

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<b>Poverty Alleviation through pro-poor growth and equity</b>					
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Government is operating with efficient and adequately resourced mechanisms of awareness creation, equitable targeting, delivering and monitoring of social protection services and access to adequate and affordable housing for children, young people, rural women, elderly and other vulnerable group</p> <p>ILO UN HABITAT UNICEF UN WOMEN FAO WFP WHO UNFPA UNDP UNAIDS UNCTAD IOM</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.1:</u> Average annual per capita transfer value of government social protection to the poor B: For all households: LE 291 for total social protection LE 271 for food subsidies LE 18 for social assistance For benefiting households LE 300 for social protection LE 282 for food subsidies LE 151 for social assistance T (in real numbers): at least 2% increase of social protection transfers in the income of the poor</p>	HIECS 2008/09 and HIECS 2010-11	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> - Government continues to be committed to the extension of social protection services</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> - Resources - Timing - Unexpected fluctuation in international food-prices - External economic shocks</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Ministry of Local Development National Council for Childhood and Motherhood Ministry of Man Power and Migration Ministry of Social Solidarity Ministry of Health Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Housing and Urban Communities, General Organisation for Physical Planning Civil Society Organisations</p> <p>Information and Decision Support Centre Central Agencies for Public Mobilization and Statistics Social Fund for Development Social Partners and Civil Society Actors</p>	<p>ILO RR 50,000; OR 1,450,000</p> <p>UN HABITAT RRO; OR 2,500,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 2,000,000; OR 500,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 1,000,000; OR 5,000,000</p> <p>FAO RR 100,000; OR 0</p> <p>WFP RR 0; OR 200,000</p> <p>WHO RR 200,000 OR 100,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR 2,600,000; OR 0</p> <p>UNDP RR: 750,000; OR: 2,000,000</p> <p>UNAIDS RR 0; OR 100,000</p> <p>UNCTAD RR 0; OR 400,000</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 180,000</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.2</u> Ratio of poor to non-poor for average annual per capita transfer value of government social protection B: All social protection: 0.98 (291/297) Food subsidies: 0.987 (273/277) Social Assistance: 0.947 (18/19) T: At least &gt;1 for all types of transfers</p>	HIECS 2008/09			
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.3:</u> % of poor and non-poor benefiting from government social protection transfers B: For all social protection: 97% poor, 93% non-poor For food subsidies: 97% poor, 73% non-poor For social assistance: 12% poor, 6% non-poor T: 100% poor</p>	HIECS 2008/09			
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.4:</u> Presence of housing reform agenda, encouraging decentralised housing planning, development and implementation while promoting</p>	CAPMAS 2008 – Informal Settlements in Egypt; CAPMAS 20120 – Housing			

	private and community led housing initiatives B: vacant housing units, informal housing solutions and uneven distribution of affordable housing T: better targeted and equitable access to adequate and affordable housing to relevant target groups	demand and supply gap in Egypt, World Bank 2007 – Analysis of Housing Supply Mechanisms: Final Note			
Outcome 1.2  Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in financial and non-financial services supporting of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE)	<u>Indicator 1.2.1:</u> # of pro-poor inclusive and gender sensitive policies, programmes and initiatives in favour of MSE creation and running, improved and/or operationalized B: - Assessment to be conducted by ILO T: - improved conditions according to mapping study	- reports on parliament sessions	<u>Assumptions:</u> - Government continues to be committed to supporting MSE conducive environment - Culture and attitude change for self-employment  <u>Risks:</u> - Resources - External economic shocks - Inefficient infrastructure systems	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Ministry of Local Development National Council for Childhood and Motherhood Ministry of Man Power and Migration Ministry of Social Solidarity Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Industry Ministry of Tourism General Organisation for Physical Planning  Information and Decision Support Centre Central Agencies for Public Mobilisation and Statistics Social Fund for Development Social Partners and Civil Society Actors	UN HABITAT RR 1,000,000  ILO RR 100,000; OR 2,400,000  UN WOMEN RR 200,000; OR 1,000,000  WHO RR 250,000; OR 250,000  UNDP RR 1,000,000; OR 125,000,000  IOM RR 0; OR 2,500,000  UNIDO RR 3,000,000; OR 1,000,000  IFAD RR 104,677,449  UNCTAD RR 0; OR 250,000  UNWTO OR 400,000; RR 10,000
UN HABITAT ILO UN WOMEN WHO UNDP IOM UNIDO IFAD UNCTAD UNWTO	<u>Indicator 1.2.2:</u> No of women-owned start-ups created and sustained B: To be collected from SFD T: 5% increase in business start-ups by women.	SFD reports			
	<u>Indicator 1.2.3:</u> # of beneficiaries/ clients from business service providers (business development services that have never been used before - innovative services) B: -TBD UNIDO sources T: - min. 5,000 people benefit from innovative services - 3% increase of start-ups that benefit from business services (disaggregated by size and gender) - 3% increase of retained clients for each business service provider	- reports from business service providers			
	<u>Indicator 1.2.4:</u> # of cities implementing detailed Plans with particular emphasis on	GOPP Strategic Urban Plans and records			

	<p>employment facilitation through land use pattern</p> <p>B: - # of cities with segregated land use pattern</p> <p>T: - at least 25 cities implement Detailed Plans for improved employment levels especially for poor, youth and women</p>				
<p>Outcome 1.3.</p> <p>Private sector applies improved practices in agro-business, tourism, manufacturing and other labour intensive pro-poor sectors related to the inclusion of MSEs in the value chain with particular attention to gender, equity and environmental sustainability</p> <p>UN HABITAT ILO UN WOMEN UNDP UNIDO IFAD UNWTO</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> # of MSEs that integrate gender related practices in all three sectors (integrate Gender Equity Seal/Women's empowerment principles and gender gap assessment analysis)</p> <p>B: - no data currently available, B survey required (ILO to conduct study on MSEs in collaboration with SFD and IDSC)</p> <p>T: -5% increase of more gender-sensitive MSEs (might be changed according to outcome of B study)</p>	<p>- GES and Women's Empowerment Principles findings</p> <p>- Egyptian Banking Institute: "National MSME Survey</p> <p>-Baseline survey to be repeated after 4 years-</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>- Interest and commitment by Private Sector</p> <p>- Willingness to Public-Private Partnerships</p> <p>- Continued interest to invest in the identified sectors</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>- Financial resources (public and private)</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</p> <p>Ministry of Local Development</p> <p>National Council for Childhood and Motherhood</p> <p>Ministry of Men Power and Migration</p> <p>Ministry of Social Solidarity</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>General Organisation for Physical Planning</p> <p>Information and Decision Support Centre</p> <p>Central Agencies for Public Mobilisation and Statistics</p> <p>Social Fund for Development</p> <p>Social Partners and Civil Society Actors</p>	<p>UN HABITAT RR 70,000; OR 2,000,000</p> <p>ILO RR 1,000,000; OR 8,000,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 2,000,00; OR 2,000,000</p> <p>UNDP RR 500,000; OR 2,000,000</p> <p>UNIDO RR 10,000,000; OR 5,000,000</p> <p>IFAD RR 1,648,997</p> <p>UNWTO RR 10,000; OR 1,400,000</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> # of MSE that integrate environmental sustainable practices in all three sectors</p> <p>B: - no data currently available.</p> <p>T: -5% increase in environmentally sensitive MSEs (might be changed according to outcome of B study)</p>	<p>B survey required (ILO to conduct high-profile study on MSEs in collaboration with SFD and IDSC)</p> <p>- Egyptian Banking Institute: "National MSME Survey"</p> <p>- B survey to be repeated after 4 years</p>			
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.3:</u> # of MSEs that integrate equitable practices for vulnerable groups in all three sectors</p> <p>B: - no data currently available, B survey required</p> <p>T: -10% increase of more equitable MSEs (might be changed according to</p>	<p>- (ILO to conduct high-profile study on MSEs in collaboration with SFD and IDSC)</p> <p>Egyptian Banking Institute: "National MSME Survey"</p> <p>- B survey to be repeated after 4</p>			

	outcome of B study)	years			
	<u>Indicator 1.3.4:</u> # and status of MSEs in value chains B: - no data currently available, T: -# increased by 10% and status improved for 1,000 MSEs (as above: might be changed according to outcome of B study)	- B survey required (ILO to conduct high-profile study on MSEs in collaboration with SFD and IDSC) Egyptian Banking Institute: "National MSME Survey" - B survey to be repeated after 4 years			
Outcome 1.4  More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities*  * as stated in 87th session of the International Labour Conference: "opportunities for women and men to obtain decent productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity" (Anker et al, 2003)  UN HABITAT ILO UNICEF UN WOMEN WFP WHO UNDP IOM UNAIDS IAEA ITU IFAD UNWTO	<u>Indicator 1.4.1:</u> # of decent employment opportunities for young men and women, especially groups that find it particularly hard to get access to such opportunities (such as women) B: In 2012, 17.2% of men and 41.5% of female workers had vulnerable jobs (CAPMAS). T: Decrease in vulnerable employment rate by 2 percentage points for men and 5 percentage points for women.  <u>Indicator 1.4.2:</u> Percentage of the target population with employability potential B: To be determined T: (In total numbers) - 5% increase in skills provision for target population 3% Increase in training providers capable of delivering employable skills 2% Increase in number of people receiving some type of skills training in VTC, universities skills training, and schools - 5% increase in employer satisfaction of employees' skills - 2 % increase in target population trained in skills for specific sectors	- CAPMAS Household Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys  - GES and Women's Empowerment Principles findings  - Reports of edu. providers - Reports of training providers - Intake statistics by all public providers (enrolment and completion) - transition from school to work survey - MOMM Public Employment Service placement reports - data collection from employers on employability of batches of	<u>Assumptions:</u> - Continued economic growth - Continued commitment to employment issues - Continued commitment on skills reform  <u>Risks:</u> - Women's increased employment is perceived as a threat - Institutional coordination of skills authorities - Decrease in foreign direct investment	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Ministry of Local Development National Council for Childhood and Motherhood Ministry of Men Power and Migration Ministry of Social Solidarity Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Industry Ministry of Tourism General Organisation for Physical Planning  Information and Decision Support Centre Central Agencies for Public Mobilisation and Statistics Social Fund for Development Social Partners and Civil Society Actors	UN HABITAT RR 1,000,000; OR 0  ILO RR 2,000,000; OR 10,000,000  UNICEF OR 1,000,000  UN WOMEN RR 800,000; OR 2,000,000  WFP RR 0; OR 4,000,000  WHO RR 125,000; OR 125,000  UNDP 1,750,000; OR: 20,000,000  IOM RR 0; OR 10,000,000  IAEA RR 200,000; OR 300,000  ITU RR 20,000; OR 0  IFAD RR 8,956,572  UNWTO

