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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Egypt

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Egypt is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$15,730,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$101,497,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2023 to 2027.

* [E/ICEF/2022/22](#).



Programme rationale

1. Egypt has experienced several years of political, economic and fiscal stability. Economic growth has been sustained over the past five years, and the country is one of the few globally whose economy grew in 2020, by 3.6 per cent, despite the adverse impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.¹ While supporting economic growth and macroeconomic stability, the structural economic reforms adopted by the Government in the period 2016–2019, including an exchange rate devaluation, a considerable reduction of energy subsidies and an increase in the value-added tax rate, adversely affected household welfare. Higher inflation resulted in an erosion of real wages, contributing to an increase in poverty rates, which decreased slightly just prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. According to the most recent estimations, 29.7 per cent of people in Egypt live in monetary poverty, with some governorates in Upper Egypt recording a much higher prevalence (e.g., 67 per cent in Assiut).² Government interventions to tackle poverty include the Haya Karima programme, which supports 5,000 poor villages with improved basic services, decent employment and women’s empowerment; the Takaful and Karama cash transfer programme; and a universal health insurance scheme.
3. The population is estimated at 101.5 million, of whom 39.6 million are children under 18 years of age³ and 27.6 million are adolescents and youth (aged 10–24 years). The population is expected to reach 119.8 million by 2030.⁴ Such rapid population growth, together with a high child dependency ratio, indicates that Egypt could benefit from a renewed demographic dividend.
4. The national commitment towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063 is articulated in the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030 and in sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans, such as the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 and the National Strategy for Human Rights 2021–2026.
5. Egypt has made tremendous progress in maternal and child health over the past two decades. The under-5 mortality rate has declined by almost 60 per cent, to 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020.⁵ Progress remains uneven, with the poorest children more than twice as likely as those from wealthy families to die before reaching 5 years of age. The existing challenges related to poverty, poor nutrition and enhancing capacities to provide early development opportunities to children still represent a hindrance for children to fulfil developmental potential that needs to be addressed. The COVID-19 pandemic poses new challenges to the national health system. Accelerated efforts are needed to address inequalities in health outcomes, strengthen health systems and promote integrated multisectoral programmes.
6. The triple burden of malnutrition – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight – threatens the survival, growth and development of children and adolescents, especially in the poorest communities. Although there is noticeable

¹ Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform, *The Annual Economic Bulletin FY2020/21*, MPMAR, Cairo.

² Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, “Household income expenditure and consumption survey 2019/2020”, CAPMAS, Cairo, www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5109&YearID=23629, accessed 31 May 2022.

³ United Nations Children’s Fund, *The State of the World’s Children 2021*, UNICEF, New York, October 2021.

⁴ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, “Population projections for Egypt 2017–2052”, CAPMAS, Cairo, 2019.

⁵ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2021.

progress, greater effort is needed to support national strategies that address stunting, micronutrient deficiency and obesity in children.⁶

7. In recent years, there has been significant progress in the participation of girls in primary education, although boys and girls from households in the lowest wealth quintile face higher gender barriers and have a one-fifth probability of completing primary education compared to those living in the richest households. The gross enrolment ratio in public pre-primary schools remained low, at around 24 per cent over the past seven years.⁷ While migrants and refugees can attend public schools, they face barriers to access, with only an estimated 77,000 refugee and migrant children and adolescents attending school. At least 1 million school-age children with disabilities are out of school.⁸

8. Standardized learning assessments show that most children completing basic education do not develop foundational knowledge and skills.⁹ An estimated 69 per cent of fourth-graders did not reach the low benchmark for basic reading. Shifting to remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the digital divide among marginalized children and adolescents due to poor Internet connectivity, among other reasons.

9. An estimated 93 per cent of children experience some form of violent discipline at home,¹⁰ and online violence against children is increasing. Bottlenecks in the prevention of violence include harmful gender and social norms, limited knowledge of non-violent discipline methods, weak community platforms for child participation and insufficient prevention and response services. Institutional placement is the prevalent form of alternative care in Egypt, with around 15,000 children in institutional care.

