presidential elections, which received global media attention in May 2005.

**National priority 6:
Developing the political and legislative environment**

**National priority 7:
Strengthening and developing international relations**

The Government Seven Point Programme

Citizens' participation, especially that of women and youth, is of major concern. The low levels of citizen participation in local and national politics is reflected in the narrow space left open for citizens to meaningfully participate in local development and influence the decisions that affect them.

Furthermore, both the National Council for Human Rights annual report 2004 and observations of the United Nations treaty body committees have indicated that in several areas there is a need for greater attention to specific individual human rights. In this regard, there are three main challenges that the Government faces concerning the rule of law and the judiciary: fighting corruption, modernizing the judiciary and advancing civil liberties.

Based on the three essential linking elements of democratic participation, social contract and the rule of law, the Government and the United Nations system have identified three strategic areas of intervention to maximize the potential for success of the human-state capabilities paradigm. The first is increasing public participation and making the electoral process more transparent, representative and accountable. UNDP and UNIFEM will spearhead efforts to develop a digital voting system and review legal frameworks to ensure equitable representation and affirmative action for women. UNICEF and UNIFEM will lead efforts to increase citizens' participation in public and political life, create an enabling environment for youth participation, and conduct voter and civic education for democratic rights, especially for women and youth.

Achieving these aims, however, means improving the performance of legislative and representative bodies at all levels, the second strategic area, in which United Nations agencies

⁶ The outcome document of the Conference on Arab Reform organized by the Bibliotheca Alexandrina in collaboration with civil society institutions in the Arab world, which met from 12 to 14 March 2004.

and the World Bank are joining forces. Specific projects include: improving the ability of the People's Assembly and local representative bodies in gender, child and MDG-budgeting; strengthening anti-corruption and pro-poor lawmaking capacities; and enhancing corruption investigation, procurement and transparent control of public finance techniques.

On judicial reform and human rights, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNODC and the World Bank will focus their activities on fair and efficient administration of justice, the third priority area. Agencies will do so by enhancing institutional and human resource capacity; improving prison conditions; facilitating prisoners' social reintegration; upgrading juvenile justice systems at the legislative and operational level; and enhancing land dispute mechanisms and access to justice in general. Replacing, as envisaged, the current emergency law with appropriate anti-terrorism legislation will also necessarily reinforce other measures in this area.

III. Implementation

Managing for Impact

The United Nations system in Egypt, represented by 24 United Nations and United Nations-affiliated agencies including the IFC, IMF and the World Bank, will collaborate with national authorities to ensure the success of the UNDAF. While each United Nations agency pursues its specific mandate in various fields, each is also committed to collaborating within the framework of the resident coordinator system in support of national development priorities, the MDGs and in ensuring country-level implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The focus of an entire UNDAF outcome, women's empowerment and gender equality and equity will also feature as crosscutting issues streamlined into all outcomes, along with South-South cooperation and information and communication technology for development.

The United Nations country team and its partners will continue to work closely together. In addition to monthly country team meetings, cooperation will revolve around United Nations theme groups dedicated to specific issues. These will include the Expanded Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Joint Team on HIV/AIDS, the Disaster Management Team, the Common Services Team, the United Nations Communications Group, and a planned Governance and Human Rights theme group. In addition, nine subgroups of the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) will focus on coordinating donor efforts in environment and energy, gender and development, governance and participation, health and population, human resource development/education, M/SME development and poverty.

These constitute some of the tools instrumental for planning and implementing the joint initiatives at the heart of the UNDAF. Agencies will continue to explore and expand their joint programming efforts in the current areas of girls' education, slum upgrading, HIV/AIDS, street children and child labour as well as in new domains. Other joint initiatives include the

development and formal establishment of a United Nations system-wide disaster contingency plan to address natural and human-induced disasters, including the avian flu. Despite the large number of United Nations agencies working in Egypt, the search for common premises and services, such as the harmonized approach to joint cash transfers, will continue in an effort to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. A major initiative in this area is the planned establishment of a joint United Nations sub-office in Upper Egypt to ensure greater impact in distant communities.

On the communications front, the United Nations Information Centre will spearhead collective United Nations advocacy efforts to advance UNDAF goals, promote the MDGs and disseminate United Nations priorities and messages.

To address the risk of implementation failure, ensure that UNDAF joint initiatives move forward, and facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process, the country team has designated lead agencies for each country programme output while maintaining the overall shared responsibility of all agencies involved. The United Nations will greatly expand the joint programme modality under the new UNDAF; four joint programmes are already under preparation. Whenever possible, joint programming will be the preferred implementation modality.

The Office of the Resident Coordinator will continue to play an important part in the DAG and the United Nations system will continue to support and enhance donor coordination under the leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation. In order to support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, a coordination mechanism has been developed to strengthen common practices and policy decisions. The mechanism will be operational in 2007 under the leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation.

What's the Cost?

The financial resources necessary to achieve the five UNDAF outcomes by 2011 are estimated at \$340 million USD. This is an indicative figure as most agencies are still developing their country programmes, while others are not in a position to pledge a precise figure at this stage. The estimate does not include World Bank contributions.⁷

UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP work in harmonized cycles; the next will begin in 2007 in accordance with the national planning framework. The estimates include fundraising resources, which will be utilized by the United Nations with government support, and exclude the international financial institutions' resources. Detailed information is provided in annex A: UNDAF results and resources matrix.

⁷ World Bank fiscal year 2006-2009 country assistance strategy for Egypt foresees increased support in the areas of policy advice, technical assistance and grants for institutional development and project preparation on top of an envisaged lending programme of \$2.8 billion to support efforts in private sector development, equity and enhancing delivery of services to the poor.

Working with Our Partners

Achieving the UNDAF will require engaging closely with civil society, community organizations and the private sector, in addition to the Government. The United Nations team will expand its current partnerships with NGOs such as the Egyptian NGO Network against AIDS, the Association of Former International Civil Servants, the Egyptian Expatriates for Development and private sector firms to comprise other entities in areas such as the environment, education, advocacy, gender and employment.

Managing for success will also require promoting volunteerism in its many forms, especially among youth – including service volunteering, advocacy and campaigning, and mutual aid. From a national perspective, promoting youth volunteerism will be a means of engendering a sustainable volunteer culture and making youth active agents of development. On the advocacy front, the annual International Day of Volunteers and United Nations Day will be used as milestones to raise awareness on the meaning of the MDGs while at the same time creating adequate channels for youth to contribute to achieving the MDGs through volunteerism.

The United Nations team will tap into the rich diversity and expertise of the Egyptian private sector to drive innovative approaches to achieving the MDGs. This includes expanding campaigns to recruit more members to the Global Compact network in Egypt, supporting its organizational and administrative requirements, organizing learning sessions in areas such as anti-corruption, supporting national events on private sector environmental responsibility, and advocating for better media coverage and support to the principles of corporate social responsibility. In this context, the Office of the Resident Coordinator will work with private sector companies to develop year-long funding for a package of development-related projects in cooperation with UNDG members and other relevant partners.

Bilateral partners, foundations and the private sector will be invited to join and co-finance several activities envisaged in the UNDAF, continuing with a consolidated, strategic partnership approach.