	<p>graduates - training delivery reports from skills suppliers (private and public) - ILO Analysis of informal apprentices in selected governorates - national studies - surveys and reports of UN agencies and development partners</p>				RR 10,000; OR 1,800.000
	<p><u>Indicator 1.4.3:</u> # of specific international conventions ratified and effectively enforced B: - 64 ILO Conventions ratified and 63 enforced - 5 ILO Recommendations utilized for Decent Work and Skills Reporting T: - min. 2 ILO Conventions on employment policies, promotion and security ratified and adopted - min. 2 ILO Recommendations on employment policies and promotion ratified and adopted</p>	<p>- ILO report on standard ratifications</p>			
	<p><u>Indicator 1.4.4:</u> # of cities that have implemented Detailed Plans promoting land readjustment and mixed land use pattern in order to create neighbourhood level job opportunities B: - pilot cities with segregated and inaccessible land use patterns T: - 50 pilot Cities and 3 Districts/ Governorates have prepared, approved (by GOPP and Governorate) and implemented Strategic Plans, incorporating mixed-use land distribution pattern</p>	<p>- GOPP Urban Development Plans - Strategic Development Plans prepared by GOPP in consultation with Local Administration - Detailed Plans include mixed-use land distribution pattern</p>			

Quality Basic Services					
<p>Outcome 2.1.</p> <p>Vulnerable mothers &amp; children under 5 have increased access to continuous &amp; integrated primary health care (PHC) services, particularly perinatal care (PC) and nutritional services</p> <p>UNICEF WHO WFP UNHCR IOM UNAIDS</p> <p><u>*N.B Operational definition of "Vulnerable mothers and children under 5":</u> those who are: 1) income poor (according to socio-economic indicators); 2) living in areas with lowest health indicators; 3) living in deprived areas; and, 4) migrants and refugees.</p> <p><u>**Operational Definition of continuous and integrated Perinatal Care (PC):</u> is health care (both facility- and community-based care) provided during the period from 28 weeks of pregnancy till 28 Days after delivery, where most of the deaths of new-borns and mothers occur. Care includes antenatal, natal, postnatal (including two postpartum visits in the 1<sup>st</sup> week, one of them is in the 48 hours</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.1.1:</u> # and % of PHC facilities implementing continuous and integrated Perinatal care (PC) and nutritional services in targeted areas <b>B:</b> TBD MoH data 2013 <b>T:</b> 50% increase of PHC facilities implementing continuous and integrated PC and nutritional services from BL by 2018</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.2:</u> Perinatal care (PC) Referral System (community referral and 1ry/2ry referral) is established and functioning in targeted facilities <b>B:</b> TBD MoH data 2013 <b>T:</b> Standard protocols for referral system centrally adopted and applied in Ted PHC facilities</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.3:</u> % coverage of vulnerable mothers and children under 5 in Ted areas by continuous integrated PC and nutritional services <b>B:</b> TBD MoH coverage data of 2013 <b>T:</b> 20 % increase of coverage for mothers and children under 5 from base line</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.4:</u> % increase of exclusively breast fed infants in targeted areas <b>B:</b> TBD MoH 2011 data; DHS 2013 <b>T:</b> 10% increase</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.5:</u> % increase coverage of women and children under 5 receiving Micronutrient supplementation (Iron, Vit. A for Women and Vit. A for children as per protocols)</p>	<p>-IDSC data -MOH data (HIS/IMCI/MCH) -DHS reports</p> <p>-Community based surveys -Service provision survey -Household surveys =Client satisfaction surveys; exit interviews</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> - GOE continued commitment toward the disadvantaged rural and urban slums ( secured budget allocation, and other resources) - Decentralization is implemented in the targeted areas - GoE commitment to prioritize PHC including nutrition services - GoE commitment to address malnutrition among mothers and children - Integrated quality PC protocols are available - New Child Growth Charts are applied in PHC facilities <u>Risks:</u> -Inadequate staffing, Shortage of HR; high turnover of staff in Ted areas -Escalating economic crises with competing government priorities -Unexpected emergency situations (e.g. new epidemics) - disruption of services due to political instability</p>	<p>-MoH to lead with support from MoLD, MISA -Local municipalities to coordinate efforts -Civil Society and NGOs roles in community-based care (e.g. Red Crescent, Save the Children) -Private Sector funding (CSR) -UN Joint programming in Ted areas -NCCM to support and coordinate national efforts -Holding Companies for Water and Wastewater for coordination and implementation of household water connections. -National Council for Women (NCW) to support and coordinate national efforts -SFD for potential funding support -Bilateral (e.g. USAID) and multilateral donor (e.g. WB, EU) agencies for potential funding -South-to-South for potential collaboration</p>	<p>GoE allocated phased budgets for the disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>UNICEF RR 3,000,000; OR 5,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 300,000; OR \$250,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 150,000; OR 0</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR 1,000,000</p>

<p>after delivery). It also includes TT vaccination of mothers and immunization services in 1<sup>st</sup> month of life</p>	<p><u>B:</u> TBD MoH data 2011 <u>T:</u> 50% increased # of women receiving Micronutrient supplementation (Iron, Vit. A for Women and Vit. A for children as per protocols)</p>				
<p>Outcome 2.2.</p> <p>Women in reproductive age, men and young people have increased access to quality FP/RH services</p> <p>UNFPA (Convener) WHO UNHCR UN WOMEN IOM</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.2.1:</u> Unmet need for Family Planning decreases to 6 % B: 9% T: 6%</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.2:</u> Contraceptive prevalence increased by 5 % B: Current:60% T: 65%</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.3:</u> Existence of a National strategy for integrating Gender Based Violence (GBV) in health service delivery B: No current strategy T: Existing strategy</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.4:</u> # of service facilities in T governorates integrating GBV in service delivery B: 0 T: 4 health facilities in T GOVs</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.5:</u> % of FGM practiced by medical professionals B: 76% (DHS 2008) T: 60%</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.6:</u> % of women (aged 15-19) who are mothers or pregnant with their first child B: (total governorates): 10 % (DHS 2008) T: 7%</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.7:</u> Maternal Mortality reduced by 10% B: 57/100,000 T: 47/100,000</p>	<p>DHS</p> <p>GBV Strategy document</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> -High political commitment for FP/RH issues, -National strategy for raising awareness on FP/RH among T populations. -Expanding contraceptive methods mix, -Budget allocation for contraceptives -Strong political will and allocation of resources to address GBV -Enforcement of the GBV related laws, -Awareness raising on GBV -Continued strong political commitment against FGM -The MOFP and MOH will monitor implementation of the Child Law that prohibit child marriage law</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> -Budget limitations, -Lack of awareness on FP in pockets of high population growth (slums) -Stock out of contraceptives may occur due to absence of a separate budget line item for contraceptive</p>	<p>MOHP to improve the quality of FP /RH (including GBV integration) services.</p> <p>USAID, POP Council, NCW and CSOs to support the GOE to achieve goals of the national FP/RH programmes.</p> <p>MOH , , Al Azhar Islamic Centre, and CSOs to work together on awareness and increasing demand on FP/RH</p> <p>Al Azhar Islamic Centre, Church and CSOs advocate for the GBV initiative using a community based approach .</p> <p>MOH, , MOSS, NCW, USAID , will assist in developing the GBV strategy and initiating the service in pilot governorates</p>	<p>UNFPA RR 3,900,000; OR 500,000.</p> <p>WHO RR150,000; OR 100,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 50,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 50,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>IOM 200,000</p>