10. While the national legislation on child protection is aligned with international standards, provisions for diversion of children in conflict with the law away from judicial proceedings are awaiting enactment. The deprivation of liberty of children in conflict with the law remains a challenge. Unaccompanied and separated migrant children are at risk of being intercepted upon entry at the border, during their stay or when attempting to depart irregularly.

11. Although decreasing, the prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) remains high. According to the most recent estimates, 61 per cent of women and girls aged 15–19 years have undergone FGM.¹¹ Several essential building blocks to prevent and respond to violence against children are now in place under government leadership, although progress is constrained by traditional norms and insufficient resources.

12. Among adolescents and youth aged 15–24 years, 17.3 per cent are not employed, in education or training.¹² There is a skills mismatch between the education

⁶ Ministry of Health and Population, El-Zanaty and Associates and ICF International, *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014*, Ministry of Health and Population and ICF International, Cairo and Rockville, 2015.

⁷ Ministry of Education and Technical Education, *Statistical Yearbook 2020–2021*.

⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Global Education Monitoring Report 2019*, UNESCO, Paris, 2018.

⁹ International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study 2019*, IEA, Amsterdam, 2020; Institute of Education Sciences, *Progress in International Reading Literacy Study*, IES, Washington D.C., 2016.

¹⁰ Ministry of Health and Population, El-Zanaty and Associates and ICF International, *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014*, Ministry of Health and Population and ICF International, Cairo and Rockville, 2015.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Estimate based on Labour Force Sample Survey on ILOSTAT explorer.

system and the labour market needs and limited availability of skills development programmes. Gender norms also contribute to disparities: the unemployment rate for young women is 53 per cent, more than triple that for young men (14 per cent). More than half of girls report limited freedom of movement outside the house and/or having less free time owing to household chores.¹³ Adolescents and youth have limited opportunities for engagement and volunteering; participation in social organizations is just 1.7 per cent of adolescent girls and 5.4 per cent of adolescent boys.¹⁴ Adolescent and youth refugees and migrants face additional deprivations, including limited access to employability training and skills development services. Adolescents and youth with disabilities face stigma and discrimination, and there is a lack of trained facilitators. Egypt has implemented mechanisms, notably the annual, national and international youth conferences and the World Youth Forum, to foster dialogue among young people.

13. The country's dependence on the Nile River for potable and agricultural water, industry and power generation makes it highly vulnerable to climate change, which, along with environmental hazards, threatens child health and well-being, especially in poorer communities. A new national climate change strategy is expected to move climate change higher on the policy agenda.

14. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus is most relevant in the response to refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. As at 31 October 2021, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees registered 267,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, with 4,134 unaccompanied and separated children. Egypt is a signatory to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and committed to the non-refoulement principle. Egypt also operates under the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan. The Government, in partnership with the United Nations, has launched the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees to strengthen coordination among stakeholders.

15. This country programme benefits from lessons learned from the midterm review of the previous programme, including: the need to use national platforms such as the Takaful and Karama and Haya Karima programmes to enhance the reach of UNICEF-supported interventions and their integration into government programmes; and the need to make further investments in national health and social protection systems to enhance their resilience and shock-responsiveness to crisis, including COVID-19.

16. The country programme will have the following programme components: social inclusion; child survival and development; learning; child protection; adolescents and young people; and programme effectiveness. The programme rationale derives from consultations with national counterparts, United Nations agencies in the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and major development partners. These consultations underlined the need for concerted action within the UNSDCF and with development partners to achieve child-related national priorities contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals; reducing equity gaps and bottlenecks; the comparative advantage of UNICEF and opportunities for synergies within the UNSDCF and with development partners; and continuity with the previous country programme.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The country programme supports the Government of Egypt in meeting its commitment to respect, protect and fulfil children's rights in line with the Convention

¹³ Roushdy, Rania, and Maia Sieverding, "Panel Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) 2014: generating evidence for policy, programs, and research", Population Council, Cairo, 2015.

¹⁴ Ibid.

on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other national and international obligations. It is fully aligned with the priorities articulated in the relevant national policies and plans.

18. Guided by the principles of equity, gender equality, resilience and sustainability, the country programme contributes to the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the UNSDCF.