Measuring Success

The performance of the United Nations system in Egypt will be consistently and systematically monitored to measure progress towards the five UNDAF outcomes on an annual basis with midterm and final reviews. Five UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) task forces composed of United Nations colleagues, government and civil society partners will assess progress and provide recommendations for improvement with regard to the respective UNDAF outcomes and achievement of the MDGs. Specifically, the five UNDAF M&E task forces will focus on national capacity building of the state, including civil society and the private sector; unemployment and child labour; regional disparities and the environment; women's empowerment and gender equality; and governance and human rights, respectively. The task forces will meet twice yearly. The Ministry of International Cooperation will play a central role in the monitoring and evaluation exercise through an overall UNDAF M&E focal point as well as representation in the respective task forces.

The task forces will be responsible for monitoring data collection, including its timeliness, quality and format. In cooperation with the lead United Nations agency for the respective country programme outputs, and in consultation with other contributing agencies, the task forces will monitor progress on achievements made, and the extent to which lessons are being fed back into programming. Annual country programme reviews conducted in the fourth quarter of each year will feed into annual UNDAF reviews, guided by established common standards. Such yearly reviews will be subject to external quality assurance assessments.

Coordination mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation will also include joint programming task forces with relevant partners for common country programme outputs in areas such as slum upgrading, HIV/AIDS, and child labour and street children, and other joint initiatives as they arise during the UNDAF cycle.

There are also plans to establish an Egypt Development Network for monitoring and evaluation purposes that will comprise partners in civil society, NGOs, government ministries and United Nations agencies. In accordance with the decentralization drive, these partners at the local level will be able to use the network to report on conditions and progress and serve as a mechanism for local accountability.