			<p>commodities in the government budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cultural and religious beliefs among women in rural areas,</li> <li>-Low condom utilization,</li> <li>-Lack of contraceptive commodity security</li> <li>-Cultural, social and religious resistance regarding GBV</li> <li>-Financial limitations to address GBV at wider scale</li> <li>-GBV related Laws not being enforced</li> <li>-Child marriage continues in-spite of the Law</li> </ul>		
<p>Outcome 2.3.</p> <p>The health system is strengthened to improve health literacy of vulnerable populations (<i>particularly on proper feeding practices, birth spacing and Family Planning, prevention of Communicable Diseases (CDs) and Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)</i>)</p> <p>WHO UNICEF WFP UNHCR IOM UNAIDS UN WOMEN IOM UNFPA</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.3.1:</u> Existence of an endorsed &amp; implemented MoHP Health Promotion strategy (addressing priority issues on nutrition, FP, CD, NCD) B: 0 T: strategy endorsed by 2015, and field tested in three governorates by 2018</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.3.2:</u> # of new partner agencies supporting the MoHP in implementing the health promotion strategy B: 0 T: five new partners re-engaged in implementing the HP strategy</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.3.4:</u> HP departments at national and sub-national levels are established and functional in terms of adequate staffing, adequate budgeting and plans of action B: 0 T: 1 national and 3 governorate level functioning health promotion departments</p>	<p>Desk review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Check list on strategy implementation</li> <li>-MOUs between partners</li> </ul>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-GoE commitment to support Health Promotion interventions (e.g. inter-sectoral collaboration; etc)</li> <li>-MoH commitment to upgrade Health Education Departments at the national and sub-national levels</li> <li>-MoH adopts the global Community Based Initiative (which tackles the social determinants of health)</li> <li>-M&amp;E system along with HIS is available to assess the HP strategy implementation</li> <li>-Pilot programs are implemented to put the HP strategy in practice</li> <li>-The poorest of the poor are covered by the social protection policies of the government</li> <li>-Decentralization is being</li> </ul>	<p>MoHP is to lead the development and adoption of the HL promotion strategy. -, NCCM, NCW, Mo Education, and National Youth Council play active role in advocating for and adopting the strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral and multilateral donors support the strategy</li> <li>-Ministry of Information, Media, play active role in supporting pilot implementation</li> <li>-CSOs, NGOs take active part in new partnerships with MoH to implement pilot testing of the strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>WHO RR 625,000; OR 300,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 1,000,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 50,000; OR 0</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNAIDS RR 0; OR 100,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 50,000; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR200,000; OR 500,000</p>

			<p>adopted particularly in the 1000 Ted villages</p> <p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Emerging crises (e.g. new epidemics, aggravated economic crisis) that may compete with the HP strategy development</li> <li>-Securing adequate funding support against competing priorities</li> <li>-Government support to securing mass media subsidies</li> </ul>		
<p>Outcome 2.4.</p> <p>Vulnerable populations have improved access to quality prevention, care, support and treatment for Viral Hepatitis C, HIV and TB.</p> <p>WHO (Convener for HC &amp; TB) UNAIDS (Convener for HIV) UNICEF UNFPA UNHCR IOM UNODC</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.4.1:</u> “% of vulnerable population covered with HCV services as per the newly developed protocolsB: 5%T: 10%</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.2:</u> % of Governmental health care facilities implementing national infection control protocols B: MoHP data (2011) T: 100% of facilities implementing the protocols by end of 2016</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.3:</u> % adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (MDG indicator) B: Adults: 24%; Children 27% (UNGASS 2010 Report) T: 100% of all adults and children estimated to need treatment</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.4:</u> % key populations reached with HIV prevention programmes B:Men who have sex with men: 6.5%, Female sex workers: 22.2%, Injecting drug users: 4.96% (Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2012) T: 80% of estimated key population have access to appropriate prevention and treatment services.</p> <p><u>Information 2.4.5:</u> % of TB cases reported by MoHP and</p>	<p>Desk Reviews</p> <p>Joint External and Internal Audits Behavioural Surveys; DHS</p> <p>Programme monitoring and estimate (Annual)</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sustained Political support and commitment to address and control the problem of intense on-going transmission of hepatitis C.</li> <li>-Supportive role of National Committee for prevention and control of viral hepatitis.</li> <li>-Support of medical community.</li> <li>-Strong global initiative for prevention and control of viral Hepatitis C.</li> <li>-Well established Surveillance Systems including governmental, private, military, and Police medical services for HCV and TB</li> <li>-Global fund support TB, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C programmes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited resources</li> <li>-Other competing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Media supports awareness/educational activities.</li> <li>o NAP leads national response and coordinate civil society and government role.</li> <li>o CSOs/NGOs Medical syndicates.</li> <li>o Global Fund</li> <li>o Bilateral and multilateral donors</li> <li>o National Women Council supports relevant program activities.</li> </ul>	<p>WHO RR 500,000; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNAIDS RR 200,000; OR 560,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 750,000; OR 2,500,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR 1,300,000; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 100,000</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 500,000</p> <p>UNODC RR 550,000; OR 750,000</p>

	<p>non-MoHP facilities* B: NTP (National TB Program) surveillance data T: 50% increase from B.</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.6:</u> % of TB patients infected with multi drug resistant (MDR) strains who receive standard curative services as per MOHP protocols B: NTP surveillance data T: 50% increase from BL. *N.B. Non MoHP facilities: Private sector hospitals and clinics, HIO hospitals, University Hospitals, Special Organization Hospitals.</p>	<p>Global AIDS Report</p> <p>NTB surveillance data.</p>	<p>priorities. -Enforcement of policies and supervision and monitoring of practices in Private Health sector.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> -New NSP (2011 -15) clearly defines key population, geographical coverage and capacity building plan and resources needed Comprehensive NSP on HIV/AIDS, 2011- 2015 -Political commitment to address HIV exists</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> -Limited resources (particularly to ensure universal access to antiretroviral therapy) -Legal situation deters most-at-risk from accessing/receiving services</p>		
<p>Outcome 2.5.</p> <p>National health system is strengthened for preparedness and response to public health emergencies with special focus on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in accordance with (International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)</p> <p>WHO UNICEF FAO IOM</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.5.1:</u> % of service sectors (national and sub-national levels) with updated preparedness and response plans “based on all hazard approach” B: IDSC data (2011) T: 100% by 2014</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.5.2:</u> % service sectors (at all levels) with capacities to detect and respond to public health emergencies B: IDSC data (2011) T: 100% (2016)</p>	<p>Field visits Simulation exercises</p> <p>IHR assessment reports. work-plans</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> -Continued Political commitment. -UN standard protocols are supported by the Government -Comparative advantage of UN</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> - Limited resources - Time-bound factor - Inter-sectoral communication</p>	<p>-Relevant National Authorities -Media -Red Crescent/NGOs -Medical syndicates -Bilateral and multilateral donors -NCW</p>	<p>WHO RR 350,000; OR 250,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 200,000; OR 500,000</p> <p>FAO RR 0; OR 6,000,000</p> <p>IOM 200,000</p>
<p>Outcome 2.6. Children in Egypt age 4-5 years have more access to inclusive</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.6.1:</u> % of boys &amp; girls, especially vulnerable and those with special needs, who are</p>	<p>MoE EMIS (Education management</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> -GoE. will allocate adequate funds and</p>	<p>MoE: Provide adequate human and financial resources MISA: mobilize NGOs to participate in</p>	<p>UNICEF RR 750,000; OR 2,000,000</p>

<p>quality pre-primary education</p> <p>UNICEF WHO UNESCO WFP IOM</p>	<p>enrolled in KG B: GER 23.9 % (EMIS 2008/09) 3% KGs include children with special needs(PSPU, MoE) T : GER 60% (2016) 10% KGs include children with special needs (2016)</p>	<p>information system ) reports MoE progress reports on strategic plan implementation UNESCO UIS Statistics and Reports (UNESS), and GMR HDR</p>	<p>human resources to establish and operate new KGs with adequate capacity to integrate children with special needs -MoE will abolish school fees, particularly in disadvantaged areas -Civil Society will support community based initiatives</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> -Lack of awareness among communities on importance of pre-primary education -Lack of funding -Resistance of parents to integration</p>	<p>service provision and provide adequate support to vulnerable groups MoH: Build awareness on health issues and provide health services as required Identify children with special needs MoE: Support improvement plans for pre-service and in-service teacher education / training programs Civil Society: Support establishing community based education to reach the hard to reach children NCCM: provide training for nursery teachers/support the awareness raising and community cohesion activities/develop training manual for inclusive nurseries.</p>	<p>UNESCO RR 150,000; OR 0</p> <p>WFP RR 0; OR 11,430,000</p> <p>IOM 90,000</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 2.6.2:</u> % of KGs qualifying for national accreditation B: 0.8% (MoE Reports) T: 30 %</p>	<p>MoE Quality Assurance Units reports NAQAAE reports (National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Education)</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> -MoE will complement UN efforts in areas such as buildings and will provide adequate funding and supervision</p>	<p>MoE : Implementing partner Civil Society: support community mobilization and active participation in school Improvement Programs</p>	
	<p><u>Indicator 2.6.3:</u> % of children demonstrating school readiness at primary entry in the development domains of social, language, cognitive and motor skills.</p> <p>B: No IECD policy/plans available T: Finalized National IECD policy adopted by 2014 -Inter-sectoral plans and coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Verification: NCEEE school readiness assessment reports</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> -Inadequate resource allocations for conducting assessment of school readiness</p>	<p>Nation Center for Educational Evaluation and Examination (NCEEE): Conduct regular assessments of school readiness Ministry of Education (MoE): Facilitate and support the assessment process</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.7. Children in Egypt age 6 – 14 years have more access to and complete quality basic education</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.1:</u> % of children, especially vulnerable and those with special needs, who are enrolled in primary education B: Primary NER 89.7% (90% boys, 89.3%</p>	<p>MoE EMIS PSPU, MoE progress reports on implementation of strategic plan</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> -Involvement of children especially the most vulnerable in child labour. -Poverty persists in rural</p>	<p>MoE: Allocate adequate human and financial resources for operating community based initiatives as per strategic plan Provide technical and financial support to schools to integrate children with special</p>	<p>UNICEF RR 800,000; OR 5,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 100,000; OR 50,000</p>

