



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

Distr.: General  
5 December 2022

Original: English

**First regular session 2023**

30 January to 3 February 2023, New York

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**Country programme document for Egypt**

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$78.3 million: \$7 million from regular resources and \$71.3 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2023-2027)
Cycle of assistance:	Eleventh
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2027

## I. Programme rationale

1. The total land size of Egypt is 1.01 million square kilometres; however, the country's population of 103 million occupies only 8 per cent of that territory. The population dramatically increased by 31 million people over the last 15 years. The total fertility rate has not had a steady trajectory, fluctuating from 3 children per women in 2008 to 3.5 in 2014, and has now dropped to 2.85 following the nationwide family-planning campaigns and development of strategies such as women's empowerment. According to the common country analysis 2021, women's fertility rates are higher in rural areas, with rural Upper Egypt accounting for 25 per cent of the population and 41 per cent of all births (2014). Adolescent girls living in rural areas also tend to marry earlier, compared to their peers in urban areas, coupled with higher poverty rates, which reach 60 per cent in rural Upper Egypt, and lower numbers of years of schooling for both men and women.

2. Despite the current fall in the total fertility rate, population growth translates to around 2 million additional people every year, exacerbating the pressure on existing infrastructure, resources and basic services. Currently, around 61 per cent of the population is below the age of 29, providing a demographic dividend opportunity that has the potential to be realized to a greater extent. This is due to continued multidimensional poverty, poor educational outcomes, limited opportunities for training and skills-building, especially among young women, and high youth unemployment, with gender disparities (only 17.7 per cent female labour force participation, compared to 67.4 per cent among males), resulting in high economic dependency rates. These challenges, in addition to multifaceted environmental strains, including climate change, pose severe constraints on future development pathways, affecting the quality of life and available opportunities for younger generations.

3. Around 30 million people in Egypt live in poverty, mostly in Upper Egypt and in rural areas, with inequalities and gender disparities affecting primarily 3 million young girls in rural settings, as well as women of reproductive age living in rural areas, young women with disabilities, and female refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. These groups are the least likely to be reached with services and equipped with age-appropriate knowledge and agency to make informed decisions, affecting their sexual and reproductive health outcomes, protection against gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls and harmful practices, and their ability to reach their full potential. Hence, their needs should be prioritized.

4. The flagship Presidential initiatives – Haya Karima, a national poverty reduction initiative targeting around 5,000 of the poorest villages; and the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family, 2022-2024, which provides a holistic response to transform the demographic challenge into an opportunity – have illustrated the country's investments in human capital development and in realizing the rights of those left furthest behind. Furthermore, the First Lady is championing girls' empowerment as an integral part of development programmes. Egypt has embarked on the second phase of the National Structural Reform Programme, 2021-2024, focused on diversifying the productive structure of the economy. In parallel, the Government has taken progressive steps toward introducing legislative reforms, including on combating sexual harassment and female genital mutilation (FGM), and adopting important strategies on human rights, women's empowerment, FGM, youth and adolescents and climate.

5. Egypt has made significant strides towards realizing the three UNFPA transformative results. The maternal mortality ratio has decreased over the years, dropping from 174 per 100,000 live births in 1992 to 54 in 2010, and, most recently, 42.8 per 100,000 live births in 2019. However, recent government data suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the maternal mortality ratio, with an expected national increase to 49 per 100,000 live births in 2020. The maternal mortality ratio is highest in the border governorates of North Sinai at 82 and Matrouh at 61 per 100,000 live births, respectively.