The midterm UNDAF evaluation is scheduled to take place at the beginning of the third year of the UNDAF cycle in January 2009. The review will be led by the five UNDAF M&E task forces and involve heads of agencies, programme officers and national partners and be coordinated by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| National Priorities: 'Improving the standard of living of citizens and upgrading services', and 'Achieving a major boost for the national economy ' (Points 4 and 5 of the Government Programme) | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
| <p>CP Outcome 1:</p> <p>Government and non-governmental organizations are better equipped to fulfill citizens' rights and MDGs at the local level in a well-planned and coordinated manner</p> <p>(FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNIC)</p> | <p>1.1 Enhanced capacity of government and non-governmental organizations to plan, manage and implement the decentralization process for improved service delivery and more efficient use of resources. (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, IMF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNaI)</p> <p>1.2. Government capacity to coordinate donor support, including between ministries and national councils, strengthened. (UNDP, IFAD, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, World Bank, WFP)</p> <p>1.3 National capacity to monitor poverty and status of vulnerable groups improved and an integrated monitoring and mapping system for MDGs developed and institutionalized. (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank)</p> <p>1.4 Governmental and non-governmental organizations increasingly using ICT for development, including through the Rural Development Communication Network. (UNDP, FAO, ITU, UNESCO)</p> <p>1.5 Capacity of the Ministry of Education strengthened to ensure quality education. (UNICEF, WFP, World Bank)</p> <p>1.6 Government has established an integrated food security strategy and food fortification action plan. (WFP, FAO, WHO)</p> <p>1.7 Capacity of health care providers in management and service delivery strengthened, with a focus on child survival, adolescent, reproductive and maternal health services. (UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank)</p> <p>1.8 Capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to work on issues related to children at risk and HIV/AIDS strengthened. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNIC, UNFPA, World Bank, WFP, WHO)</p> <p>1.9 Enhanced capacity of government to integrate sustainable development, environmental and natural resources management into national development frameworks and sector strategies. (UNDP, FAO, IMF, World Bank, WHO)</p> <p>1.10 Disaster Contingency Plan developed and formally established. (WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, WHO)</p> | <p>The capacity of relevant ministries (MoHP, MoCIT, MoE, MoALR, MoWRI, MoHUUD, MoSS, MoY) will be strengthened through the provision of technical assistance in cooperation with the ADB in the planning, administration and monitoring of projects and initiatives. Advocacy efforts will be conducted with a number of partners, including the NCCM, NCW, IDSC, NPC, EFPA, Al Azhar University, governorates, the private sector and NGOs. Relevant authorities will be supported in the areas of tax policy and administration, budget transparency and monetary policy.</p> | <p>Ex-Com core: 9,925,000 Other: 45,965,000</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 2:</p> <p>Pro-poor policies and related legislative measures developed, enacted and implemented through appropriate mechanisms and allocated resources</p> <p>(FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHABITAT, World Bank, WFP)</p> | <p>2.1 Basic social protection policies and legislation revised including social safety nets, and the use of budget allocation for social development optimized. (UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP)</p> <p>2.2 Poverty reduction strategies and programming implemented from a human security based approach. (UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, WFP)</p> <p>2.3 National ownership of the MDGs plan as presented in the 2005 EHDR ensured and reflected in the National Development Plan 2007-2011, and the EHDR vision programmes for Egypt gradually implemented. (UNDP)</p> <p>2.4 Multi-sectoral policies and national strategic plans developed in a participatory manner to address youth, HIV/AIDS and early childhood development. (UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIC, UNIFEM, World Bank, WFP)</p> <p>2.5 Support to policy development for decentralization, also based on decentralization strategies, tested in Upper Egypt. (UNDP, IFAD, World Bank)</p> | <p>NCCM and MoSS, in partnership with NGOs and donors, will be leading social protection initiatives, while relevant ministries (MoJ, MoHP, MoY, MoE, MoPLD) will also be engaged in the elaboration of multi-sectoral policies, administration, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives.</p> | <p>Ex-Com core: 3,800,000 Other: 20,461,000</p> |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
|--|---|---|---|
| CP Outcome 3: Quality of services improved to be more demand-based, equitable and accessible (IMF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, World Bank, WFP,WHO) | 3.1 Quality, accessibility and relevance of the educational system improved, with a special emphasis on the learning environment and teaching methods. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank, WFP) 3.2 Expanded and enhanced medical insurance provided, especially targeting vulnerable groups. (World Bank) 3.3 Access to high quality family planning, maternal and child care services increased with improved utilization of primary health care/family health facilities. (UNFPA, UNICEF) 3.4 Food fortification and national school feeding programmes developed and strengthened. (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO) 3.5 Quality HIV/AIDS information, prevention and treatment provided with a focus on most-at-risk populations, including youth. (UNFPA, UNICEF) 3.6 Government and NGOs supported to provide quality youth-friendly services and accurate information on youth within a human rights context. (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) 3.7 Public service reform, including taxation, issuance of national IDs, and birth certificates supported. (UNDP, IMF, UNESCO, World Bank) 3.8 Sustainable quality and accessibility of the transport system enhanced. (World Bank, UNDP) | Relevant ministries, including MoHP, MoY, MoE, MoTI, and the NCCM, will be involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and financing projects in cooperation with partners (including EFPA, ENNA, EFHS). Technical assistance will be provided in the areas of tax policy reform and tax administration. | Ex-Com core: 5,100,000 Other: 15,411,000 |
| CP Outcome 4: National policies are made gender sensitive (FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, World Bank, WFP) | 4.1 Gender analysis and indicators are mainstreamed, implemented and monitored in the national socio-economic policy formulation. (UNDP, UNIFEM, ILO, UNFPA, World Bank) 4.2 Gender sensitive revision of the Penal Code and Family Law undertaken. (UNIFEM) 4.3 National and local budget made gender sensitive. (UNIFEM) 4.4 Gender disaggregated data and gender indicators database established and functional. (UNFPA, UNIFEM, FAO, IFAD, ILO) 4.5 Poverty reduction strategies monitored from a gender perspective. (UNIFEM, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank, WFP) | The NCW, in partnership with the MoL, MoHP, MoE, NCHR, NPC and local NGOs, will be carrying out awareness raising initiatives and advocacy efforts while supporting the monitoring process. | Ex-Com core: 1,020,000 Other: 2,595,000 |
| CP Outcome 5: Strategic urban and rural planning and development enhanced, in line with the decentralization process (UNDP, UN HABITAT, World Bank, WFP) | 5.1 Local and national capacity strengthened to regulate integrated and participatory city and village strategic plans. (UN HABITAT, World Bank) 5.2 Physical administration and tenure security of villages enhanced. (UN HABITAT) 5.3 National and local urban observatories strengthened. (UN HABITAT) 5.4 Integrated urban and rural development plans developed and implemented. (World Bank, UNDP, UN HABITAT, WFP) | The MoPLD will be involved in funding and implementing activities carried out in cooperation with CSOs, while the GoPP will be regulating the process and the MoHUUD will provide technical support. | Ex-Com core: Other: 1,770,000 |
| Total Resources UNDAF Outcome 1 (USD) | | | |
| Total EX-COM core: 19,845,000 | | Total other: 86,202,000 | |
| Grand total: 106,047,000 | | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms | | | |
| Agencies highlighted in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Joint programme task forces in common country programme outputs, including relevant partners; UNCT meetings; Disaster Management Team; monitoring and evaluation task force; DAG; UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS; Theme Group on Civil Society. | | | |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| National Priorities: 'Promoting investment and employment and developing the political and legislative environment' (Points 1, 2 and 6 of the Government Programme) | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
| CP Outcome 1: National employment policy implemented (FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNIDO) | 1.1 National employment policy and private sector incentive schemes developed involving all stakeholders. (UNDP, FAO, ILO, ITU, UNIDO) 1.2 Capacity of relevant ministries raised to implement the employment policy, including better coordination. (ILO, FAO, IOM) 1.3 Institutional capacity in trade agreement negotiations improved, leading to export promotion and increased job opportunities. (UNIDO, FAO) | The MoTI and MoMI will be supported in coordinating with FEI, ETUF, ERF, GAFI and private associations in the implementation and monitoring of national employment policies and projects | Ex-Com core: 100,000 Other: 2,855,000 |
| CP Outcome 2: Labour productivity and skills enhanced (especially for youth and women) (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNIDO, World Bank) | 2.1 Education and vocational training improved with a focus on women to better meet skill needs of the labour market, including the private sector. (ILO, UNDP, FAO, UNIFEM, World Bank) 2.2 Skill standards for different occupations developed. (ILO, UNIDO) 2.3 Tripartite dialogue on labour productivity and skills among workers, employers, organizations and government enhanced. (ILO) 2.4 Terms and conditions of work such as wages, occupational safety and health measures strengthened. (ILO) | The MoTI, MoMI, SFD, IDSC, SRC, SEDO, FEI, ETUF will be the main partners in targeting increased labour productivity and the enhancement of skills. | Ex-Com core: 450,000 Other: 6,045,000 |
| CP Outcome 3: M/SMEs development and sustainability increased (FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNIDO, UNIFEM, World Bank, WFP) | 3.1 Regulatory environment, including policy mechanisms facilitating the development of M/SMEs, improved. (UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, World Bank) 3.2 Financial products diversified to serve the different needs of M/SMEs such as leasing, savings, insurance and soft credit loans. (UNIDO, World Bank) 3.3 Integrated and sustainable M/SMEs business development services developed in a sustainable manner. (UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, World Bank) 3.4 Poor, marginalized groups' and womens' access to assets (e.g., land and machinery) facilitated to enable them to start up income-generating activities. (WFP, FAO, IFAD, IOM, UNDP, World Bank) 3.5 Stronger entrepreneurial culture established (especially among the unemployed, youth and women) and strengthened among entrepreneurs. (UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM) | Relevant ministries, including the MoALR, MoHUUD, MoI, MoTI and the SFD, will be partners in planning and implementing projects, while institutions such as the ADB, CBE, EBI, GAFI, FEI, the investors' association, local industrials, academia and NGOs will be involved in administering and monitoring projects, and in finalizing and setting up specific regulations and procedures for projects implementation. | Ex-Com core: - Other: 30,665,000 |
| CP Outcome 4: Child labour laws and policies revised and enforced (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank) | 4.1 National child labour laws and strategies in place and implemented, providing poor families with income-generating alternatives. (World Bank, ILO, UNICEF) 4.2 Child labour inspection systems improved. (ILO, UNICEF) 4.3 Public awareness campaigns on child labour undertaken and alternatives provided for children, especially those engaged in worst forms of child labour. (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF) | A legal reform and inspection system will be established in cooperation with the MoL, MoE, MoJ, MoSS, NCCM with the support of local NGOs. | Ex-Com core: 300,000 Other: 3,200,000 |
