# UNPDF Results and Resources Matrix

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| **RESULTS** | | **INDICATORS** | **Risks and Assumptions** | **UN PARTNERS** | **MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK** | | |
|  | **Total (C)** | **Projected to be available (A)** | **To be mobilized (B)** |
|  | **OUTCOME AREA 1: Equitable Economic Development** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related national development priority or goal: The economic development; and knowledge, innovation and scientific research SDS pillars and the sub-pillar on technical and vocational training; the National Socio-economic Reform Programme; National Population Policy** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related SDG(s)** 1, 8, 9, 12, 16 and 17 | | | | | | |
| **By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job creating economic development** | | **Indicator:**  **1) Labour force size and participation disaggregated by sex, age and governorate**  **2) unemployment rate broken down by sex, age, education level and governorate**  **3) poverty gap between poorest and richest governorates**  **4) Number of small and medium enterprises contracting with govt. suggested new measure under SDS needs baseline and target**  **5) Ease of doing business rank**  **6) Percentage of public investment at local level**  **7) Ratio of informal sector contribution to GDP, new measure proposed in the SDS with baseline and targets to be set**  **8) Rank of Egypt in the global innovation index**  **9) % of technical education students working in their fields**  **10) Growth rate of MSME’s contribution to GDP**  **Baseline: 2) 12.8% 2015; 5) 131; 6) 12.5; 8) 99; 9) 30%**  **Target: 2) 10% SDS 2020; 5) 100; 6) 20; 8) 85; 9) 60%**  **Data source** | **Risks: Adverse change in global economic context**  **Assumption: Success of national population strategy;**  **Increased allocation of public resources to basic social services** | **ILO, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, IOM, UNFPA, UNESCO** |  |  |  |
|  | **OUTCOME AREA 2: Social Justice** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related national development priority or goal:** The social justice; health and education pillars of SDS; National Population Strategy | | | | | | |
|  | **Related SDG(s)** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 | | | | | | |
| **By 2022 interim 2030 targets are reached with respect to population and sustainable access of all people in Egypt to public services notably quality, equitable, inclusive, and rights-based social protection, health and education services** | | **Indicator:**   1. **Fraction of households exposed to catastrophic out of pocket health expenditure; baseline 4.4% 2015 CAPMAS** 2. **Total Fertility Rate baseline 3.5 2014 SDS target for 2020 3.3** 3. **Percentage of population below food poverty line by governorate national rate 5.3% in 2015 to decline to 2.5% by 2020 SDS** 4. **Primary school completion rate broken down by sex and governorate** 5. **Hepatitis C infection rate** 6. **Composite indicator for nutrition of children under 5, a)Stunting ,b) wasting, c) anemic** 7. **Share of public spending on health and education as percent of GDP** 8. **Share of public spending on social protection as % of GDP;** 9. **Neonatal mortality rate;** 10. **Gross enrolment rate for kids 3-5;** 11. **Value of youth development index;** 12. **% of population covered by formal social health insurance mechanism**   **Baseline: 5) 8.9%; 6) a) 21%, b)8%, c) 27%; 7) a) health b) education ; 8) 2.3%; 10) 31.5%; 11) 0.53; 12) 58%**  **Target: 5) 2%; 6)a)15%, b) 4%, c) 20% 7) a) health 5%, b) education**  **; 8) 3%; 10) 50%**  **Data source: 11) The Commonwealth** | **Risks: Reduction in public revenues;**  **Spread of infectious diseases across borders**  **Assumption: Success of national population strategy;**  **No increase in poverty** | **UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IOM** |  |  |  |
|  | **OUTCOME AREA 3: Sustainable Development** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related national development priority or goal:** The environment; urban development and energy pillars of SDS; National Agricultural Strategy;  National Housing Strategy; National Water Resources Strategy | | | | | | |
|  | **Related SDG(s)** 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15 | | | | | | |
| **By 2022 Egypt’s natural resources, including urban environments, are managed in an equitable, sustainable and productive manner to increase incomes, reduce food insecurity and mitigate environmental hazards** | | **Indicator:**   1. **Agricultural production value per unit of water** 2. **Number of nature reserves with approved and operational plans;** 3. **Percentage of slums;** 4. **Percentage of population at risk of natural disasters or climate change induced hazards** 5. **% of electricity used from renewable sources** 6. **% reduction in CO2 emissioins** 7. **Reduction in use of ozone depleting substances;** 8. **KMs of coastline protected against potential sea level rise**   **Baseline: 2) 13;3) 38%**  **Target:2) 15-20; 3) less than 20%**  **Data source** | **Risk: Worsening trends of global warming**  **Assumption: Success of national population strategy** | **UNDP, FAO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, IOM,** |  |  |  |
|  | **OUTCOME AREA 4: Women’s Empowerment** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related national development priority or goal 2030 National Women’s Empowerment Strategy** | | | | | | |
|  | **Related SDG(s)** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16 | | | | | | |
| **By 2022, women are fully contributing to Egypt’s development and all women and girl’s rights set forth in the Constitution, are respected, protected and responded to with no discrimination.** | | **Indicator:**   1. **International rank of Egypt on the WEF Gender Gap Index;** 2. **Percentage of women in senior management posts in the public sector;** 3. **Percentage of women bet 20-29 that married before 18** 4. **Maternal mortality rate;** 5. **% of women in Parliament;** 6. **% of girls under 15 who have been subject to FGM;** 7. **% of women subject to physical violence from husbands;** 8. **% of women with bank accounts**   **Baseline: 1) 2014 , 129;2) 19;3) 18;5) 15;6) 56;7) 25.2;**  **Target: 1) 100; 2) 27; 3) 1 (for 2030); 5) 35;**  **Data source 1) WEF;**  **NB data on women’s economic empowerment is mostly captured under the first outcome** | **Risks: Decline in rate of job creation**  **Assumption:** | **UNWOMEN, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO** |  |  |  |

**Notes:**

**Resources projected to be available (A):**[[1]](#footnote-1) These are funds available from all sources and already secured (including under contract) at the time of the CBF preparation. They can include core/regular budget funds, as well as donor contributions received in-country, allocated from head­quarters or regional levels, and/or received through global funds and multidonor trust funds. They include confirmed donor resources, plus all pipeline funds under negotiation by UN organizations, and any expected potential resource contributions from other sources.

* **To be mobilized (funding gap) (B):** This is the difference between resources already secured and firmly available, and resources required to implement the UNDAF. This gap should be based both on needs and realistic projections of new resources that can be mobilized.
* **Total (C):** This is thetotal estimated cost of implementing the UNDAF. It is the sum of the available resources (**A**) and the resources to be mobilized (**B**).

1. In both (A) and (B) the UN system should consider the following elements in planning. Unearmarked/soft earmarked funds are core/regular budget funds, thematic funds or any funding that can be allocated by the UN system or a specific organization with a certain degree of flexibility. Strictly earmarked funds apply towards a specific project/output; the UN system or an individual organization cannot reallocate them towards different priorities/outputs. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)