6. As per the Egyptian Family Health Survey 2021, the national contraceptive prevalence rate is 66.4 per cent and the national rate of unmet need for family planning services is

13.8 per cent. According to the last available disaggregated data of the Demographic Health Survey 2014, the contraceptive prevalence rate is lowest in Upper Egypt, in the governorates of Sohag (31 per cent) and Qena (37.8 per cent), while in Cairo it is at 64 per cent. Of concern is the contraceptive prevalence rate among younger age groups, which is significantly lower (39 per cent for married women aged 15-19-years and 52.3 per cent for those aged 20-24 years) as per the Egyptian Family Health Survey 2021. Spacing between pregnancies is less than two years among 69 per cent of married women aged 15-19 years and 26 per cent for those aged 20-24. Disparities in the maternal mortality rate and unmet need for family planning between rural and urban governorates, and among different age groups, suggest that there are gaps in quality of care, as well as deeply rooted gender and social norms that disempower rural and younger women; these need to be addressed. Therefore, younger age groups fall among the most at risk of unwanted pregnancies, repeated pregnancies with minimal spacing, leading to increased maternal mortality and morbidity.

7. Private spending on health care represents about 71 per cent of the total current health care spending in Egypt, compared to the global average of 41 per cent. Within the public sector, there were only 1.2 doctors and 2.2 nurses per 1,000 citizens in 2019, in addition to inadequate geographic distribution of health service providers. This highlights the importance of the Government prioritizing the 2018 roll-out of universal health coverage and enhancing national investments in health care to improve citizens' access to affordable health care services. Furthermore, there is a need to address health system gaps to ensure adequate local-level coverage, effective monitoring and accountability, and adherence to standard operating procedures and ethical codes to end malpractice that affects the health and well-being of women and girls – for example, 52 per cent of deliveries are caesarean (C-sections) while FGM medicalization is as high as 79 per cent.

8. Approximately 7.88 million women face some form of violence every year, according to the Egypt Economic Cost of Gender-based Violence Survey (2015), while less than 1 per cent report such incidents and seek support services. According to the Egyptian Family Health Survey 2021, the percentage of girls aged 15-17 years who have undergone FGM was reduced to approximately 36.8 percent compared to 61 per cent in 2014; and around 11 per cent of girls aged 15-19 years are either currently married or were married before the age of 18. In addition, 46 per cent of married women were subjected to spousal violence in their lifetime. As per the presidential directive in March 2022 a process was initiated to introduce legislation addressing domestic violence. These forms of GBV against women and girls lead to disempowerment, limited access to human capital opportunities, agency and decision-making power. All of the above is further amplified among urban refugees and migrants as their socioeconomic conditions place them more at risk of gender-based violence against women and girls and sexual harassment.

9. The multisectoral character of national strategies on population issues warrants strong coordination between relevant entities at all levels to achieve effective policy implementation. This is coupled with data gaps that impede the ability to measure progress and adapt to emerging population trends and changing needs.

10. The midterm review, the regional programme evaluation and other assessments positively noted the results of the previous country programme (2018-2022) in strengthening robust and coordinated mechanisms and systems for improved service provision for sexual and reproductive health and family planning. They also found that the previous country programme strengthened the engagement with civil society and addressed family planning and youth empowerment as part of a broader strategy to generate voluntary demand for high-quality family planning services. Furthermore, the evaluative evidence highlighted the country programme's role in strengthening the GBV against women and girls protection and response system, which resulted in a national gender-based violence against women and girls referral pathway and paved the way for the decree of the Prime Minister to establish a 'one-stop shop' comprehensive package of protection and response services for survivors of GBV against women and girls. Efforts were made to use local-level data through 27 Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG) localization reports, which were highly recognized as relevant and efficient in the use of data for planning.

11. There were also cross-cutting recommendations that emerged from the evaluative evidence, which emphasized the need to focus on data generation, address the needs of persons with disabilities, expand partnerships with the private sector, strengthen use of innovation, expand financing mechanisms, and strengthen interlinkages between different programmes. Thematic findings: (a) on the sexual and reproductive health and family planning programme recommended upscaling engagement and capacity building of religious leaders, diversifying service delivery, and advocating for the revision of policy and operational constraints to expand the role of the private sector and civil society organizations; (b) on the youth programme recommended establishing linkages with economic empowerment programmes and ensuring the sustainability of youth-led hubs; and (c) on the GBV against women and girls and harmful practices programmes recommended additional awareness-raising efforts of existing protection and response services, the scaling up of services at the local level and strengthened operationalization of related policies and laws.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The new country programme was developed based on stakeholder consultations and in partnership with the Government and aims to address the challenges of population growth from a multidimensional perspective, based on applicable human rights law, ensuring those left furthest behind are reached first. Prioritizing investment for rural girls aged 10-24 years – particularly in the nine priority governorates targeted in the first phase of the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family (including Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Menya and Beni Suef) – is the key entry point through which the programme will address all three transformative results simultaneously. The programme aligns and contributes to the flagship Presidential initiatives, Haya Karima and the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-2027. Through the UNSDCF, UNFPA will support both national initiatives, particularly on investments in human capital, and overall national SDG advancement, particularly Goals 1, 3, 5 and 17.