19. The country programme is based on the following theory of change:

(a) If vulnerable children and their families have increased access to evidence-driven and effective anti-poverty interventions, including social protection, and practice behaviours that reduce the transmission of poverty across generations;

(b) If children and adolescents gain increased access to and utilization of quality health care and safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), adopt nurturing practices and nutritious diets, and live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment;

(c) If children, adolescents and young people, particularly the most disadvantaged, realize their right to education by accessing quality learning and skills development opportunities;

(d) If children, adolescents and young people have improved access to and utilization of inclusive, rights-based and gender-responsive prevention and response services that address violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices in an environment that promotes positive social norms;

(e) If adolescents and young people, particularly the most vulnerable, are increasingly empowered and supported to transition to adulthood as engaged and productive citizens;

(f) Then the Government of Egypt will make significant progress towards the fulfilment of the rights of children, particularly the most vulnerable, and towards the child-related Sustainable Development Goals.

20. The underlying assumption is that the Government will continue to prioritize investment in and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on reducing socioeconomic and geographic disparities.

21. The country programme will employ several cross-cutting strategies to overcome the identified barriers, including:

(a) Support national systems-strengthening for the provision of quality services for children and adolescents, particularly the most vulnerable, including pre-primary and formal and non-formal secondary education, primary health care, social work and social protection;

(b) Generate and analyse data and evidence to inform policy and financing on current and emerging challenges to the realization of child and adolescent rights;

(c) Leverage resources and commitments for children by promoting citizen engagement in budget decisions and public finance analysis for budget advocacy, and by convening and brokering public-private partnerships of multisectoral stakeholders;

(d) Programme for gender equality and social and behavioural change by strengthening legal and policy frameworks and service delivery mechanisms in all sectors, including prevention and response protection services, and through community engagement, with a focus on positive parenting and girls' empowerment.

22. Sustainable results will be pursued through participatory approaches and ensuring ownership of programmes by national stakeholders. Lessons learned from pilot programmes will be documented to contribute to the scaling up of best practices. Humanitarian interventions will be mainstreamed into the programme.

Social inclusion

23. This component will contribute to UNSCDF outcome 1 on human development and directly support government efforts to reduce poverty and strengthen the national social protection systems, including the Takaful and Karama and Haya Karima programmes. UNICEF will continue to support the Ministry of Social Solidarity in developing and implementing a holistic national policy framework, enhancing the shock-responsiveness of interventions and investing in the social workforce and linkages with social services.

24. With the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the Information and Decision Support Center and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, UNICEF will support the institutionalization of child poverty monitoring and the generation and availability of quality, up-to-date data and analysis on child poverty and its multidimensional manifestations, including on child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators, to inform the national decision-making process.

25. Strengthening public finance for children will be pursued jointly with the Ministry of Finance, building on the gains from the current efforts on transparency and child budgets. UNICEF will advocate for increased allocations in the state budget towards children's rights and more effective, efficient and equitable sectoral spending for children, particularly for the most vulnerable. This will be achieved by supporting expenditure tracking against the Sustainable Development Goals.

26. This component will also contribute to UNSDCF outcome 4 by supporting evidence-based social and behaviour change programming that promotes children's rights. The focus will be on households reached through the existing poverty reduction programmes to equip them with knowledge, skills and social support to adopt behaviours that contribute to a reduction in multidimensional poverty.

Child survival and development

27. This component will support the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 1 by delivering integrated, prevention-focused interventions to ensure that children and adolescents survive and thrive, benefit from services, practices and an enabling environment that support good health, nutrition and development, have access to nutritious food and to equitable WASH services, and live in a sustainable climate and safe environment.

28. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health and Population in reforming the primary health-care system with services that address the well-being of children and families holistically. The health-care system will be strengthened to enhance access to quality, high-impact maternal, childcare and nutrition interventions, while expanding the scope of services to include child development, adolescent, environmental and mental health, and support to children with disabilities. UNICEF will use existing national systems such as the universal health insurance and the Haya Karima programme as entry points to deliver multisectoral services to the most vulnerable communities. UNICEF will continue to support COVID-19 vaccination, infection prevention and control, risk communication and community engagement.