| CP Outcome 5: Safer environment for children at work established (ILO, UNICEF, WFP) | 5.1 Child Labour information system established, disaggregated by gender and sector, with a special focus on worst forms of child labour. (ILO, UNICEF) 5.2 Education, nutrition and apprenticeship standards are improved for working children. (ILO, UNI) 5.3 Industries/sectors involving working children adopt systems that improve occupational health and safety standards. (ILO) | MoMI, MoE and CAPMAS will be partners in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes. | Ex-Com core: 1,310,000 Other: 2,770,000 |
| Total Resources UNDAF Outcome 2 (USD) | | | |
| Total EX-COM core: 2,160,000 Total other: 45,535,000 Grand total: 47,695,000 | | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms | | | |
| Agencies highlighted in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Joint task forces on common country programme outputs, including relevant partners; UNCT meetings; monitoring and evaluation task force; DAG; UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. | | | |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| National Priorities: 'Improve income levels and care for limited income citizens', and 'Improve the standard of living of citizens and upgrade services' (Points 3 and 4 of the Government Programme) | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
| <p>CP Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved and sustainable access to quality social services and basic needs (education, health, food, water and sanitation, social protection) achieved in a participatory manner in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates with a special focus on the under-privileged communities in rural areas</p> <p>(FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, UNDP, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP)</p> | <p>1.1 Local communities and civil society empowered to fully participate in the local development planning processes. (UNDP, IFAD, World Bank)</p> <p>1.2 Access to food and assets for food insecure populations increased. (FAO, WFP)</p> <p>1.3 Pre-, primary school and vocational training programmes enhanced; enrollment and completion rates improved; drop-out rates decreased with a special focus on girls, and quality learning progressively mainstreamed in Upper Egypt. (UNICEF, ILO, ITU, W)</p> <p>1.4 Primary and reproductive health care services strengthened within the framework of the Health Sector Reform of the Ministry of Health and Population. (UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank)</p> <p>1.5 Community knowledge and awareness increased, especially among women, on services provided within the fields of health education, child health and nutrition, reproductive health and population, hygiene and HIV/AIDS. (UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP)</p> <p>1.6 Capacity of sub-national institutions for strategic planning, service delivery, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation improved in line with the decentralization process. (UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP)</p> <p>1.7 Community based monitoring mechanisms established to assist in designing and implementing protective and preventive measures for vulnerable groups, including women. (UNICEF, UNFPA)</p> <p>1.8 Water quality, supply and sanitation systems improved in selected rural communities and schools through an integrated approach, including community based low-cost technologies. (UNICEF, IFAD, UNDP, UN HABITAT, World Bank)</p> <p>1.9 Establishment of a joint UN sub-office in Upper Egypt for improved project planning, implementation and monitoring. (WFP, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF)</p> | <p>The MoE, MoALR, MoHUUD, MoHP, MoPLD will finance, administer, supervise and monitor programmes in collaboration with the NCCM, NCP, NCRH, NCW, EFPA, CSOs, CARE, ENNAA, donors and local governments.</p> | <p>Ex-Com core: 19,695,000 Other: 30,678,000</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 2:</p> <p>Participatory and integrated slum upgrading enhanced</p> <p>(ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank)</p> | <p>2.1 Integrated and inclusive national slum upgrading policy and strategy developed, including tenure security. (UN HABITAT, UNDP, ILO, UNIFEM, World Bank)</p> <p>2.2 National capacity for integrated and participatory slums upgrading built, including local government and NGOs. (UN HABITAT, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, World Bank)</p> <p>2.3 Integrated and participatory slum upgrading pilot projects mainstreaming gender implemented in Upper Egypt. (UN HABITAT, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank)</p> | <p>Pilot schemes will be developed in Upper Egypt in partnership with the MoHP, MoPLD, NPC, the GOPP and local CDAs.</p> | <p>Ex-Com core: 4,610,000 Other: 15,650,000</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 3:</p> <p>Access to and sustainable management of natural resources improved</p> <p>(FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UN HABITAT, World Bank, WFP)</p> | <p>3.1 Sustainable use of natural resources for income-generating activities promoted to improve food security, health and livelihoods. (WFP, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, World Bank)</p> <p>3.2 Local governments and communities empowered to better manage natural resources (water, air, land, biodiversity, ecosystems, etc.) (IFAD, UNDP, WFP)</p> <p>3.3 Access to energy services and cleaner fuels in rural areas increased. (UNDP)</p> <p>3.4 Trans-boundary dialogue and regional cooperation on management of shared resources promoted. (UNDP, FAO, World Bank)</p> | <p>A National Sustainable Development Committee will be formed, including the MoEE, MoSEA, MoWRI and MoALR, to provide policy advice and coordinate programmes, while partners, including the ADB, CSOs and NGOs, will be involved in implementing and supporting infrastructure development initiatives.</p> | <p>Ex-Com core: 8,591,000 Other: 29,852,000</p> |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
|---|--|--|---|
| CP Outcome 4: Institutional capacity building for environmental sustainability improved (FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank) | 4.1 Government- and public awareness on global and national environmental issues increased. (UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, World Bank) 4.2 National capacity to comply with international environmental conventions strengthened. (UNDP, UNIDO) 4.3 National capacity to enforce environmental laws improved. (UNDP, World Bank) 4.4 NGOs and local communities' engagement in small scale environmental projects supported. (UNDP) | A National Sustainable Development Committee will be formed with the mandate of coordinating projects, while partner line ministries, including the MoTI, MoHP, EEAA, NGOs, CSOs as well as the Supreme Council of Antiquities and relevant governorates, will be supporting project implementation and monitoring. The Italian Cooperation will provide technical assistance and financial support. | Ex-Com core: 2,471,000 Other: 4,875,000 |
| CP Outcome 5: Pollution levels reduced (UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank) | 5.1 Low-emission technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced fossil fuel technologies, promoted. (UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank) 5.2 Appropriate and innovative pollution abatement techniques and approaches introduced, including cleaner production systems. (UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) 5.3 Access to energy investment through the Clean Development Mechanism and public-private partnerships increased. (UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) 5.4 International agreements complied with in relation to pollution reduction and climate change. (UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank) | The MoTI, EEAA and the ARC will be mobilized together with the private sector to advocate, implement and monitor projects. | Ex-Com core: 1,500,000 Other: 22,225,000 |
| Total Resources UNDAF Outcome 3 (USD) | | | |
| Total EX-Com core: 40,838,000 Total other: 103,280,000 Grand total: 144,118,000 | | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms | | | |
| Agencies highlighted in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Joint task forces on common country programme outputs, including relevant partners; UNCT meetings; monitoring and evaluation task force; UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. | | | |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| National Priorities: 'Promoting employment', 'Improving income levels and care for limited income citizens', and 'Developing the political and legislative environment' (Points 1, 3 and 6 of the Government Programme) | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
| CP Outcome 1: Women's gainful occupation increased (FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, World Bank) | 1.1 Women's vocational and technical skills improved based on labour market needs. (UNIFEM, ILO, FAO, WFP) 1.2 Women's access to economic development services that can assist in increasing their productivity, including land, credit and training, improved. (World Bank, FAO, IFAD, ITU, WFP) 1.3 The new unified Labor Law monitored to assess its impact on women's employability. (UNIFEM, ILO) 1.4. Girls' and women's access to education and literacy services improved. (UNICEF, IFAD, UNDP, UNIFEM, World Bank, WFP) 1.5 Employment policy is engendered. (UNIFEM, ILO, World Bank) | Girls' education initiatives will be implemented through the NCCM and in cooperation with the MoE. Other relevant partners will be MoHUUD, MoALR, FEI, ETUF. | Ex-Com core: 2,725,000 Other: 4,742,500 |
| CP Outcome 2: Girls' and women's rights to access reproductive and sexual health information and services progressively fulfilled (UNFPA, World Bank) | 2.1 Awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues increased among men, women and youth to allow for informed decision-making. (UNFPA, World Bank) 2.2 Women's utilization of maternal health care services increased, particularly in rural areas and frontier governorates. (UNFPA) | The MoHP and the MoE will carry out awareness raising initiatives and deliver services in cooperation with the NPC, NCW, NCCM, NCHR, EFPA. | Ex-Com core: 2,000,000 Other: - |
| CP Outcome 3: Political participation of women is increased (UNDP, UNIFEM, World Bank) | 3.1 Women's awareness of their legal and political rights increased and activism in political and public life enhanced. (UNDP, UNIFEM, World Bank) 3.2 Constitutional reform supporting the reservation of seats for women adopted. (UNDP, UNIFEM) 3.3 Seats of women in local and national representative bodies increased, also through through the NCW-NGO partnership. (UNDP, UNIFEM) | The NCW together with relevant line ministries will be involved in project planning and implementation. | Ex-Com core: 150,000 Other: 4,752,500 |
| CP Outcome 4: Public perception of women's and girls' rights enhanced (ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank) | 4.1 Partnership with and sensitization of relevant institutions on women's attainment of political, social and economic rights established, also through active alliance of religious and opinion leaders. (UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF) 4.2 Quality and quantity of media reporting on girls' and women's rights, including positive images, increased and included in the educational curricula. (ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank) | Advocacy initiatives will be conducted in collaboration with the MoE, MoHP and the MoAwkaf together with CDAs and Al Azhar University. | Ex-Com core: 1,780,000 Other: 602,500 |
| CP Outcome 5: Incidence of all forms of violence against women is reduced (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank) | 5.1 Women- and girls-friendly mechanisms established to combat gender based violence within the work and family contexts. (UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA) 5.2 FGM practice is increasingly reduced. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM) 5.3. Outreach programmes addressing sexual exploitation, abuse and violence against young street mothers and street girls are successfully implemented. (UNICEF, UNFPA) | The Violence Against Children portfolio will be led by the NCCM, while the MoHP, MoAwkaf, NPC, NCW, CDAs and Al Azhar University will be engaged in combating gender-based violence. | Ex-Com core: 1,720,000 Other: 4,002,500 |
| Total Resources UNDAF Outcome 4 (USD) | | | |
| Total EX COM core: 9,375,000 Total other: 14,100,000 Grand total: 23,475,000 | | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms | | | |
| Agencies highlighted in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Joint task forces on common country programme outputs, including relevant partners; UNCT meetings; monitoring and evaluation task force; UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. | | | |