<p>(formal &amp; non-formal), with a special focus on vulnerable groups and gender equality</p> <p>UNICEF WHO UNESCO WFP UNHCR ITU UN HABITAT IOM</p>	<p>girls) EMIS 2009/10</p> <p>-20 primary schools integrate children with special needs (PSPU, MoE)</p> <p>T:</p> <p>- 95% NER in formal and informal primary education</p> <p>-200 primary schools</p>	<p>UNESCO UIS Statistics and Reports ( UNESS)</p> <p>Egypt HDR</p> <p>MDG reports</p> <p>GMR reports</p>	<p>and slum areas.</p> <p>-High rate of dropouts especially for children with limited or no care</p> <p>-Resistance of parents to integration</p> <p>-Lack of funding</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>-MoE will allocate adequate human and financial resources to scale up and maintain quality of community based education initiatives, particularly in disadvantaged areas</p> <p>-MoE will allocate adequate resources to enhance capacity of primary schools to integrate children with special needs</p>	<p>needs</p> <p>MoH: Identify children with special needs</p> <p>MISA: Support NGO mobilization to establish community schools</p> <p>Civil Society: -Support establishment of community based education initiatives targeting the hard to reach</p> <p>-Advocate for importance of education and helps families to finish official procedures to enrol their children in schools.</p> <p>-Build community awareness about importance of inclusion of children with special needs</p> <p>NCCM: provide training for primary teachers/support the awareness raising and community cohesion activities</p>	<p>UNESCO RR 210,000; OR 0</p> <p>WFP RR 0; OR 20,930,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 500,000; OR 0</p> <p>ITU RR 30,000; OR 0</p> <p>UN HABITAT RR 70,000; OR 2,000,000</p> <p>IOM 90,000</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.2:</u></p> <p>% of dropouts in preparatory education (boys &amp; girls)</p> <p>B: 5.44% (4.7% girls, 6.18% boys)</p> <p>MoE EMIS (2009/10)</p> <p>T: Decrease in dropout rates by 3 %</p>	<p>MoE EMIS</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>-Persistence of economic barriers to retention in schools</p> <p>-Children perception of schools is deteriorating that makes their retention difficult.</p>	<p>MoE: Improve learning environment/ develop child friendly schools</p> <p>MISA: Provide financial support for children to complete basic education</p>	
	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.3:</u></p> <p># of primary schools qualifying for national accreditation</p> <p>B:</p> <p>-289 primary public schools, -147 preparatory public schools</p> <p>T:</p> <p>-1000 basic education schools (primary &amp; Prep)</p>	<p>MoE statistics / Quality Assurance Unit reports</p> <p>NAQAAE reports (National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Education)</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>MoE will complement UN efforts in areas such as buildings and will provide adequate funding and supervision</p>	<p>MoE : Implementing partner</p> <p>Civil Society: support community mobilization and active participation in school Improvement Programs</p>	
	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.4:</u></p> <p># of schools, with active student unions, enabling students to participate in a child friendly school environment</p> <p>B: 120</p> <p>T: 1500 schools</p>	<p>MOE /Student Unions and UNICEF reports</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>MoE will support student union activities in schools and provide adequate funding and supervision</p>	<p>MoE: Allocate adequate human and financial resources for activating student unions</p> <p>Civil Society: support community mobilization and active participation in student union activities</p>	

	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.5:</u> # of schools adopting healthy school initiatives (including WASH programmes) B: 224 schools (WHO reports) T: 800 schools</p>	MoE and WHO reports			
	<p><u>Indicator 2.7.6:</u> % of completion rates (boys &amp; girls) B: Primary: 82 % (78.7% boys, 84.7% girls) Preparatory : 61% (59.2% boys, 64.4% girls) T: Primary: 95% completion rate Preparatory 80% completion rate (EMIS, 2008/09)</p>	MoE EMIS, UNESCO UIS report	<p><u>Risk:</u> Persistence of economic barriers to completion of basic education</p>	MoE: Improve learning environment/ develop child friendly schools MISA: Provide financial support for children to complete basic education	

**Democratic Governance through Decentralization, Civic Engagement and Human Rights**

<p>Outcome 3.1.</p> <p><b>National and local capacities and systems are enhanced for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring &amp; evaluation</b></p> <p>UNDP UNICEF UN HABITAT UN WOMEN WHO UNFPA UNWTO</p>	<p><u>Indicator 3.1.1:</u> Number of Central and Local Authorities utilizing LED methodology in the planning process as well as, inclusive &amp; gender sensitive sectorial planning &amp; budgeting processes. <b>B:</b> -0 ministries or governorates applying decentralized planning and budgeting processes -0 Ministries /Governorates applying performance based /gender responsive budgeting (Ministry of Finance Call Circulars) -Programme based gender sensitive budgeting conducted in 16 governorates- Ministry of Finance (MoLD, 2010) <b>T:</b> - 5 governorates piloting decentralized planning and budgeting processes - Guidelines and manuals for local inclusive and sectoral planning and budgeting processes established and adopted -National budget of Egypt on yearly basis is programme based and gender sensitive (2012-2017) -100% Line Ministries applying</p>	<p>- Strategic Development Plans of T decentralized Ministries and Governorates addressing local visions and priorities - Publication of key documents in Jarida Rasmeya (Official Bulletin) -Training Modules and On-the Job Training for the Ministry of Finance</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> -Sustained political commitment and will (national programme on decentralization) -Continued allocation of the required budget for implementation of decentralization processes by the Government of Egypt -Enhanced capacity-building and coordination will yield expected improvement in performance -Effective partnerships between key stakeholders at national, regional and local level</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> -Lack of adequate resources to provide effective and quality local services -Absence of coherent, multi-level governance frameworks:</p>	<p><b><u>MoLD/MoPIC/GOPP/ MoF/ Steering Committee for Decentralization</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review and revise national cash transfers from national to local level</li> <li>- Develop and initiate legislative reform and revision of the Budget Law in order to accommodate redistribution of national budgets conducive to decentralisation effort.</li> <li>- Support legislative reform, and revision of Planning Law, Building Law, and Local Administration Law in order to align legal and institutional framework governing socio-economic as well as urban planning in relation to decentralisation effort.</li> </ul> <p>Develop Monitoring indicators for the Socio Economic National Plan in Linkage with the National Budget.</p> <p><b><u>MoLD, Local Administration Reform Unit (LARU)/ Technical Committee for Decentralization (TC):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervise, implementation of legal framework, coordination of various actors in the sector, elaborate roles and responsibilities of key actors in</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP RR 850,000 ; OR 12,550,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 500,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>UN HABITAT RR 0; OR 3,500,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 500,000; OR 2,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 500,000; OR 400,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR 500,000</p> <p>UNWTO RR 10,000; OD 1,400,000</p>
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	<p>performance based/gender responsive budgeting</p>		<p>-Low pace of adaptation at local level and slow response of Local Administration staff to implement decentralized system</p> <p>-Coordination dynamics between various line ministries and uneven decentralization efforts</p> <p>-Overlapping mandates of various key actors and gaps in roles and responsibilities</p> <p>-Weak local capacities in terms of technical knowledge and coordination mechanisms</p> <p>-Lack of involvement of civil society and private sector</p> <p>-Poor M&amp;E framework</p>	<p>decentralization process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalize of Local Administration Law, Planning Law, Building Law and Budgeting Law for approval by Parliament</li> <li>- Support the restructuring of local administration in line with the new Local Administration Law</li> <li>- Participate with GOPP and MoPIC in developing new socio-economic and strategic spatial planning methodologies, supervise the implementation of the new modules and evaluate the new planning processes</li> <li>- Participate with MoF in developing fiscal decentralization strategy, and changing the current Budget Law in light of new Local Administration Law</li> <li>- Develop a capacity building strategy for central and local staff and supervise its implementation both at the central and local levels</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Ministry of Housing, and Urban Development, General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a National Urban Policy.</li> <li>- Preparation and implementation of Development Plans for cities, districts and governorates in collaboration with MoLD, LARU and local administrations</li> <li>- Conduct on-the-job training; technical and institutional capacity building of key stakeholders across all levels</li> <li>- Establishment of M&amp;E system for implementation of Strategic Plans at various levels and submission to Supreme Council of Planning for approval</li> <li>- Test and modify planning methodology based on participatory mechanisms to Improve living condition within Informal Settlements in Egyptian Cities</li> <li>- Build the capacity of local administration and GOPP staff to plan, monitor and manage informal settlements upgrading projects</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>Indicator 3.1.2:</u> Number of Central and Local Government authorities having evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and standards operational to support policy making &amp; ensure accountability.</p> <p><u>B:</u> -0 Central and Local Authorities have evidence based M&amp;E to measure performance and/or results. -All T agencies have financial monitoring to ensure expenditure of development plans only -No indicators exist to measure progress of implementation of Strategic Development Plans at all levels.</p> <p><u>T:</u> -Evidence-based Monitoring systems and standards established &amp; applied in 5 Ministries and 3 Governorates. -Performance and results indicators set and monitored periodically in T agencies. -Manuals and guidelines for implementation of M&amp;E at least 5 Ministries and 3 Governorates.</p>				