13. The country programme will contribute to realizing the following UNDCF outcomes: (a) *outcome 1*: by 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people; (b) *outcome 2*: by 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive sustainable and resilient economic development driven by industrialization, productivity growth, decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy; (c) *outcome 4*: by 2027, people have improved, safe and equal access to information, protection, justice and a peaceful and inclusive society through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standards; and (d) *outcome 5*: by 2027, women and girls realize their rights in the social, health and livelihood spheres, as laid out in the Egyptian constitution, and their voice and leadership are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and GBV against women and girls.

14. The country programme is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and the three transformative results. Programme outputs aim to achieve: (a) strengthened agency of girls and young women; (b) transformed community social norms that promote gender equality; (c) strengthened quality of care for maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and family planning, improved availability of and strengthened access to gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices protection and response services; and (d) an enhanced enabling and data-driven policy environment that strengthens accountability of service provision.

15. Across all programme outputs, the accelerator of ‘leaving no one behind’ and ‘reaching those furthest behind first’ is applied by designing strategies, in full coordination with the Government of Egypt, which are specific to targeted governorates and villages, leveraging

through: (a) advocacy and policy dialogue and support; (b) knowledge management; (c) capacity development; and (d) coordination, partnership and South-South and triangular cooperation. Those strategies will be tailored to fulfil the needs of persons in the most vulnerable situations and to address multidimensional poverty, in line with the Haya Karima and the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family initiatives.

16. Policy dialogue through ‘*Noura*’ – the icon for the Girls Assets Framework – will advocate for increased investments in girls’ capabilities and capacities to reach their full potential. A targeted approach will be applied to centre the programme around the needs of adolescent girls and young women in vulnerable situations through the model of the Girls Assets Framework. The model focuses on building the social, health and economic assets of girls and young women aged 10-24 years for strengthened agency and enhanced protection from gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices, promoting gender equality, supporting national and local partners in providing quality services, while ensuring an enabling policy environment. The aim is to empower young women to make informed choices about their reproductive health, including healthy child-bearing, and facilitate their access to the labour market.

**A. Output 1: By 2027, youth, in particular girls’, agency and human capital are strengthened to enable them to make informed choices and realize their full potential**

17. In full coordination with the Government, this output will be achieved through partnerships, South-South and triangular cooperation and innovative financing. This includes adapting globally tested models for adolescent and youth empowerment and promoting the expansion of non-traditional partnerships for financing – with the international financial institutions, the United Nations, foundations, banks, the private sector and start-ups – to strengthen the capacities of youth and women-led local organizations. Innovation and digitalization will be leveraged, including by expanding digital/financial access and literacy, and by using social entrepreneurship to address local disparities in population characteristics. Furthermore, an approach based on applicable human rights law and towards gender equality will be used, as this output aims to ensure equality and non-discrimination in targeting those most left behind.

18. The key strategies of this output will include: (a) leading an advocacy campaign promoting *Noura* as a central figure in the girls’ empowerment national programme championed by the First Lady to enhance investments in adolescent girls; (b) building social, health and economic assets of adolescent girls and young women in vulnerable situations through the Girls Assets Framework intensive programme; (c) integrating age-appropriate knowledge, attitudes and practices about maternal health, reproductive health and family planning, gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices into economic empowerment programmes to develop a comprehensive approach to youth empowerment, in partnership with Government and other United Nations entities; (d) building youth’s skills, knowledge, capacities and capabilities with government entities, youth-led organizations, networks and local civil society organizations (CSOs); and (e) operationalizing innovation frameworks that capitalize on social entrepreneurship that foster locally driven solutions to enhance population characteristics through incubators and accelerators, and facilitating participation of youth in decision-making.