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2007 - 2011

| UNDAF Outcome 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| National Priorities: 'Developing the political and legislative environment', and 'Strengthening and developing international relations' (Points 6 and 7 of the Government Programme) | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Role of Partners | Resources (USD) |
| CP Outcome 1: Public participation and transparency in elections enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank) | 1.1 Electoral laws and mechanisms that enable free, fair and transparent elections at all levels, including a digital voting system, are in place. (UNDP) 1.2 Review of legal and institutional frameworks conducted and implemented to ensure equitable representation. (UNDP, UNIFEM) 1.3 Human rights institutions, including civil society, and capacity to promote public participation and fair elections enhanced. (UNDP) 1.4 Access to electronic services and e-governance achieved. (UNDP) 1.5 Capabilities and knowledge of citizens, including youth, in civil, political and economic rights increased to ensure their active participation in political and public life. (UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP, World Bank) | A digital voting system will be established with MoSAD, while fair elections will be promoted and monitored by the NCHR and NGOs. Parliament and local assemblies will be implementing e-governance initiatives. | Ex-Com core: 1,480,000 Other: 14,580,000 |
| CP Outcome 2: Performance of legislative and representative bodies, at national and local levels, in oversight, legislation, and representative functions improved (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank) | 2.1 People's Assembly and local representative bodies conducting review and analysis of budgets from a gender, child and MDGs perspective undertaken. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM) 2.2 Capacity of Parliamentarians, especially the Social Affairs Committee, strengthened in lawmaking and in the legislative process, including with regards to anti-corruption. (UNDP, UNIFEM) 2.3 Legislative and oversight functions of the Parliament strengthened in the context of Egypt's accession to WTO and free trade agreements through better control of public finance and enhanced transparency. (UNDP, World Bank) | The MoF, MoSAD and the IDSC will be supporting the establishment of child-friendly budgeting mechanisms. | Ex-Com core: 110,000 Other: 2,110,000 |
| CP Outcome 3: Fair and efficient administration of justice is in place (UNDP, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, World Bank) | 3.1 Institutional and human resources capacity of the judicial sector increased and court operations enhanced, with particular emphasis on family courts, in distinct geographical locations in the country. (UNDP, UNODC) 3.2 A programme for rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners is developed and conditions of prisons are improved. (UNODC) 3.3 Anti-corruption action plan and institution in place including support to government, implementation of the convention against corruption and promotion of good-governance and corporate governance. (UNDP, UNODC, World Bank) 3.4 Criminal and juvenile justice systems improved at the legislative and operational level, including the role of public prosecution in protecting human rights. (UNODC, UNDP) 3.5 Access to human rights and justice enhanced through legal protection mechanisms, services and facilities targeting the poor, illiterates and marginalized, involving civil society. (UNDP, UNICEF) 3.6 Land dispute mechanisms enhanced. (UN HABITAT, World Bank) | The modernization of the judicial sector will be carried out in cooperation with the MoJ, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Parliament and MoFA. The public prosecution system will be reinforced through the Human Rights Capacity Building Project in cooperation with the NCCM, while the juvenile justice system will be enhanced in partnership with the MoJ, MoL and NCCM. | Ex-Com core: 900,000 Other: 3,212,500 |
| Total Resources UNDAF Outcome 5 (USD) | | | |
| Total EX COM core: 2,490,000 Total other: 19,902,500 Grand total: 22,392,500 | | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms | | | |
| Agencies highlighted in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Joint task forces on common country programme outputs, including relevant partners; UNCT meetings; monitoring and evaluation task force; DAG; UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. | | | |

| UNDAF Overall Resources | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| UNDAF outcome 1 | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$19,845,000 | \$86,202,000 | \$106,047,000 |
| UNDAF outcome 2 | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$2,160,000 | \$45,535,000 | \$47,695,000 |
| UNDAF outcome 3 | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$40,838,000 | \$103,280,000 | \$144,188,000 |
| UNDAF outcome 4 | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$9,375,000 | \$14,100,000 | \$23,475,000 |
| UNDAF outcome 5 | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$2,490,000 | \$19,902,000 | \$22,392,500 |
| UNDAF outcomes grand total | | |
| EX Com core | Other | Total |
| \$74,708,000 | \$269,019,000 | \$343,797,500 |