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Establish seven Regional Urban Observatory (RUO) to identify and compile urban indicators</li><li>- Update the Physical Design Guidelines of the Strategic Development Plan to include the Women's Safety Audit and other tools that can make public spaces safe for women and girls;</li><li>- Develop and engender Urban Planning guides and local budgeting;</li><li>- Engender the National Urban Planning Strategy and consequent feasibility studies?, as well as: Tools for the National Urban Observatory, Urban and social profiles for the Greater Cairo Region (GCR), Communication strategy for the start up of a national dialogue on urban development in GCR.</li><li>-</li></ul> <p><b><u>MoE/MoHUD/ MISA etc.</u></b> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Participate with MoLD, MoF, MoPIC and LARU in adopting and applying new Local Administration Law and making the necessary modifications in their laws, regulations and plans to accommodate the implementation of administrative and fiscal decentralization at their local units</li><li>- Develop capacity building plans for central and local staff and supervise its implementation at the central and local levels</li></ul> <p>Local Administration at district and governorate level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Contribute in preparation of Strategic Plans at village and city level</li><li>- Preparation and implementation of Detailed Plans in alignment with Strategic Plans supported by GOPP</li></ul> <p><b><u>NCW:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Promote the adoption of decentralization processes at the local level and raise Awareness in the Line Ministries on the National Gender Equity Indicators endorsed</li></ul>	
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				<p>by the National Council For Women</p> <p><b>MoF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Develop GRB strategy in line with Egypt's national plans and international commitments and a functioning e-learning system on GRB</li><li>- Build capacities of local level budget employees to implement PBB/GRB in more governorates in key sectoral services</li><li>- Train Local level Budget employees of 13 governorates (Asyut, Beheira, Sohag, Kafr El Sheikh, Aswan, Luxor, Monoufiya, Qena, Zagazig, Matruh, South Sinai, New Valley, and North Sinai to implement PBB/GRB in 5 sectors (Education, Health, Labor, Food Security, and Social Security). (By this covering all the Governorates in Egypt)</li><li>- Establish a Tracking System on Allocations and Expenditure for the National Budget. (on input , output and outcome level) i.e. Strengthen the use of GRB as a tool to adequately track allocation and expenditure of national resources to support implementation of GE/WE priorities</li></ul> <p><b>Development Partners</b></p> <p><u>USAID:</u> support Government develop strategies and initiatives for fiscal, administrative and political decentralization ; conduct training to build capacity of local governments to manage resources and improve services; enhance transparency and accountability of local popular councils and citizen's involvement in decision making process; strengthen civil society and civic participation</p> <p><u>European Union:</u> support to local development and decentralization</p> <p><u>The Netherlands:</u> build capacity of employees in the Ministry of Finance on</p>	
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				effective public finance management; incorporate a performance and gender based budgeting into the budgetary planning, review and implementation process	
<p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p><b>National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further protect, respect and fulfil Human Rights in line with Egypt's international commitments, with special focus on women, children, disabled, refugees, the aged and migrants</b></p> <p>UNDP UNICEF UNODC UN WOMEN WHO IOM UNHCR UNAIDS UNFPA</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Number and percent of children in conflict with the law benefiting from legal aid and alternative measures to detention</p> <p><b>B</b> -No children in conflict with the law are benefiting of implementation of alternatives to detention measures stipulated in the Child law 126/2008 not implemented. - No adequate infrastructure/ trained actors to implement alternatives to detention -No NGO expertise to support implementation of detention alternatives</p> <p><b>T:</b> - 1000 children in conflict with the law benefiting from alternative measures to detention -3 capable NGOs partnering with MoSS and MoJ and supporting the implementation of alternative measures to detention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoJ database</li> <li>- Child Courts registers</li> <li>- NGOs reports</li> <li>- MoSS reports</li> <li>- Case files, judgments and social reports by social workers.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: -Lack of infrastructure -Lack of trained personnel - Rejection of NGOs participation from the government</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive reform of the juvenile justice system and inadequate public financing of legal aid results in limited impact.</p> <p>Assumption: Coordination and joint planning with the Ministers of Justice, Social Affairs and Police and civil society contribute to reforming the juvenile justice system.</p>	<p><b>Three national human rights councils (NCW, NCHR and NCCM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Follow up with all national partners for the implementation of recommendations of the UN Treaty Bodies that enjoy the support of Egypt.</li> <li>-Prepare work plans &amp; progress reports to follow up on progress towards implementation of the different recommendations and will participate in the different reviews by UN Treaty Bodies according to their respective mandates.</li> </ul> <p>MoJ -Provide adequate training to the judiciary -Provide figures from the existing monitoring system on juvenile justice to measure the increase in the implementation of alternatives to detention. -Recruit and train personnel for the legal aid units/front offices; allocate space; establish network between legal aid offices, dispute settlement offices &amp; the MoJ for exchange of data and conduct of analysis; conduct training on mediation for judges for family courts</p> <p><b>Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs:</b> - Enhance existing infrastructure in the different institutions to be useful for the implementation of alternatives; -- Support the partnership with Civil Society; supervise civil society organizations and facilitate capacity building</p> <p><b>NCCM</b> Raise awareness on restorative justice and support partnership with Civil Society Organization in this regard. - Provide access to refugees, asylum</p>	<p>UNDP RR 1,450,000; OR 9,350,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 3,000,000; OR 6,000,000</p> <p>UNODC RR 500,000; OR; 2,500,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 300,000; OR 700,000</p> <p>WHO RR 325,000; OR 325,000</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 15,000,000</p> <p>UNHCR RR 500,000; OR 0</p> <p>UNAIDS RR 100,000; OR 200,000</p> <p>UNFPA RR 1,950,000; OR 500,000</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.2:</b> Number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in detention receiving protection and/or assistance B: 50 refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from January till end October 2010, provided with protection and/or assistance T: Percentage increase in the number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants receiving protection and/or assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNHCR, IOM and UNODC reports</li> <li>- NGOs' and HR bodies' reports</li> <li>- Media reports</li> <li>- NCHR reports</li> <li>- National legislation and Action Plans.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Socio-political developments in neighbouring countries lead to increased refugee and migrant movements to and through Egypt.</p>		

	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.3</b></p> <p>Number of human trafficking cases filed; number of cases investigated; number of cases prosecuted; number of convicted cases; number of Victims of Human Trafficking (VoT) receiving protection. And number of vulnerable migrants (incl. victims of trafficking and migrant women and children) provided with health care, psychosocial services, legal counseling and shelter</p> <p><b>B:</b> less than 5 cases are filed and investigated cases; no cases prosecuted or convicted, and no VoTs provided with protection.</p> <p>And 200/year</p> <p>Child case management and best interest determination mechanism not available for child victims of trafficking.</p> <p><b>T:</b> 100 criminal cases filed, 50 cases investigated, 50 prosecuted cases; 5 convicted cases; 300 VoTs receive protection. And 300/year</p> <p>Case management policy and best interests determination for child victims of trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Coordinating Committee to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons' periodic reports</li> <li>- IOM reports</li> <li>- NCCM reports</li> <li>- MoH reports</li> <li>- MoJ records</li> <li>- MoI records</li> </ul>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Socio-political developments in neighbouring countries lead to increased refugee and migrant movements to and through Egypt.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Government will issue executive regulations allowing for implementation of the law.</p> <p>-Raising awareness and knowledge of all actors including media, law enforcement and NGOs on human trafficking will be effective</p>	<p>seekers and migrants in detention who require protection and/or assistance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the FGM Free village model while mainstreaming in Family empowerment services and advocating for mainstreaming in services provided by other ministries ( MOH, MOSS)</li> <li>- Take part in and deliver training to advance UPR recommendations Number 108, Number 110, and Number 118.</li> <li>- <b>NPC</b></li> <li>- Ensure that structure of reporting, capacity building and monitoring is in place for the CPCs, that the Decree on its implementation mode is issued, and that financial resources are allocated for the secretariat</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><b>MoFA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to organize human rights training for law enforcement sector; media, NGOs and youth and follow up on UPR</li> </ul> <p><b>MoH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train and monitor medical cadres, applying the FGM/C decree, and collaboration with MOJ on law implementation</li> <li>- The National AIDS Program to coordinate the HIV response</li> </ul> <p><b>NCHR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to raise awareness on refugees', asylum seekers' and migrants' rights and needs;</li> <li>- Monitor and report on the Egyptian Government's efforts to advance all UPR recommendations that enjoy the support of Egypt</li> <li>- Update and follow-up on the implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights</li> <li>- Continue to strengthen outreach, networking and consultations with</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.4</b></p> <p>Number of Units for Risk Reduction and conflict resolution are activated at the local level</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Units are available in all governorates but not functioning and mandate does not include conflict prevention <b>Target</b></p> <p>∴ Three units are activated in three governorates</p>				
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.5:</b> Percentage implementation of the UPR and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual reports of NCHR.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Risks</u> Heavy legislative agenda for the parliament to</p>		