**B. Output 2: By 2027, capabilities and capacities of actors and institutions are strengthened to promote gender equality and expand a zero-tolerance environment towards all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls**

19. To achieve this output, UNFPA, in collaboration with the Government, will review policies and processes that hamper the progress of women and girls and the behaviours that reinforce negative gender social norms and tackle perceived obstacles. Capacities of religious and community leaders, men and boys, and service providers will be strengthened to address discriminatory gender and social norms against women and girls. UNFPA will take an approach based on applicable human rights law that addresses underlying multifaceted

inequalities in accessing knowledge, services and opportunities. The country programme will leverage partnerships, South-South and triangular cooperation on international good practices.

20. Accordingly, and in full collaboration with the Government, this output will focus on: (a) institutionalizing and expanding the capacities and availability of local CSOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) and networks to empower youth as agents for the achievement of sustainable development, provide women-friendly and girl-friendly safe spaces and foster social cohesion; (b) expanding engagement with religious and community leaders, media, local community networks, the private sector and service providers to promote gender equality; (c) conducting men and boys engagement programmes to strengthen their roles as positive change agents for gender equality; (d) strengthening knowledge and shifting attitudes of community members through diverse interactive modes of engagement, including sports and edutainment; (e) increasing integration of age-appropriate population education within formal and non-formal education and scaling up of premarital education for couples; and (g) expanding multimedia and behavioural change campaigns.

**C. Output 3: By 2027, the capacities of national systems, including local institutions, are strengthened to provide quality, comprehensive and inclusive reproductive health-care services and information, as well as services addressing gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices**

21. To achieve this output, UNFPA, in collaboration with the Government, will apply an approach based on applicable human rights law and towards gender equality that responds to the fact that rural communities, persons with disabilities, refugees, and others are in a situation of vulnerability, to ensure that services meet the highest level of quality of care. Partnerships, South-South and triangular cooperation and financing will also be leveraged with the Government to expand public-private coordination of services to better address the integrated nature of the three transformative results. UNFPA will catalyse innovation and digitalization by providing remote capacity-building to strengthen outreach and expand digital access, save implementation costs, and ensure sustainable learning platforms, especially for persons in vulnerable situations with low digital access.

22. In collaboration with the Government, this output will focus on: (a) building the capacities of service providers (public, private, CSOs), at national and local levels, for enhanced counselling services, coordination and referral to existing maternal health, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices services, while addressing regional disparities and the needs of refugees and people with disabilities; (b) strengthening ethical and legal approaches by building capacities of health-care service providers to reduce malpractices, including FGM medicalization and unjustified C-sections; (c) improving human, technical and institutional capacity of the family planning national supply chain; (d) supporting the digitalization of learning modules to expand the pool of capacitated service providers; (e) strengthening and expanding adolescents and youth-friendly health-care services; (f) improving locally provided specialized and coordinated protection and response services on gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including referral pathways between them; (g) supporting the adaptation and roll-out of successful models for family rehabilitation and reintegration programmes targeting domestic violence and child marriage survivors; and (h) enhancing community demand for services through knowledge-building programmes or national and local campaigns.

**D. Output 4: Institutions, including local institutions, are strengthened through better interministerial coordination, improved monitoring and evaluation systems, digital transformation, enhanced statistical capacities allowing for evidence-based policymaking and implementation, and through implementation of SDG-driven financing mechanisms**

23. This output is taken verbatim from the UNSDCF and aims to ensure that the necessary policy, legal and implementation frameworks for coordinated multilevel service delivery systems are effectively in place to facilitate the realization of the above-mentioned outputs. This output focuses on addressing population megatrends, policy gaps and policy accountability by strengthening governance structures, regulatory frameworks, increasing resource allocations and addressing the gaps in available recent data and evidence.