| The above figures do not include the budget allocated by the following agencies for the UNDAF: |
|--|
| WHO: \$7,500,000 per year |
| UNODC: \$66,000 per year |
| WB: \$750,000,000 per year |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011, State's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| <p>CP Outcome 1</p> <p>Government and non-governmental organizations are better equipped to fulfill citizens' rights and MDGs at the local level in a well-planned and coordinated manner</p> | <p>1) Annual National Development Plans incorporate gender responsive budgets for human development with a specific focus on the most vulnerable groups. <i>Baseline: The plan for 2005-2006 only indicated overall budget figures for education, health, WES, economic and cultural projects.</i></p> <p>2) Donor Coordination Unit established and operational under the MoIC. <i>Baseline: Coordination Unit plan developed.</i></p> <p>3) MDG Country Report adequately reflects the progress against targets at the national and sub-national level. <i>Baseline: Progress as reported in the 2004 MDGR. (MDGR, 2004)</i></p> <p>4) Number of municipalities (Markaz) applying a participatory approach in planning and monitoring the development process. <i>Baseline: The local planning process is initiated by directives from the MoPLD, although the popular councils represent the entities responsible by law for leading the planning process at the local level. (2005) ('Overview on Decentralization', M. El Sherif, 2005)</i></p> <p>5) Number of registered NGOs. <i>Baseline: 18, 622 (2005) (CCA, 2005)</i></p> | <p>Annual National Development Plans</p> <p>MoIC</p> <p>MDGR and GHDRs</p> <p>GHDRs and records collected through MISR project (UNDP)</p> <p>Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies</p> | <p><u>Risk:</u> The government at the central and governorate level may be reluctant to elaborate and publicize budgets targeting vulnerable groups.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Efforts towards localizing the MDGs continue.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 2</p> <p>Pro-poor policies and related legislative measures developed, enacted and implemented through appropriate mechanisms and allocated resources</p> | <p>1) National Poverty Reduction Strategy in place incorporating monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and detailed budgets by governorates and by target groups, with a special focus on women-headed households. <i>Baseline: The 2004 PRS does not contain the above mentioned details (World Bank, 2004)</i></p> <p>2) Poverty rate (National lower poverty line head-count ratio). <i>Baseline: 16.7% (MDGR, 2004)</i></p> <p>3) Costed multi-sectoral National Strategic Plan on HIV, including a monitoring and evaluation component, finalized and adopted by the GOE and a multisectoral national coordinating authority in place and active. <i>Baseline: Strategic plan currently at a draft stage and multisectoral national coordination authority not present.</i></p> | <p>National Poverty Reduction Strategy</p> <p>MDGR</p> <p>NSP on HIV/National coordinating authority on AIDS (To be created).</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> The government will be willing to adopt and elaborate the EHDR 2005 recommendations related to poverty reduction.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> UN advocacy efforts succeed to ensure that the plan moves beyond the health sector.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 3</p> <p>Quality of services improved to be more demand-based, equitable and accessible</p> | <p>1) Number of national youth-driven multimedia campaigns on available services. <i>Baseline: 0 (2005)</i></p> <p>2) Education-quality standards fully developed and mainstreamed. <i>Baseline: Existing standards are currently applied only at a pilot project's level.</i></p> <p>3) Public expenditure on social services as percentage of the GDP. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Education: 5.1%</i> <i>Health: 1.8%</i> <i>Social security benefits: 4.0%</i> <i>Defense: 4.9% (2003/04) (EHDR, 2005)</i></p> | <p>UNFPA</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>EHDR</p> | |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 3</p> <p>Quality of services improved to be more demand-based, equitable and accessible</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> | <p>4) Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 currently using family planning methods. <i>Baseline: 59.2% (EDHS, 2005)</i></p> <p>5) Percentage of most-at-risk populations reached by HIV prevention programmes, including HIV voluntary counseling and testing. <i>Baseline: Unavailable</i></p> <p>6) Percentage of most-at-risk population correctly identifying ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and rejecting major misconceptions about HIV transmission. <i>Baseline: Unavailable</i></p> <p>7) Percentage of HIV-infected young people aged 15-24. <i>Baseline: < 0.01%</i></p> | <p>EDHS</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> An estimate of the number of most-at-risk population is made.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 4</p> <p>National policies are made gender sensitive</p> | <p>1) Annual National Development Plans disaggregated by sex. <i>Baseline: The current Annual National Development Plan is not disaggregated by sex.</i></p> <p>2) Law establishing a quota for the reservation of seats to women in Parliament formulated and adopted. <i>Baseline: No law currently in place.</i></p> | <p>Annual National Development Plans</p> <p>Law establishing a quota for women seats in Parliament.</p> | |
| <p>CP Outcome 5</p> <p>Strategic urban and rural planning and development enhanced, in line with the decentralization process</p> | <p>1) Number of cities with regulated master plans. <i>Baseline: 1 (Alexandria) out of 217 (2006)</i></p> <p>2) Number of villages with regulated strategic plans. <i>Baseline: 497 villages out of 4,557 (2006)</i></p> | <p>GoPP</p> <p>GoPP</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> The capacity of government and governorates for physical planning will be built.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> Insufficient funding.</p> |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| CP Outcome 1 National employment policy implemented | 1) National employment policy integrating working conditions, labour standards, and social protection as major components of productivity is in place. <i>Baseline: Current national employment policy does not include the above (2005)</i> 2) Labour force (Age 15+). <i>Baseline: 31.4 (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 3) Future labour force replacement ratio. <i>Baseline: 190.1 % (2003) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 4) Unemployment rate. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Female: 24.0%</i> <i>Total: 9.9% (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 5) Unemployment rate by education. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Below secondary: 0.9%</i> <i>Secondary: 19.8%</i> <i>University: 14% (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 6) Proportion of labour force employed in the informal sector. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Female: 21.5</i> <i>Total: 9.7 (2001) (EHDR, 2005)</i> | HIECS EHDR EHDR CAPMAS/MoE EHDR EHDR | <u>Assumption:</u> The government of Egypt is committed to develop pro-poor employment policies. |
| CP Outcome 2 Labour productivity and skills enhanced (especially for youth and women) | 1) Real Productivity (USD) per worker. <i>Baseline: USD 33.003 (1995)</i> 2) Ratio of new jobs created to number of new workers entering the labor market. <i>Baseline: 435,000 : 523,000 (2005)</i> 3) Percentage of females in the labour force (Age 15+). <i>Baseline: 23.9% (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 4) Number of national and local vocational training institutes mandated to upgrade skills and employability of workers. <i>Baseline: The number has not been assessed.</i> 5) Vocational training is based on an assessment of market needs. <i>Baseline: Vocational training strategies are currently not based on an accurate assessment of market needs (2005)</i> | ILO Country Profile EHDR EHDR ILO ILO | <u>Risk:</u> Employment in the informal sector is not included. |
| CP Outcome 3 M/SMEs development and sustainability increased | 1) Number of M/SMEs on market. <i>Baseline: 3.3 million economic units (1998)</i> 2) Percentage of M/SMEs that have access to formal credit. <i>Baseline: 10%</i> 3) Number of : - M/SMEs active clients and outstanding loan portfolio. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>455, 323 active clients</i> <i>96,372,228 USD loan portfolio (September 2005)</i> <i>(SANABEL, Microfinance Network of the Arab Countries)</i> | SFD EHDR www.sanabelnetwork.org | <u>Assumption:</u> The Social Fund for Development and the Central Bank of Egypt are committed to adopt an integrated financial policy for the poor as reflected in the National Strategy for Microfinance. <u>Assumption:</u> The government of Egypt adopts national action plan for M/SMEs. |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|---|--|---|--|
| CP Outcome 4 Child Labour laws and policies revised and enforced | 1) Child Law amended to criminalize dangerous child labour, and to regulate the work of girls in households. <i>Baseline: The current Child Law (1996) does not criminalize dangerous child labor</i> 2) Percentage of working children. <i>Baseline: 2.6% - 3.3% (2001) (NCCM National Survey on the Phenomenon of Child Labour in Egypt, 2005)</i> | Revised Child Law NCCM/ILO | <u>Risk:</u> The government is reluctant to publish figures on child labour. <u>Risk:</u> Unwaged labour would most likely not be included in the number of working children. |
| CP Outcome 5 Safer environment for children at work established | 1) Number of governorates implementing apprenticeship programs for working children (Age 14+) including training on different vocations. <i>Baseline: 6 governorates (Beni Suef, Fayoum, Gharbeya, Kaf El Sheikh, Menya, Sohag).</i> 2) Percentage of working children injured in the year 2011. <i>Baseline: 27 % of working children in rural areas were injured (1994)</i> | ILO/Governorates ILO | <u>Risk:</u> Many injuries are not reported, especially those occurring to poor working children. |

¹ As requested by the National Council for Human Rights 2004 Annual Report on the Protection of Children's Rights. Dangerous child labour includes working in quarries and agriculture, as well as being subjected to harmful pesticide.