<p>CEDAW recommendations by the government  <b>B:</b> the CEDAW Committee report (of 2010) and the 124 recommendations by the UPR (2010) were adopted by Egypt.  <b>T:</b> At least 50% of the recommendations are implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual reports of NCW</li> <li>- Annual reports of NCCM</li> </ul>	<p>allow for the adoption of new laws</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u>  The concerned national counterpart will move forward with the plan to implement the UPR recommendations</p>	<p>civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generate knowledge and enhance awareness on economic and social rights</li> </ul> <p><b><u>NCW</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize media campaign to raise awareness on women rights and violence against women</li> <li>- Organize training on CEDAW and women rights for media, law enforcement and NGOs</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Indicator 3.2.6:</u></b>  Number of governorates and districts with functioning Child Protection Committees (CPCs)  <b>B:</b>  2 Governorate CPCs, 15 district CPC.  <b>T:</b>  6 governorate CPCs, 29 district CPCs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CPCs Database,</li> <li>- NCCM</li> <li>- Governorate and District reports</li> <li>- Evaluations</li> </ul>	<p><u>Risks:</u>  Absence of statutory social work prevents CPCs from working effectively.  Insufficient resource allocation.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u>  - Political Commitment through budget allocation for the Committees and their secretariat and NCCM and MOLD issuing a decree on the TOR of CPCs</p>	<p><b><u>MoI</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide access to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in detention who require protection and/or assistance;</li> <li>- Take part in and deliver training to advance UPR recommendations as need be</li> <li>- Organize training on human rights</li> <li>- <b><u>MoJ</u></b></li> <li>- Coordinate juvenile justice interventions.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><b><u>MoHE</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop the National Action Plan to integrate Human Rights in Higher Education</li> <li>- Build capacity of a critical mass of professors and instructors in human rights education</li> <li>- Generate knowledge and develop textbooks for human rights education</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Indicator 3.2.7:</u></b>  Percent of FGM prevalence among girls and adolescents ages 15 – 17  <b>B:</b> Prevalence 74% (Source: EDHS)  <b>T:</b> 65% by 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EHDS</li> <li>- Evaluations from NCCM</li> <li>- KAP Studies</li> <li>- CRC Report</li> <li>- Evaluation of third decade report</li> </ul>	<p>General conservatism on issues related to girls' rights reduces the space for social dialogue.</p>	<p><b><u>MoE</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issue decree or implementation mode, realising the role of the CPCs in the TOR of governors and district officers</li> </ul> <p><b><u>MoF</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocate funds for CPCs secretariat</li> </ul> <p><b><u>National Coordinating Committee to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare and implement the National Strategy and Action Plan to combat human trafficking</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Indicator 3.2.8:</u></b>  Number of civil-society led programmes addressing the rights of women, young people, most-at-risk populations especially persons living with HIV/AIDS  <b>B:</b> 12 (Source: UNGASS report, Year: 2010)  <b>T:</b> TBC by population size estimates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Strategic Plan and its operational report</li> </ul>	<p><u>Assumption</u>  NSP has been endorsed and operational plan has been developed with clear roles and responsibilities, resource mobilization has been guaranteed</p>		
<p><b><u>Indicator 3.2.9:</u></b>  Change in attitude and behaviour on children  <b>B:</b> 69% of mothers hit their children,</p>				

	<p>90% shouted/screamed at their children (Source: EDHS, Year: 2005)  <u>T</u>: 50% of mothers hit their children, 70% shouted/screamed at their children</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and share periodic reports and help to ensure its national counterparts ongoing commitment to combating human trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b><u>All concerned Ministries</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present periodic reports to UN Treaty Bodies and to follow-up on recommendations of the review mechanisms that enjoy the support of Egypt</li> <li>- Respond to requests for children at risk and families identified by the CPCs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Parliament</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen access of MPs to knowledge and policy dialogue on Egypt's international commitments and follow-up to UN Treaty Body recommendations that enjoy the support of Egypt.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>NGOs:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the capacities of its personnel in the juvenile justice field in general and restorative justice in particular to be capable of partnering with MoSS for the implementation of alternatives to detention.</li> <li>- Support partners to provide assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in detention with assistance;</li> <li>- Continue to raise awareness on refugees', asylum seekers' and migrants' rights and needs;</li> <li>- Monitor and report on the Egyptian Government's efforts to advance UPR recommendations Number 108, Number 110, and Number 118.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>NGOs/ Civil Society/ Media:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen advocacy and monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Development Partners</u></b></p> <p><u>USAID:</u> conduct human rights training to prosecutors and automation of public prosecution offices; strengthen capacity of family justice system to mediate family</p>	
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				<p>disputes; support government and NGOs efforts to advocate for policy change to protect and assist women and children who are victims of violence; promote and protect rights of persons with disabilities; advocacy for human rights principles with university law students and CSOs; work with international NGOs to strengthen understanding of and capacity for election administration .</p> <p><u>European Union:</u> raise awareness on human rights; support NCW Ombudsman office for women rights; support children's rights and the fight against FGM; protection of environmental rights; support NGOs in protection and promotion of human rights; strengthen information function of the Parliament; modernization of the administration of justice (child justice and human trafficking) and capacity building of the Ministry of Interior</p> <p><u>The Netherlands:</u> support NCHR to raise and address human rights issues between CSOs and government; build capacity of complaints department to register forms of maltreatment; support spreading culture of human rights through training for law enforcement sector, journalists and students ; support NGOs to monitor human rights situation and advocate for improvement ; create and sustain enabling environment to abandon FGM</p> <p><u>CIDA:</u> developing capacities of NGOs and introducing mechanisms to support effective policy dialogue, advocacy and participation ;</p> <p><u>Spain:</u> support NCHR set up to establish a Research and Development Unit to identify legislation that is not in conformity with international human rights standards and study Egypt's reservations on international treaties; support NGOs to promote and protect women rights and rights of the disabled .</p> <p><u>Switzerland:</u> improve achievement of women rights through the legal system,</p>	
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				awareness raising and strengthening legal units within NGOs.		
<p>Outcome 3.3.</p> <p><b>Anticorruption and accountability institutions, legislation and policies are reformed, modernized and transparent to ensure social justice and Rule of Law and to be in line with Egypt's International commitments.</b></p> <p>UNDP UNODC WHO WTO</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> National anti-corruption strategy drafted, endorsed by the relevant authorities and adopted <b>B:</b> -Strategy framework exists Source: MSAD, Year: 2010 -Ministerial Decree issued in November 2010 to set up the National Co-ordinating Committee for Anti-corruption and to follow-up on UNCAC <b>T:</b> -Strategy to be adopted by 2012</p>	Annual Reports of the Transparency and Integrity Committee	<p><u>Risks</u> Contradiction of various legislations</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Strong governmental committee to fight corruption and enhance transparency</p>	<p><b>National Anti-Corruption Coordination Committee</b> - Follow up on and operationalize Egypt's Commitments to the UNCAC - Lead the development of the national strategy for anti-corruption <b>MOJ</b> - Lead the modernization and restructuring of the justice sector; enhance awareness and access to legal information, capacity building for judges and auxiliary staff.</p>	<p>UNDP RR 1,300,000; OR 28,300,000</p> <p>UNODC RR 500,000; OR 3,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 150,000; OR 150,000</p> <p>WTO In kind</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> The degree of compliance of the national legislation on corruption prevention and countering with the UNCAC standards <b>B:</b> <b>T:</b></p>				<p><b>MSAD</b> - Advise on policies to promote transparency and integrity in Civil Service; provide process re-engineering of government services and capacity building for government personnel managing these services; technical enabling for government services to become ICT-based; to establish government-to-government network to facilitate exchange of data between government entities. - Support the modernization and restructuring of the line ministries <b>Ministry of Investment</b> - Promote transparency and disclosure in public business sector and in the private sector and to organize the necessary training and awareness raising activities and events; and consider legislation to promote transparency and access to information and ; - The Stock exchange - Provide relevant information to access companies; and to assess level of disclosure within companies <b>Information Decision Support Centre</b> - Conduct governance evidence based assessments and to develop national indicators <b>MSAD, Ministry of investment and IDSC</b> - Co contribute to national dialogue on anti-corruption strategy.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.3</b>Number of services provided through new and/or ICT-based channels. <b>B:</b> 150 ICT based government services (enquiry &amp; total service) through internet and government portal Source: MSAD Annual Reports, Government portal <b>T:</b> 300 ICT-based services by 2015</p>	<p>- MSAD Annual Reports - Government Portal</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Change of policies where e-government is not a priority</p> <p>Lack of allocations of resources by government</p>			
	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.4:</b> The legal and institutional framework enabling access to public information in place <b>B:</b> - Law regulating access to public information has not been adopted, - Legal practice is not developed, - No public information officials in central and regional institutions have their capacities enhanced to apply legislations that ensure public access to information. Source: Annual Reports of the Transparency and Integrity</p>	<p>Reports of the Ministry of Justice, Reports of the Transparency and Integrity Committee</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Tight parliamentary agenda</p>			