24. UNFPA, in collaboration with the Government, will digitize data systems and leverage innovative financing mechanisms. The country programme will focus on digitizing service delivery outlets to assess and respond to emerging needs and enhance access of the most left behind to sexual and reproductive health-care and gender-based violence against women and girls services and age-appropriate knowledge. The accelerator on resilience and adaptation will be applied to ensure preparedness to external shocks/crises. An approach based on applicable human rights law will be used, focused on accountability at different levels, in particular in the context of service provision and to ensure the needs of those left furthest behind are prioritized.

25. This output will therefore include: (a) advocating for the three transformative results and developing investment cases, including for adolescent girls, aimed at increasing public investment and promoting public-private, innovative and blended financing and partnerships; (b) supporting the formulation or development of implementation frameworks for relevant national strategies, programmes, plans and emergency response mechanisms; (c) advocating for efforts to address legislative gaps and supporting relevant ministries in developing and implementing related policies and measures tackling gender-based violence against women and girls, harmful practices, reproductive health and maternal health medical malpractices, including supporting the Government in developing standard operating procedures and implementation frameworks for the ‘one-stop shop’ for survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls; (d) supporting the Government’s engagement with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including by advocating for the implementation of accepted recommendations on reproductive health, gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices from the Universal Periodic Review process and treaty bodies; (e) advocating for the expansion and strengthening of multisectoral coordination to address gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices and strengthen accountability for quality of care, services and commodities for sexual and reproductive health and family planning, maternal health and gender-based violence against women and girls; (f) supporting strengthened age and sex-disaggregated data collection at service delivery points and registries, including the digital transformation of national systems/tools to capture changing economic, environmental and population trends (including population aging); (g) supporting national research institutes and academia in producing quantitative and qualitative data and conducting household-level surveys, analysis and research (using the latest census) on maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and family planning, gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices; and (h) enhancing local governance and accountability by strengthening capacities in data management for SDG localization and voluntary local reviews and supporting the development and operationalization of the Demographic Observatory – the monitoring and evaluation system for the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family – to rapidly assess changing population trends.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

26. The UNSDCF provides the overall guiding framework for this country programme and is coordinated under the leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation and the

United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a main stakeholder within the UNSDCF and responsible for overall clearances on UNFPA-related work in Egypt. The UNSDCF operational framework is overseen by the joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by Ministry of International Cooperation and the Resident Coordinator. The five UNSDCF results groups, co-chaired with relevant government entities, are the other key joint platforms with the Government for United Nations coordination, planning and reporting. UNFPA is actively represented and co-convenes the results group for outcome 1 (fostering human capital) and outcome 5 (empowering women and girls), as well as the working groups for the monitoring and evaluation, programme management and operations management teams.

27. UNFPA will build on the Government's existing multi-stakeholder platforms to expand partnerships with academia, civil society, faith-based organizations, youth and women-led organizations, the private sector, including innovation incubators and hubs, foundations and research institutions. UNFPA will convene the partners annually. In addition, UNFPA will collaborate further with United Nations organizations to ensure coordinated efforts to support national realization of the SDGs by the Government.

28. UNFPA seeks to increase resource mobilization by transforming the country programme and its plans into attractive SDG-driven financing vehicles. The resource mobilization plan focuses on longer-term high-impact programmes, such as the Girls Assets Framework, which can attract financing from a diverse set of donors and non-traditional partners, including through the local private sector, and large-scale campaigns that mobilize individual support and giving.