29. To address the triple burden of malnutrition, UNICEF will support the Government in taking cost-effective, high-impact interventions to scale, including the

promotion and protection of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation and school nutrition.

30. To ensure children have increased access to early learning opportunities and to engage parents in providing nurturing care, UNICEF will support the scaling-up of quality and inclusive childcare services and interventions that equip parents to provide nurturing care, including through positive and responsive parenting skills-building, family-friendly policies and social protection schemes.

31. UNICEF will strengthen the enabling environment at the national and decentralized levels for community and institutional WASH. This will include supporting research and policy initiatives and leveraging education and health platforms to empower girls and boys with the knowledge and skills to adopt and promote safe WASH. This component will address climate change, environmental degradation and water scarcity by empowering children and adolescents as agents of change and protecting them from the impacts of climate change.

32. UNICEF will advocate for and support the Government towards creating evidence-based, improved public financing for children. UNICEF will promote positive behaviours, including nurturing care, responsive feeding and health-seeking behaviours. Community engagement will be mainstreamed, ensuring that children, adolescent boys and girls, and women are equitably represented in the provision of services and feedback processes.

Learning

33. This component will contribute to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 1 and support the priorities of national education reform by addressing the barriers that hamper the right of children and adolescents to learn and develop skills in safe learning environments. The focus will be on girls and boys experiencing gender barriers, children with disabilities and children living in the poorest governorates or affected by humanitarian situations.

34. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Technical Education in the roll-out of the education reform for Grades 6 to 12; support the improvement of learning outcomes; promote engagement of parents and communities; and support the implementation of evidence-based systems to monitor education participation, prevent dropout and promote re-enrolment and access to digital learning. Deployment of low-tech, digital innovations in underprivileged areas will be prioritized to ensure continuity of quality learning.

35. The country programme will work with the Government to increase the capacity of teachers, supervisors and facilitators to support children, adolescents and youth in developing the competencies required for school readiness and for completing 12 years of education. This includes assessing gaps in foundational skills; designing innovative solutions for upskilling of the workforce to run accelerated learning programmes; strengthening teacher training; and improving the quality of skills development programmes. Social and behavioural change communication will foster increased demand for inclusive, safe and quality learning.

36. UNICEF will support the Government in the introduction of policies that enable flexible learning systems in support of national programmes such as Haya Karima and Takaful and Karama, as well as policies to address the risk of harm and violence in learning facilities, including in digital platforms. Increased public investment in education will be promoted through advocacy and evidence generation, including through costed models for universalizing participation in education.

Child protection

37. This component will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 4. It will support government priorities by strengthening the capacity of sectoral actors to provide prevention and response services to vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents, including refugees, migrants and beneficiaries of the Haya Karima and Takaful and Karama programmes. Safeguarding measures will be implemented to protect children from online exploitation and abuse. This component will strengthen the capacity of community-based structures for prevention, referral and reporting, as well as coordination among service providers, and will enhance the prevention of family separation.

38. This component will strengthen national systems for the provision of care services to child victims of violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices. Access to the continuum of care will be improved through existing mechanisms such as the helpline for children and women, case management units, probation offices, health units and child protection committees. UNICEF will support government efforts to scale up the alternative care strategy and to ensure that children in contact with the justice system have access to child-sensitive justice services. UNICEF will enhance the capacities of school staff and social workers to identify and respond to cases of violence and refer survivors to specialized services.

39. UNICEF will support community engagement and positive parenting interventions to promote gender-responsive and child-friendly practices that protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage. Accountability mechanisms will be supported to increase the ability of local communities to promote the abandonment of violence and harmful practices. Knowledge and awareness of existing services will be strengthened to improve access.

Adolescents and youth

40. This component will support the achievement of UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2 and 5 by catalysing investments in adolescents and young people in the most vulnerable situations, with a focus on those aged 10–18 years. It will address bottlenecks that prevent adolescents and youth from acquiring the skills and opportunities needed for a positive transition into a productive adulthood. UNICEF will facilitate the access of adolescent girls and boys, including migrants, refugees and adolescents with disabilities, to skills development opportunities relevant to the evolving job market, including digital and entrepreneurship skills and emerging areas such as the green economy. Capitalizing on national initiatives, including the Haya Karima programme, UNICEF will support the scaling up of Meshwary, a flagship national employability project.