	<p>Committee; Reports of relevant parliamentary committees.</p> <p><b>T:</b> Information legislation adopted to ensure public access to information by 2012. 200 of public information officials at central and regional institutions having their capacities enhanced to apply legislations ensuring public access to information.</p>			<p><b><u>NTRA</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Ministry of Transport</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Development Partners</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><u>USAID:</u></b> support measurement of Anti-corruption efforts and mobilize local citizens and NGOs work against corruption</li> <li>- <b><u>European Union:</u></b> promote transparency; public administration reform through rationalization of internal process from the definition, implementation and measurement of public administration performance</li> <li>- <b><u>The Netherlands:</u></b> conduct study on anti-corruption and formulation of a reform plan for the Ministry of Investment.</li> </ul>	
<p>Outcome 3.4.</p> <p><b>The voice, leadership, civic engagement and political participation of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.</b></p> <p>UNDP UNICEF UN WOMEN WHO UNAIDS WTO UNFPA UNV UNHabitat</p>	<p><b><u>Indicator 3.4.1:</u></b> Indicator: % of women and young people in elected and decision making structures; Baseline: representation of women in the peoples' assembly was 1.9% and in the shura council it is 2.8%. representation of youth is less than 5% in both houses Target: 20 % increase in the representation of women and youth in both houses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministries reports (Ministry of Interior )</li> <li>-CAPMAS</li> <li>-World Economic Forum Report</li> <li>-NCW reports</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Risk</u></b> Conservatism hampers women participation to political bodies</p> <p>Women participating into political bodies are not prepared or willing to elaborate and propose gender-sensitive regulations</p>	<p><b><u>The National Council For Women</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance women MPs' skills and increase their access to substantive guidance in relation to the issues in which they are involved</li> <li>- Organize regular sessions of the Policy Forum to follow-up on the legislative agenda of the Parliament</li> <li>- Strengthen networking and exposure to regional and international experiences of women MPs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>MoE</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen school student unions</li> <li>- Community service programme through schools</li> <li>- Strengthen civic education in curricula and activities</li> </ul> <p><b><u>MoHE</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen university student unions</li> <li>- Strengthen civic education</li> </ul> <p><b><u>NCY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen youth centres</li> <li>- Support volunteer programmes and</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP RR 600,000 OR 2,100,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 1,500,000; OR 3,000,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 500,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>WTO In kind</p> <p>UNFPA RR 1,300,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>UNV RR 500,000 OR 500,000</p> <p>UNHabitat RR 500,000</p>
	<p><b><u>Indicator 3.4.2:</u></b> Percentage of young people volunteering and actively participating in structures such as student unions, youth NGOs and youth centres</p> <p><b><u>B:</u></b> 5% of young people aged (15-29) participate in youth centres and sports clubs, political parties, unions and associations, and housing and school boards</p> <p>Source: Survey of Young People in Egypt, Preliminary Report, 2010</p> <p><b><u>T:</u></b> 8% of young people are members of structures/mechansims such as student unions and youth centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Surveys</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Assumption:</u></b> Youth structures/groups are accessible to young people, particularly females</p> <p>Youth structures/groups operate within a supportive enabling environment</p>		

	<p><b>Indicator 3.4.3:</b>  I: Percentage of young men and women volunteering and actively participating in structures such as political parties, student unions, housing boards, sports clubs, youth NGOs, youth centers and associations.  B: 5% of young men and women aged (15-29) participate in structures such as political parties, student unions, housing boards, sports clubs, youth NGOs, youth centers and associations. ( Source: Survey of Young People in Egypt. Preliminary Report 2010)  T: 20% of young men and women are members of structures such as political parties, student unions, housing boards, sports clubs, youth NGOs, youth centers and associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Surveys</li> <li>- Survey of Young People in Egypt, Preliminary Report, 2010</li> </ul>	<p><u>Assumption:</u>  Young people see the value of participating in volunteer work and they are seen by society as positive contributors</p> <p>Systems in place to encourage volunteerism and civic engagement of young people</p>	<p>civic education for young people</p> <p><b>Youth NGOs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote youth-led initiatives and volunteerism amongst young people</li> <li>- FBOs</li> </ul> <p><b>Development Partners</b></p> <p><u>USAID:</u> work with several NGOs to increase number of women and youth who are registered to vote; set up election resource centre to increase participation of historically disadvantaged groups</p> <p><u>CIDA:</u> Developed the Strategy for Active Citizenship Engagement for Good Governance</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.5 Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition to democracy</b></p> <p>UNDP  UNWomen  UNODC  IOM  UNESCO</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.5.1:</b>  Percentage increase in the implementation of good electoral practices by electoral authorities in electoral events and in the setting up of the EMB</p> <p><b>B:</b> EMB is yet to be established and there has been some improvement in electoral practices such as making explicit electoral procedures to ensure consistency throughout the electoral event.</p> <p><b>T:</b> 30% increase in the number of good electoral practices that are implemented based on international practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports by elections observers</li> <li>- Reports of elections administration</li> </ul>	<p><u>Assumption</u>  Electoral Authorities show keen interest to develop manuals and reference guides.</p> <p><u>Risk</u>  Independent Election Management Body is not established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mol, relevant NGOs, Parliament</li> <li>- Electoral authorities: Organize training for poll workers and organize orientation sessions for judges.</li> <li>- Consolidate elections lessons learnt for all electoral events</li> <li>- Revise the necessary laws and procedures</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP:  RR 900,000  OR 13,500,000</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.5.2:</b>  Number of international fora held in Egypt and study tours organized for exposure to comparative experiences on immediate requirements of transition to democracy.</p> <p><b>B</b> At least 4 international fora organized in Cairo and 5 study tours implemented in areas relating to transition to democracy, women and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports by different events</li> <li>- Al Jarida El Rasmiya</li> <li>- National Plans</li> </ul>		<p><b>Parliament, MOJ, MOI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify priority areas and themes for</li> <li>- Identify priority areas for support</li> </ul>	

	the constitution. T: at least 10 international fora and 10 study tours				
<b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>					
Outcome 4.1.  Relevant institutions and bodies deliver evidence based policies and joint sustainable interventions on food security and nutrition in a coordinated manner	<u>Indicator 4.1.1:</u> Integrated National long-term strategy and an action plan on Food Security formulated in participatory and coordinated approach and endorsed by Government of Egypt (GoE) B: Existing national nutrition and agriculture strategies. T: integrated FS strategy and an action plan developed and endorsed by 2013.	Strategy and action plan documents produced and endorsed by relevant ministries  Policy measures and/or the appropriate legislations/ministerial decrees enacted Availability of security and nutrition notes, briefs and reports  Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) on joint programme implementation Programme reviews and evaluation	<u>Assumptions:</u> Strong political commitment to ensure sustainability and credibility.  Sufficient and competent human resources, as well as enough financial resources.  <u>Risks:</u> Institutions don't devote required human and financial resources to the tasks.  Food security becomes less of priority for donors and government  Possible lack of coordination and insufficient collaboration between different institutions	Representatives of the Food Security Policy Advisory Board (FSPAB) in addition to National Council for Women (NCW), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, Ministry of Education, CAMPAS and the private sector.          Role of MOHP: provide human resources and institutionalize the unit and the NSS	FAO RR 0; OR 10,000,000  WFP RR 0; OR 2,300,000  UNICEF RR 100,000; OR 1,000,000  WHO RR 400,000; OR 300,000  IFAD RR 700,000; OR 620,000  IAEA RR 0 OR 300,000
FAO WFP UNICEF WHO IFAD IAEA	<u>Indicator 4.1.2:</u> Policy notes, briefs and annual reports are developed through a consultative and transparent process and shared with all stakeholders and widely publicized. B: 0 T: 3 notes/briefs per year and 1 report per year starting 2011.				
	<u>Indicator 4.1.3:</u> Early warning system of the determinants of food security is put in place for timely interventions B : 0 T : Early by 2013				
	<u>Indicator 4.1.4:</u> Nutrition unit in the MOHP effectively coordinates nutrition policies and programmes. B: 0 Nutrition unit not yet established T: 1 By 2015	Information Decision Support Centre (IDSC) food security monitoring reports  Bi-yearly Nutrition reports  Nutrition surveillance system reports.			
Outcome 4.2  Food subsidy system	<u>Indicator 4.2.1:</u> The food basket of the current food subsidy system adopts the	1. Comparative Study of the Food Basket in Egypt by	<u>Assumption:</u> government leadership and commitment to	Ministries of Social Solidarity (MOSS), trade and industry and finance implement and reinforce subsidy improvement	WFP RR 0; OR 1,433,000