29. The following programmatic and operational/environmental risks have been identified: (a) resource constraints to fully implement the programme due to shifts in donors' priorities resulting from external factors such as arising political crises in other countries and their potential impact on the Egyptian economy (for example, increased inflation and food prices and their potential effect on the purchasing power of low-income households); (b) increasing pressure of climate change and its effect on sexual and reproductive health, maternal health and gender-based violence against women and girls; (c) the occurrence of health emergencies, including epidemics or pandemics (such as COVID-19); (d) increased pressure on service provision due to potential influx of refugees caused by regional instabilities; (e) continued multidimensional poverty; (f) accelerated population growth; (h) a growing youth population; (i) slow acceptance to address discriminatory norms against women and girls; and (j) a limited enabling environment to engage local actors, including civil society and public-private partnerships, discouraging financing opportunities. While UNFPA addresses some of these risks directly, others will be met by the following mitigation strategies: pursuing robust multisectoral partnerships and a multi-path resource mobilization strategy; advocating for the prioritization of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence against women and girls services during emergencies; prioritizing cost-effective modes of engagement such as e-learning; developing the adaptive capacities of services and infrastructure to respond to the impact of climate change as well as the increased influx of refugees.

30. The programme will be implemented through a core team of staff funded from the UNFPA institutional budget, regular and other resources. The country office will put in place an internal programme coordination and oversight team to oversee implementation, guide programme monitoring and quality assurance, including risks monitoring, mitigation and management. Guided by the resource mobilization plan, UNFPA will support the Government in mobilizing additional resources to complement regular resources.

31. This country programme outlines UNFPA contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the country programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.



#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

32. UNFPA, in partnership with the Government, will track and assess the country programme's contribution to the three transformative results using its indicators, as well as its contribution to UNSDCF results, the SDGs and national priorities. The monitoring and evaluation system will function in line with UNFPA policies and procedures, grounded in results-based management. Quality assurance activities are planned to improve an accountability and results-based management culture.

33. Monitoring and evaluation will focus on tracking and assessing risks and assumptions, identifying challenges and opportunities, and analysing good practices and lessons learned. These practices inform decisions for adaptive management and planning for mitigation measures that accelerate progress. Monitoring and evaluation include tracking and assessing programme management outputs, the progress of results, crucial partnerships, as well as cost efficiency of interventions and financing risks that hinder the achievement of results and their ability to address resource gaps.

34. Jointly with other United Nations organizations, monitoring and evaluation will focus on tracking and assessing progress towards UNSDCF planned results, sourcing data from existing national systems, if applicable, and ongoing data reporting and verification between UNFPA and other United Nations organizations through UNInfo.

35. UNFPA will systematically carry out periodic programmatic reviews with the active participation of the Government, implementing partners and key stakeholders. This includes quarterly tracking, monitoring and reporting of the workplans along with field monitoring visits to assess progress and ensure timely implementation of monitoring recommendations. UNFPA will explore innovative monitoring and evaluation tools to enhance the monitoring of progress and to evaluate the achievements towards planned results. Examples of such tools include outcome harvesting, data visualization, among others. Spot-checks will be conducted to review financial records to assess the accuracy of financial practices. Those mechanisms will inform programme design and assurance on the use of funds and will ensure timely implementation of results and areas for improvement. Reporting will be carried out annually on progress towards the achievement of country programme results as well as the contribution of UNFPA towards joint results, including the UNSDCF.

36. Thematic and country programme assessments and evaluations will be conducted as per the country programme costed evaluation plan. This includes: (a) the midterm review to assess the progress, challenges and risks and identify good practices and lessons learned; (b) the end-of-cycle evaluation to enhance UNFPA accountability for the relevance and performance of its country programme and to broaden the evidence base for the design of the next programming cycle; and (c) thematic programme assessments.

37. UNFPA will play an active role supporting the Government in reporting its progress towards the SDGs, including support to SDG localization, production of the voluntary national reviews, reporting to the Universal Periodic Review, and other accountability frameworks.

## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR EGYPT (2023-2027)

<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Egypt's Vision 2030; National Structural Reform Programme (phase II); Government Action Programme, 2023-2027; National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, 2022-2024; National Population Strategy, 2015-2030; Decent Life/Haya Karima Presidential Initiative; National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030; Egyptian National Youth Strategy, 2022-2026.</p>				
<p><b>UNSDCF OUTCOME(S):</b> 1. By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people. 2. By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive sustainable and green economic development driven by industrialization, productivity growth, decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy. 5. By 2027, women and girls realize their rights in the social, health and livelihood spheres, as laid out in the Egyptian constitution, and their voice and leadership are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES:</b> 1. By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2. By 2025, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 3. By 2025, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated.</p>				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p><u>UNSDCF outcome indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmet needs of family planning <i>Baseline: 13.8% (2021); Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> <li>• Percentage of technical and vocational institutions based on partnerships with volunteer involving organizations and civil society <i>Baseline: 3% (2016); Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> <li>• SDG indicator 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 <i>Baseline: 17.4%, 2% (2014); Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> <li>• Per centage of girls not in employment, education or training (NEET) <i>Baseline: 36.5% (2019); Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 1: By 2027, youth's, in particular girls', agency and human capital are strengthened to enable them to make informed choices and realize their full potential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of governmental, key private sector entities and organizations that adopt the "Noura" framework for improving the agency of adolescents girls <i>Baseline: 2 (2021); Target: 20 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of girls, including girls with disabilities, reached by girl-centred programmes that build their life skills, health, social and economic assets <i>Baseline: 1,980 (2021); Target: 47,000 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of youths capacitated to take on active roles in their communities to promote youth agency, leadership and volunteerism <i>Baseline: 2,522 (2021); Target: 12,522 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of local youth and women-led organizations and hubs with capacity to empower youth <i>Baseline: 1 (2021); Target: 5 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of youth-led innovative initiatives, including digital solutions, for accelerating the achievement of the three transformative results, with support from UNFPA <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 60 (2027)</i></li> </ul>	<p>International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); UNICEF; United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Volunteers (UNV); UN-Women; World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Endowment; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Public Business Sector; Al Azhar; Bishporic of Public Ecumenical; Social Services (BLESS); National Council for Women; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Population Council; national and international NGOs; academia; the private sector; incubators/ hubs; the media; the Federation of Egyptian Industries; trade unions and workers' organizations; banks</p>	<p>\$23.7 million (\$1.6 million from regular resources and \$22.1 million from other resources)</p>
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Egypt's Vision 2030; National Structural Reform Programme (phase II); Government Action Programme, 2023-2027; National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, 2022-2024; National Population Strategy, 2015-2030; Decent Life/Haya Karima Presidential Initiative; National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030; Egyptian National Youth Strategy, 2022-2026.</p>				