41. The meaningful engagement of adolescents and young people will be supported through enhanced opportunities for participation and empowerment. Leveraging government-supported platforms, UNICEF will facilitate the engagement of girls and boys in shaping the climate change and human rights agendas.

42. UNICEF will catalyse investments in gender-transformative programming, including by enhancing understanding and acceptance of gender equality among service providers through evidence-based programmes and policies and strengthening multi-stakeholder mechanisms such as Dawwie, the national girls' empowerment initiative. UNICEF will focus on reducing the gender digital divide in the most vulnerable communities.

43. This programme component will convene and broker relationships with and commitments from multisectoral stakeholders, including adolescents and youth, to

deliver results. Partnerships with United Nations agencies, civil society, the private sector, donors and the Government, under the umbrella of Generation Unlimited, will rally support and resources for at-scale promotion of the adolescent and youth agenda, including by attracting investments from the private sector.

Programme effectiveness

44. This component will provide cross-cutting support to all programme areas and ensure that country programme planning, financing and management meet quality programming standards. Through communication and advocacy, including joint campaigns with the Government, UNICEF will promote child rights in the national agenda and will drive knowledge dissemination, fundraising, private sector alliances and public support. Behavioural insights will inform UNICEF programming and capacity-building on social and behavioural science for partners, including the media.

45. UNICEF will seek opportunities for new partnerships through the expansion of the business-for-results portfolio to maximize the contributions from businesses to achieve results for children and young people.

Summary budget table^a

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Social inclusion	3 298	9 537	12 835
Child survival and development	1 628	23 538	25 166
Learning	1 545	28 787	30 332
Child protection	1 517	25 157	26 674
Adolescents and youth	2 595	11 912	14 507
Programme effectiveness	5 147	2 566	7 713
Total	15 730	101 497	117 227

^a Funds raised for humanitarian situations are not included in this table. Other resources will be raised from development partners and the private sector with no financial implications for the Egyptian Government.

Programme and risk management

46. This country programme document (CPD) outlines UNICEF 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 with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

47. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for overall country programme coordination. Jointly with sectoral ministries, UNICEF will develop rolling workplans to implement the country programme. The Ministry of International Cooperation co-chairs the UNSDCF Steering Committee with the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Egypt. The United Nations country team will establish result groups and coordination mechanisms for the UNSDCF outcome areas. An inter-agency working group is the humanitarian coordination body on refugees and asylum seekers.

48. UNICEF will regularly identify and mitigate critical risks to the achievement of programme results. Risks related to under-resourcing of the programme will be addressed through a partnership and resource mobilization strategy and in coordination with other United Nations agencies to leverage opportunities with partners and global partnerships. Risks regarding management and accountability for cash and supply transfers will be mitigated through the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

49. Whenever data are available, indicators will be disaggregated by age and gender, and aligned with UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the UNSDCF. Collaboratively within the UNSDCF, UNICEF will work to support the Government in strengthening national data-collection systems and capacity for monitoring and analysis. Data collection will be conducted by relevant government authorities. Evidence will serve to help to track progress towards national and international targets and to advocate for policies and budgets for multidimensional poverty reduction. Monitoring of all partnership activities within the country programme conducted in collaboration with the Government will be undertaken by the relevant government authorities, in cooperation with UNICEF staff and partners.

50. Progress towards programme results will be assessed through annual reviews jointly with the Government and partners, with UNICEF annual reviews contributing to UNSDCF reviews.

51. UNICEF has prepared a five-year costed evaluation plan that includes four formative evaluations on: (a) UNICEF programmes under the Haya Karima programme; (b) programming for children on the move; (c) education; and (d) programming for adolescents and youths, including girls. There will also be a gender programme review and an overall country programme evaluation.