<p>delivers good quality food packages, efficiently, to vulnerable and poor families and Ted high risk populations.</p> <p>WFP UNICEF UNDP WHO</p>	<p>recommended national standard food composition chain of the food subsidy system B: 38% (WFP-TNT Supply Chain Review 2009/2010) T: 12%</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.3:</u> # of the most vulnerable and poor having access to balanced food baskets B: <b>12.5 million</b> (Governorate level vulnerability analysis 2009) T: 8 million</p>	<p>National Nutrition Institute (NNI) 2. Supply Chain studies 3. The annual budget allocation for the food subsidy by the Ministry of Finance 4. Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) updates or any relevant studies</p>	<p>improving food subsidy system.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> food prices increase limits government's ability to improve Ting system.</p> <p>Lack of clear government policy on food subsidy reform</p>	<p>recommendations.</p> <p>Ministry of Health (NNI) provides technical advice on quality and composition of the food basket.</p> <p>World Bank proved technical advice on global and national subsidy reforms and related strategies.</p>	<p>UNICEF RR 100,000; OR 0</p> <p>WHO RR XXX; OR XXX</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3.</p> <p>Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food</p> <p>(Standard determined through WHO's food pyramid requirements).</p> <p>FAO IOM WFP UNICEF WHO UN WOMEN</p>	<p><u>Indicator 4.3.1:</u> % increase of households consuming adequately iodized salt (above 15 parts/million ppm) B: 79% Source DHS, 2008 T: 90%</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.3.2:</u> # of people who continue to consume fortified wheat flour (for balady bread) with iron and folic acid B: 50 million T: 50 million maintained</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.3.3:</u> # of people who continue to consume fortified vegetable oil with vitamin A&amp;D. B: 60 million T: 63 million</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.3.4:</u> % of women of child-bearing age (15-45) who are consuming adequate, healthy and nutritious food B: to be determined T: 70% increase</p>	<p>DHS (current and upcoming ones); food intake surveys; nutrition surveillance systems; government records (for labs, mills, etc.); consumption patterns surveys</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Capacity and commitment of relevant ministries and government partners; fluctuations in international food prices that could affect availability and accessibility of food items; worsening of poverty indicators that could affect adequate food consumption; ability of the UN system to secure sufficient resources; availability of key and relevant data.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood to enforce relevant laws and regulations and for direct implementation. CSOs/ NGOs--- support to various activities, e.g. awareness raising. USAID funding of the DHS</p>	<p>FAO RR 0; OR 3,000,941</p> <p>IOM RR 0; OR 500,000</p> <p>WFP RR 0; OR 1,100,000</p> <p>UNICEF RR 500,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 50,000; OR 50,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 300,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>IFAD RR: 62,000</p>
<p>Outcome 4.4.</p> <p>Efficient supply chains are achieved in food production from horticulture, including adoption of "Good Agricultural Practices" (GAP)</p>	<p><u>Indicator 4.4.1:</u> % of food losses in post-harvest in Ted value chains, selected Governorates B: To be determined T: decrease up to 50% depending on the commodity</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.4.2:</u> # of smallholders compliant with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).</p>	<p>B study for the "Pro-Poor horticultural value chain in Upper Egypt".</p> <p>Government reports</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> shocks in food / inputs prices</p> <p>technology adoption and transfer are slow</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> small farmers are willing</p>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Investment and the Ministry of Trade &amp; Industry will be the main national counterparts for programmes and projects under this outcome. In addition, the UN will engage in data sharing and knowledge management exercises with the Social Fund for Development, USAID, the Horticultural Export Improvement</p>	<p>FAO RR 345,000;</p> <p>WFP RR 0; OR 763,000</p> <p>UNIDO RR 4,000,000; OR 2,500,000</p>

FAO WFP UNIDO UNDP IFAD WHO UN WOMEN UNWTO	B: Baseline in 2011 through survey by the MDG Joint Programme "Pro-Poor horticultural value chain in Upper Egypt". T: To be determined when B finalised in 2011	WFP reports  FAO reports  E-Trace reports  MoA reports	to organise in collective forms	Association, the African Development Bank, and a number of NGOs (ACDI/VOCA, Care).	IFAD RR 29,500,000; OR 5,000,000  UN WOMEN RR 500,000; OR 1,000,000  UNWTO OR 800,000; RR 8,000
<b>Environment and Natural Resources Management</b>					
Outcome 5.1  The Government of Egypt has adopted and effectively implemented Sound Climate Change adaptation policies and programmes focused on vulnerable sectors, groups and high risk geographic locations  UNDP UN HABITAT UNICEF WHO UNESCO IOM WFP ITU UN WOMEN UNWTO	<u>Indicator 5.1.1:</u> # of sound climate change adaptation policies and programmes developed for different vulnerable sectors, groups and high risk geographic locations B: Second National Communication Report T: At least 4 climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation policies and strategies formulated  Indicator; No of climate change adaptation projects Implemented  B: No climate change adaptation implemented T; At least one climate change adaptation project is implemented  <u>Indicator 5.1.2</u> Updated National strategy on health and environment in place B: National strategy on health and environment (2000-2001) T: Updated national strategy by 2013	National Reports, including the Third National Communication Report and UN Agencies Reports  Desk review	<u>Assumption:</u> National Sustainable Development Committee functions are strengthened  A National Sustainable Development Strategy is prepared  Long and short term sectoral strategies are formulated  Political commitment exists  National research institutions are sensitized to study the issue and HIS is available to assess situation  Technical and financial Support from specialized International agencies are secured  <u>Risks:</u> Limited available resources to address issues and competing priorities huge	EEAA (National Focal Point for Climate Change) responsible for the coordination of climate change activities at the national level. EEAA is also the national focal point for Integrated Coastal Zone Management IDSC ( National Focal Point for Hygo Framework) responsible for the formulation of disaster risk reduction planning including CC national adaptation strategy in close cooperation with MWRI and MOA MWRI responsible for CC adaptation plans for formulation and implementation of water resources and coastal zones management within the framework of the national strategy MOA responsible for formulation and implementation of adaptation plans of the agricultural sector within the framework of the national strategy MOH takes lead in developing the strategy based on knowledge and research  MOE supports knowledge generation on health impacts  Academia support the research base and CSOs/NGOs support operational research on health impacts while professional syndicates support advocacy activities	UNDP RR 300,000; OR 1,700,000  UN HABITAT RR 0; OR 1,000,000  UNICEF RR 110,000; OR 500,000  WHO RR 800,000; OR 600,000  UNESCO RR 070,000; OR 0  IOM RR 0; OR 500,000  WFP RR 0; OR 7,000,000  ITU RR 15,000; OR 0  UN WOMEN RR 0; OR 100,000  UNWTO OR 5,000; RR 300,000
Outcome 5.2.  The Government of Egypt, private sector and civil	<u>Indicator 5.2.1:</u> Amount of ODS used B: 6882 tonnes (2009/2010) T: 5993 tonnes (2015)	UN Agencies Project Progress Reports National Reports	<u>Assumption:</u> Egyptian Government is committed to pursue a low carbon intensive	EEAA responsible for coordination of environmental management and pollution reduction activities on the national level. It is also the host entity for the CDM	UNDP RR 500,000; OR 13,500,000  UNEP

<p>society have complied with Multilateral Environmental Agreements, adopted policies, and implemented operational measures towards a green and sustainable economy and society, including, among the others, EE, RE, low carbon cleaner technologies, SWM, POPs, ODS, and CDM</p> <p>UNDP UNEP UNIDO WHO UNWTO</p>	<p><u>Indicator 5.2.2:</u> Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from UN Agencies supported interventions B: 8 million MtCO<sub>2</sub> eq T: Additional 8 million Mt CO<sub>2</sub></p> <hr/> <p>Indicator 5.2.3: Government policies to improve energy efficiency in government facilities in place B: Supreme Energy Council decision to convert all government owned buildings to energy efficient lighting systems T: At least two Ministries convert all its buildings to energy efficient lighting systems</p>	<p>MEAs Reports UNDP HDR Second National Communication Report State of the Environment Report</p>	<p>economy</p> <p>Supreme Energy Council implements the national energy policy reform</p> <p>Egypt continues to respect its commitments towards Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p>An international Post Kyoto protocol agreement is reached</p>	<p>Designated National Authority (DNA) MOIT and its affiliated agencies including IMC and EOS responsible for promotion of energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner production technologies, green house reductions from the industrial sector and environmental standards MOEE responsible for promotion of energy efficiency in the electricity sector as well as renewable energy on the national level MOH and MOLD are responsible for the improvement of living conditions in informal settlements and slum upgrade Informal Settlements Fund Supreme Energy Council</p>	<p>RR 300,000; OR 0</p> <p>UNIDO RR 35,000,000; OR 5,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 125,000; OR 175,000</p> <p>UNWTO OR 1,400.000,000 RR 10,000</p>
<p>Outcome 5.3.</p> <p>The Government of Egypt and local communities have strengthened mechanisms for sustainable management of and sustainable access</p>	<p><u>Indicator 5.3.1:</u> No of Protected Areas established with UN Agencies support B: 1 PAs were supported by UN Agencies during establishment (2010) T: at least two new PAs are established with support from UN Agencies (2015)</p>	<p>UN Report National Reports</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> National Sustainable Development Committee functions are strengthened</p> <p>A National Sustainable Development Strategy is</p>	<p>EEAA is responsible for the overall management of protected areas, coordination of Multi-National Environmental Agreements on the national level. MWRI is responsible for the management of water resources and coastal zones on the national level</p>	<p>UNDP RR: 300,000, OR 5,700,000</p> <p>UN HABITAT RR 0; OR 2,500,000</p> <p>UNEP RR 265,000; OR 0</p>

<p>to natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems</p> <p>UNDP UN HABITAT UNEP UNIDO UNESCO IFAD FAO IAEA UN WOMEN WHO</p>	<p><u>Indicator 5.3.2:</u> No of households benefiting from the environmental services provided B: XXX T: 24,000 households</p>		<p>prepared</p> <p>Long and short term sectoral strategies are formulated</p>	<p>MOA is responsible for the overall planning for increasing productivity from agricultural lands and fisheries. MOH is responsible for land use planning</p>	<p>UNIDO RR 500,000; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO RR 50,000</p> <p>IFAD RR 19,500,000; OR 10,000,000</p> <p>FAO RR 338,000; OR 0</p> <p>IAEA RR 400,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN RR 0; OR 1,000,000</p> <p>WHO RR 50,000; OR 75,000</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 5.3.3:</u> No. Of capacity building and awareness activities implemented and number of involved persons</p> <p>B: over 50 water professional and over 1000 persons (youth, women, school students) were involved in water activities during 2010-2011 T: 100 water professional and 10,000 persons in water awareness campaigns including School students</p>				