<p><b>UNSDCF OUTCOME(S):</b> 1. By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people; 5. By 2027, women and girls realise their rights in the social, health and livelihood spheres, as laid out in the Egyptian constitution, and their voice and leadership are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> 1. By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2. By 2025, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 3. By 2025, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated.</p>				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p><u>UNSDCF outcome indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) <i>Baseline: 42 (2019); Target: TBC (2027)</i></li> <li>• Unmet needs of family planning <i>Baseline: 13.8% (2021); Target: TBC (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of health centres with functioning basic essential care for women <i>Baseline: 5,314 primary health care units (2021); Target: TBC (2027)</i></li> <li>• Percentage of ever-married women ages 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C, by age (the age will be taken from 15-18 years for married women) <i>Baseline: 36.8 % (2021); Target: TBC (2027)</i></li> </ul> <p><u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u></p>	<p>Output 2: By 2027, capabilities and capacities of actors and institutions are strengthened to address gender equality and expand a zero-tolerance environment towards all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of policy dialogues conducted on policies and practices for the advancement of women and girls <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 5 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of academic institutions with population education, including reproductive health, gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices, integrated into their curricula <i>Baseline: 5 (2021); Target: 20 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of functional institutional platforms, e.g., population-awareness clubs, women and girls safe spaces, sustained for fostering positive gender and social norms, and social cohesion <i>Baseline: 2,751 (2021); Target: 3,500 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of change agents, including religious and community leaders, engaged to overcome discriminatory social norms hampering gender equality <i>Baseline: 5,786 (2021); Target: 15,000 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of community members reached through campaigns addressing discriminatory social norms hampering gender equality <i>Baseline: 13,668,177 (2021); Target: 26 million (2027)</i></li> </ul>	<p>UNHCR; UNICEF; UN-Women; WFP; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Office of the Prosecutor General; Public Prosecution Office; National Council for Women; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Population Council; National Council for Human Rights; Al Azhar; BLESS; national and international NGOs; academia; the private sector; the media; international financial institutions; banks.</p>	<p>\$24.6 million (\$1.8 million from regular resources and \$22.8 million from other resources)</p>
		<p>Output 3: By 2027, national systems, including local institutions, capacities are strengthened to provide quality, comprehensive and inclusive reproductive health services and information, as well as services addressing gender-based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of districts with the full array of operational service delivery points providing comprehensive maternal health, reproductive health, protection and response gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices services <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 50 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of service delivery points offering youth-friendly health services <i>Baseline: 1,691 (2021); Target: 3,500 (2027)</i></li> <li>• Number of public-private and/or CSO partnerships established to enhance services,</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF; UN-Women; WHO; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Office of the Prosecutor General; Public Prosecution Office; National Council for Women; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Population Council; National Council for Human Rights; Al Azhar; BLESS; national and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence <i>Baseline: 17% (2015); Target: 0% (2030)</i></li> </ul>	<p>against women and girls and harmful practices.</p>	<p>including maternal, reproductive health, protection and response gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices services <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 100 (2027)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of mechanisms at the local level where women, adolescents and youth have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse <i>Baseline: 26 (2021); Target: 30 (2027)</i></li> <li>Number of country programme strategic partners that had their capacities strengthened through South-South and triangular cooperation (capacity development - institutional level) – both to outbound and inbound partners and regional office <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 3 (2027)</i></li> </ul>	<p>international NGOs; academia; the private sector; the media</p>	
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Egypt’s Vision 2030; National Structural Reform Programme (phase II); Government Action Programme, 2023-2027; National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, 2022-2024; National Population Strategy, 2015-2030; Decent Life/Haya Karima Presidential Initiative; National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030; Egyptian National Youth Strategy, 2022-2026.</p>				
<p><b>UNSDCF OUTCOME(S):</b> 4. By 2027, people have improved, safe and equal access to information, protection, justice and a peaceful and inclusive society through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standards.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> 1. By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2. By 2025, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 3. By 2025, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated.</p>				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p>UNSDCF outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs, including innovative data sources <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> <li>The World Bank governance indicators: government effectiveness <i>Baseline: 36.54 (2019); Target: TBD (2027)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 4: Institutions, including local institutions, are strengthened through better interministerial coordination, improved monitoring and evaluation systems, digital transformation, enhanced statistical capacities allowing for evidence-based policymaking and implementation, and through implementation of SDG-driven financing mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of investment cases developed to accelerate contribution towards the achievement of the three transformative results <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 2 (2027)</i></li> <li>Number of coordination and surveillance mechanisms established and/or improved to enhance governance and accountability <i>Baseline: 3 (2021); Target: 6 (2027)</i></li> <li>Number of nationally representative research and studies measuring change in population trends and attitudes <i>Baseline: 3 (2021); Target: 7 (2027)</i></li> <li>Number of policy papers/ briefs formulated to address population issues, including maternal and reproductive health malpractices and gender-based violence against women and girls and harmful practices <i>Baseline: 1 (2021); Target: 5 (2027)</i></li> <li>Number of key interventions supporting</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF; UN-Women; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Administrative Control Authority; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; Ministry of Justice; Office of the Prosecutor General; Public Prosecution Office; National Council for Women; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Population Council; Al Azhar; BLESS; National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development; the private sector; national and international NGOs; academia; research institutes and think-tanks; the media</p>	<p>\$9.1 million (\$1.3 million from regular resources and \$7.8 million from other resources)</p> <p>Programme coordination and assistance: \$1 million from regular resources</p>

		<p>implementation of national development plans addressing reproductive health and gender equality that explicitly integrate population changes, including changing age structures, population distribution and impact of climate change  <i>Baseline: 0 (2021); Target: 5 (2027)</i></p>		
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