52. In 2023, UNICEF will support the Government and non-governmental partners on the process of reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Egypt – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2027

Convention on the Rights of the Child: 1–5, 7, 9–10, 12–13, 15, 20, 23–24, 26–29, 31, 34, 36–37, 39–40

National priorities: Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 10, 13, 16; Egypt Vision 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy pillars 3, 5–10; Government Action Programme (2023–2027) pillars 1–5

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:

Outcome 1: By 2027, strengthened human capital through equal access to quality services, social protection and social justice ensured for all people.

Outcome 2: By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive sustainable and green economic development driven by industrialization, productivity growth, decent jobs, digitization and integrating the informal economy.

Outcome 3: By 2027, enhanced climate resilience and efficiency of natural resource management for all people in a sustainable environment.

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.

Outcome 5: By 2027, women and girls realize their rights in 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.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcomes 1 and 4	Vulnerable children and their families increasingly benefit from evidence-driven	Proportion of child population covered by social protection floors/systems B: 14% (2021) T: 20%	International Labour Organization World Social Protection Report	The social protection system and selected social protection interventions are strengthened to effectively support and	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	3 298	9 537	12 835

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	and effective anti-poverty interventions, including social protection, and increasingly practice behaviours that reduce the transmission of poverty across generations.	<p>Proportion of total government budget allocated to education and health</p> <p>B: education 5.9%; health 9.4% (2021)</p> <p>T: education 7.9%; health 11.4%</p>	State budget	<p>empower poor and vulnerable children.</p> <p>Most vulnerable households benefiting from selected social protection interventions are equipped with information, skills and social support to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of their children and reduce children's multidimensional poverty.</p> <p>Increased availability of quality, up-to-date data and evidence on children rights, including relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators.</p> <p>Increased transparency of child-related budget allocations and increased engagement of children and adolescents in budget processes.</p>	<p>Information and Decision Support Center</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS)</p> <p>Cairo University</p>			
	Number of boys and girls benefiting from better parenting practices contributing to the realization of children's rights	Household survey						
	National score in the Open Budget Index (OBI)	OBI						
Outcomes 1 and 3	Children, including adolescents, gain access to and utilize quality health care, early learning, safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), adopt	Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal visits	Health Management Information System	<p>Public primary health-care system transformed into a resilient system that addresses the health, nutrition, development and well-being of children holistically.</p> <p>Children and women from the most deprived communities have access</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP)</p> <p>MOSS</p> <p>National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)</p>	1 628	23 538	25 166
		Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care	Health Management Information System					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	nutritious diets and nurturing practices, and live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.	Percentage of children aged 6 to 23 months fed a minimum diverse diet B: male 43%; female 44% (2014) T: 60% for both	National survey	to high-impact maternal, neonatal and child health interventions. National and subnational systems have improved capacity to deliver at scale equitable and quality nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater United Nations Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)			
Percentage of budget, planned in the national early childhood development (ECD) plan 2021–2025, allocated to ECD activities B: 0% (2021) T: 90%		State budget	National and subnational systems have improved capacity to scale up quality, inclusive ECD interventions through different platforms.					
Child-sensitive climate policies and programmes developed, financed and implemented B: No T: Yes		Government report	WASH systems strengthened and capacity of children and communities enhanced to implement child-sensitive programmes to address climate change and environmental degradation.					
Outcome 1	Children, adolescents, and young people, particularly the most disadvantaged, realize their right to education by accessing quality learning and skills development opportunities.	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education B: girls 25%; boys 24% (2021) T: girls and boys 40%	Education Management Information System	The Government effectively monitors education participation and implements strategies and programmes that prevent dropout and promote re-enrolment, targeting girls and boys experiencing gender barriers to education, the poorest, those with disabilities,	Ministry of Education and Technical Education Ministry of Communications and Information Technology Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS)	1 545	28 787	30 117