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2011, Regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| <p>CP Outcome 1</p> <p>Improved access to quality social services and basic needs (education, health, food, water and sanitation, social protection) achieved in a participatory manner in Upper Egypt and Frontier Governorates with special focus on the underprivileged communities in rural areas</p> | <p>1) Policies formulated supporting the transfer of powers and decision making to the markaz level. <i>Baseline: A new local administration law drafted and sent to the Parliament for ratification.</i></p> <p>2) Network of 7 regional physical planning centres is operational and uses geographic information systems (GIS). <i>Baseline: 3 regional physical planning centers</i></p> <p>3) Net enrolment ratio in primary education in Upper Egypt by gender. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Beni Suef: male 94%, female 80%</i> <i>Fayoum: male 88%, female 78%</i> <i>Menia: male 97%, female 84%</i> <i>Assyout: male 89%, female 82%</i> <i>Suhag: male 77%, female 75%</i> <i>Quena: male 88%, female 88%</i> <i>Aswan: male 96%, female 95% (2002) (MDGR, 2004)</i></p> <p>4) Children dying before age 5 (Thousands). <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Urban governorates: 5.5</i> <i>Lower Egypt: 8.9</i> <i>Upper Egypt: 13.7</i> <i>Frontier governorates: 0.4</i> <i>Total: 28.7 (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i></p> <p>5) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Beni Suef: 17.28%</i> <i>Fayoum: 36.37%</i> <i>Menia: 7.5%</i> <i>Assyout: 20.26%</i> <i>Suhag: 26.19%</i> <i>Quena: 11.99%</i> <i>Aswan: 10.58%</i> <i>Luxor: 29.47%</i> <i>Red Sea: 7.73%</i> <i>North Sinai: 8.85%</i> <i>South Sinai: 3.13% (1999) (MDGR, 2004)</i></p> <p>6) Health units per 100,000 people. <i>Baseline: 3.8 (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i></p> <p>7) Households with access to: a) Piped water (%) <i>Baseline: Total 91.3%, rural 82.1%</i> b) Sanitation (%) <i>Baseline: Total 93.6%, rural 78.2% (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i></p> | <p>MoPLD</p> <p>GoPP</p> <p>MDGR, GHDRs</p> <p>EHDR</p> <p>MDGR</p> <p>EHDR</p> <p>EHDR</p> | <p><u>Risk:</u> Children who have not been registered at birth will not be able to enroll in the public education system.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 2</p> <p>Participatory and integrated slum upgrading enhanced</p> | <p>1) National policy for integrated slums upgrading in place. <i>Baseline: Integrated slums upgrading policy currently not in place</i></p> <p>2) Number of slums and slum dwellers. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>909 slums</i> <i>5.5 million slum dwellers (2000) (CAPMAS)</i></p> <p>3) Slum population as percentage of urban. <i>Baseline: 39.9 (2001) (CCA, 2005)</i></p> | <p>UNHabitat/MoHUUD/MoPLD</p> <p>MoHUUD/MoPLD</p> <p>MoHUUD/MoPLD</p> | <p><u>Risk:</u> Collected data and the source of data verification might be unreliable due to the informal nature of slums and the lack of an agreed definition for slums and informal settlements.</p> |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| CP Outcome 1 Women's gainful occupation increased | 1) Females as proportion of total labor force. <i>Baseline: 23.9% (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 2) Literacy rate for females (15-24 years). <i>Baseline: 76.4% (2001) (MDGR, 2004)</i> 3) Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. <i>Baseline: 20.6% (2001) (CCA, 2005)</i> 4) Female/male gaps in education: <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Primary enrolment ratio: 95.9 (2003/04)</i> <i>Preparatory enrolment: 92.2 (2003/04)</i> <i>Secondary enrolment ratio: 99.3 (2003/04) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 5) Female/male gaps in the literacy rate (Age 15+). <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Literacy ratio Lower Egypt: 68.5</i> <i>Literacy ratio Upper Egypt: 63.0</i> <i>National literacy ratio : 68.3 (2004) (EHDR, 2005)</i> | CAPMAS MoE, CAPMAS MDGR, CAPMAS EHDR EHDR | |
| CP Outcome 2 Girls' and women's rights to access reproductive and sexual health information and services progressively fulfilled | 1) Ratio total fertility/ideal desired fertility. <i>Baseline: 3.1 (2005) / 2.9 (2003)(EDHS)</i> 2) Percentage of pregnant women receiving regular prenatal care. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Nationally: 57.3% (2005)</i> <i>Lower Egypt: 65.4% (2005)</i> <i>Upper Egypt: 43.9% (2005)</i> <i>(Preliminary EDHS, 2005)</i> 3) Fertility rate for girls (15-19 years). <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Nationally: 48 (2005)</i> <i>Lower Egypt: 41 (2005)</i> <i>Upper Egypt: 67 (2005)</i> <i>(Preliminary EDHS 2005)</i> 4) Proportion of birth deliveries attended by skilled health personnel. <i>Baseline: 74.2% (EDHS, 2005)</i> 5) Proportion of ever married women (Age 15-49) identifying heterosexual sex as a potential mode of HIV transmission. <i>Baseline: 37.3% (EDHS, 2004)</i> | EDHS EDHS EDHS EDHS EDHS | <u>Assumption:</u> Legislation preventing early marriage is strictly adhered to. |
| CP Outcome 3 Political participation of women is increased | 1) Seats in Parliament held by women <i>Baseline: 2.9% in the People's Assembly; 6.8% in the Shura Council (2005) (CCA, 2005)</i> 2) Number of women running as candidates for national elections. <i>Baseline: 127 women ran for parliamentary elections in 2005 (ECWR).</i> 3) Coalition of women NGOs formed and operational in order to increase women political participation. <i>Baseline: No coalition currently existing (2005)</i> | People's Assembly and Shura Council Local Councils CAPMAS ECWR Coalition of women NGOs | |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 4</p> <p>Public perception of women's and girls' rights enhanced</p> | <p>1) Existence of an alliance of religious leaders promoting and advocating for women's rights. <i>Baseline: No currently established alliance (2005)</i></p> <p>2) Women's and girls' rights are mainstreamed in the national IEC strategy. <i>Baseline: Women's and girls' rights currently not mainstreamed in the national strategy (2005)</i></p> <p>3) Number of national campaigns addressing women political, social and/or economic rights. <i>Baseline: 2 campaigns (Egyptian Girls Campaign; Women Political Participation Campaign) (2000-2005)</i></p> | <p>MoAwqaf</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>NCW/NCCM</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> Religious leaders will be able to lead towards a positive change in the public perception of women.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> IEC on women's and girls' rights will result in a gender sensitive media coverage which will improve the public perception of women and girls and promote the respect of their rights.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 5</p> <p>Incidence of all forms of violence against women is reduced</p> | <p>1) Mechanisms in place to monitor and reduce violence against the girl child. <i>Baseline: No monitoring mechanisms currently established.</i></p> <p>2) The loophole in the MoHP decree n. 261/1996, which criminalizes the practice of FGM, is removed. <i>Baseline: Presence of a loophole in FGM related legislation currently (2006) allows its practice under specific circumstances.</i></p> <p>3) Number of villages declaring themselves FGM free. <i>Baseline: 3 villages (2006)</i></p> | <p>NCCM</p> <p>Decree N.261/1996</p> <p>NCCM</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> Data generated by these systems is reliable.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Improved legislation will contribute to reducing the practice of FGM.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> The declaration of FGM free villages reflects a collective behavioral change likely to lead towards a decrease in the FGM practice.</p> |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| UNDAF OUTCOME 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| CP Outcome 1 Public participation and transparency in elections enhanced | Indicators for parliamentary elections in 2010, presidential elections in 2011 and Shura Council election in 2007 and 2010: 1) Individual observers and civil society organizations are legally permitted to observe elections. <i>Baseline: During the November 2005 presidential elections, political forces and CSOs were either not permitted to observe the elections, or the permission came only in the third quarter of 2005.</i> 2) National elections are reported as transparent and free by local independent observers. <i>Baseline: List of observations and criticisms in civil society reported in 2005/2006 elections.</i> 3) Political participation in election voting. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Localities: 42.4 %</i> <i>People's Assembly: 24.1% (2002) (EHDR, 2005)</i> 4) Number of blogs on politics and society. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>618 of which 110 (17.8%) on politics and 41 (6.6%) on society (February 2006)</i> <i>(http://www.egybloggers.org)</i> | NCHR election reports Judges Club electoral reports Civil society reports Civil society reports MoInterior http://www.egybloggers.org | <u>Assumption:</u> Observers will be reporting independently and objectively on election processes. <u>Risk:</u> Exaggerations will occur in the civil society reports. |
| CP Outcome 2 Performance of legislative and representative bodies at the national and local levels in oversight, legislation, and representative functions improved | 1) Number of laws initiated by women parliamentarians in the period 2007-2011. <i>Baseline: 0 (2006)</i> 2) Number of annual public hearings related to laws. <i>Baseline: 0 (2006)</i> | Parliament Parliament | <u>Assumption:</u> Public hearings will allow more citizen participation and reveal public needs to national and local governments. |
| CP Outcome 3 Fair and efficient administration of justice is in place | 1) Coordinated anti-corruption strategy adopted by all relevant bodies. <i>Baseline: No strategy in place.</i> 2) Limits placed on duration of provisory detention. <i>Baseline: No limit currently existing.</i> 3) Number of cases prosecuted by the Human Rights Office of the Public Prosecutor. <i>Baseline: No cases prosecuted by the office until present.</i> 4) NGO - run legal offices operating in court houses. <i>Baseline: 0 (2006).</i> | Anti-corruption strategy (To be developed) Human Rights Office of the Public Prosecutor | |
| CP Outcome 4 Public perception of women's and girls' rights enhanced | 1) Existence of an alliance of religious leaders promoting and advocating for women's rights. <i>Baseline: No currently established alliance.</i> 2) Women's and girls' rights are mainstreamed in the national IEC strategy. <i>Baseline: Women's and girls' rights currently not mainstreamed in the national strategy.</i> 3) Number of national campaigns addressing women political, social and/or economic rights. <i>Baseline: 2 campaigns (Egyptian Girls Campaign; Women Political Participation Campaign) (2000-2005)</i> | MoAwqaf UNFPA NCW/NCCM | <u>Assumption:</u> Religious leaders will be able to lead towards a positive change in the public perception of women. <u>Assumption:</u> IEC on women's and girls' rights will result in a gender sensitive media coverage which will improve the public perception of women and girls and promote the respect of their rights. |