		Percentage of Grade 4 children reaching the minimum level of proficiency in reading B: 31% (2016) T: 40%	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>Life skills score among Grade 7 students.</p> <p>B: Not applicable (N/A) (2022)</p> <p>T: baseline plus 10 percentage points</p>	Life Skills and Citizenship Education measurement tool report	<p>living in frontier governorates or facing humanitarian situations.</p> <p>Teachers, supervisors and facilitators have strengthened their capacities to support children, adolescents and youth to develop the knowledge and skills necessary for school readiness and for completing 12 years of education, or for attaining equivalent skills in target governorates with high levels of poverty.</p> <p>The Government has strengthened the policy environment to enable flexible, open and quality learning systems that meet the learning needs of the most marginalized children, adolescents and youth.</p>	<p>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>United Nations entities</p> <p>NGOs</p>			
		<p>Percentage of Grade 8 students not reaching the low benchmark learning outcomes in core subjects:</p> <p>(a) Mathematics</p> <p>(b) Science</p> <p>B:</p> <p>(a) mathematics 55%</p> <p>(b) science 47% (2021)</p> <p>T:</p> <p>(a) mathematics 40%</p> <p>(b) science:40%</p>	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study					
		<p>Percentage of the national education budget allocated to programmes reaching the most marginalized children</p> <p>B: N/A (2022)</p> <p>T: baseline +10 percentage points</p>	State budget					
Outcome 4	All girls, boys and adolescents in Egypt have improved access to and utilization of inclusive, rights-based and gender-sensitive prevention and response services that address violence,	<p>Number of child-related laws and policies enacted or revised in compliance with international standards to end violence against children</p> <p>B: 0 (2022)</p> <p>T: 1</p>	Review of policy and legal framework	<p>The Government and the civil society have strengthened capacities to provide prevention and early intervention services to all vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents.</p> <p>Social welfare, justice and educational systems at the national and</p>	<p>NCCM</p> <p>MOSS</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Technical Education</p> <p>National Council for Women</p> <p>MOHP</p>	1 517	25 157	26 674
		<p>Percentage of mothers (or primary caregivers) who think that physical</p>	National surveys					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices, in an environment that promotes positive social norms.	punishment is necessary to raise/educate children B: 65% T: 50%		subnational levels have allocated human and financial resources, a better qualified workforce, operationalized data management systems and an enforced legal framework to provide care services for vulnerable children and victims of violence and harmful practices. Communities, in UNICEF-supported programmes, are better equipped to apply and promote gender-sensitive and child-friendly practices that protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices.	MOYS Ministry of Communications and Information Technology National Council for Human Rights National Council for Persons with Disabilities Ministry of Justice Office of the Prosecutor General NGOs			
Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care B: 44% (2021) T: 60%		Administrative data						
Percentage of ever-married women aged 15–17 years who have undergone female genital mutilation B: 61% (2014) T: 50%		National surveys						
Outcomes 1, 2 and 5	Adolescents and youth, with focus on the most vulnerable girls and boys, are equipped, empowered and supported to transition to productive and engaged adulthood.	Percentage of adolescents and youth (15–24 years) not in employment, education or training B: girls 36%; boys 20% T: girls 29%; boys 16%	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Adolescents and youth, particularly girls, learn and acquire skills to support their transition from leaning to earning through gender-responsive approaches. Adolescents and youth, particularly girls, have increased opportunities to participate and meaningfully engage in their own development	MOYS MOSS Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research MOHP National Council for Women NCCM	2 595	11 912	14 507
		Percentage of boys and girls who believe that the main responsibility of women is to undertake stereotypical roles: childcare, taking care of the home, cooking for the family.	Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE)					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		B: girls N/A; boys N/A (2022) T: -5 percentage points		and that of their communities.	National Population Council Supreme Council for Media Regulations United Nations entities Private sector NGOs Community-based organizations Faith-based organizations Young people			
		Percentage of girls and boys who think that women should marry and not work B: girls N/A; boys N/A (2022) T: baseline -5 percentage points for both	SYPE	Adolescents and youth have a reduced acceptance of discriminatory gender norms.				
		Percentage of youth (15–29 years) who reported having ever volunteered. B: male 4.5%; female 2.7% T: 8% for both	SYPE	Multisectoral partnerships are expanded and strengthened to accelerate the transition of girls to work opportunities.				
	The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Performance scorecards meet organizational benchmarks	Insight	Programme coordination, communication, advocacy, partnerships and operations support.		5 147	2 566	7 713
	Total resources				15 730	101 497	117 237	