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicators and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 5</p> <p>Incidence of all forms of violence against women is reduced</p> | <p>1) Mechanisms in place to monitor and reduce violence against the girl child. <i>Baseline: No monitoring mechanisms currently established.</i></p> <p>2) The loophole in the MoHP decree n. 261/1996, which criminalizes the practice of FGM, is removed. <i>Baseline: Presence of a loophole in FGM related legislation currently (2006) allows its practice under specific circumstances.</i></p> <p>3) Number of villages declaring themselves FGM free. <i>Baseline: 3 villages (2006)</i></p> | <p>NCCM</p> <p>Decree N.261/1996</p> <p>NCCM</p> | <p><u>Assumption:</u> Data generated by these systems is reliable.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Improved legislation will contribute to reducing the practice of FGM.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> The declaration of FGM free villages reflects a collective behavioral change likely to lead towards a decrease in the FGM practice.</p> |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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| ADB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ARC | Agriculture Research Center |
| CAPMAS | Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics |
| CBE | Central Bank of Egypt |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CDA | Community Development Association |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAG | Donors Assistance Group |
| DECODE | Development Cooperation Database Egypt |
| DGO | Development Group Office |
| DMT | Disaster Management Team |
| EBI | Egyptian Banking Institute |
| ECWR | Egyptian Center for Women's Rights |
| EDHS | Egypt Demographic and Health Survey |
| EEAA | Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency |
| EFHS | Egyptian Family Health Society |
| EFPA | Egyptian Family Planning Association |
| EHDR | Egypt Human Development Report |
| ENNAA | Egyptian NGO Network Against AIDS |
| ERF | Economic Research Forum |
| ETG | Expanded Theme Group |
| ETUF | Egyptian Trade Union Federation |
| EX-Com | Executive Committee Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP) |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FEI | Federation of Egyptian Industries |
| FGM/C | Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting |
| GAFI | General Authority for Investment and Free Zones |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHDR | Governorate Human Development Report |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GOPP | General Organization for Physical Planning |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HIECS | Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IDSC | Information and Decision Support Center |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MDGR | Millennium Development Goals Report |
| MISR | Municipal Initiative for Strategic Recovery |
| MoALR | Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation |
| MoCIT | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |

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| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoEE | Ministry of Electricity and Energy |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoHP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MoHUUD | Minister of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development |
| MoI | Ministry of Investment |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MoL | Ministry of Labour |
| MoMI | Ministry of Manpower and Immigration |
| MoPLD | Ministry of Planning and Local Development |
| MoSAD | Ministry of State for Administrative Development |
| MoSEA | Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs |
| MoSS | Ministry of Social Solidarity |
| MoTI | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| MoWRI | Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation |
| MoY | Ministry of Youth |
| M/SME | Micro/Small and Medium Enterprise |
| NCCM | National Council for Childhood and Motherhood |
| NCHR | National Council for Human Rights |
| NCW | National Council for Women |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NPC | National Population Council |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PRS | Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| SEDO | Small Enterprise Development Organization |
| SFD | Social Fund for Development |
| SRC | Social Research Center |
| UNAIDS | United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlement Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNIC | United Nations Information Centre |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women |
| UNODC | United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime |
| UNRC | United Nations Resident Coordinator |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| UNTSO | United Nations Truce Supervision Organization |
| UPU | Universal Postal Union |
| WES | Water, Environment and Sanitation |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |



February 15, 2006 meeting on the UNDAF with H.E. Ahmed Nazif, Prime Minister, Mr. Antonio Vigilante, United Nations Resident Coordinator, and United Nations Agencies Representatives.