

UNDG 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Egypt

In 2008 the UN Country Team continued to implement its 2007-2011 business plan against the new backdrop of rising food prices, an increasingly visible global financial crisis and rising inflation – despite the country's continuing positive figures for macroeconomic growth and continued political stability. In February 2008, the UNCT issued its first ever UNDAF review report as it completed its first year of the ongoing cycle and began its second year amid the above-mentioned new emerging challenges.

On the political front, the Government continued to make political stability a top priority while publicly expressing its intention to broaden political participation through such processes as decentralization and enhancement of laws regulating the political and social role of civil society. Critics nevertheless remained sceptical, pointing to slow progress on political reform and low voter turnout in general elections. The scheduled 2011 presidential election promises to be a crucial indicator of future policy direction. Presidential succession remains at the heart of the country's political debate, despite official assurances that the constitution sets out a procedure for choosing the new leader.

Commentators have acknowledged greater press freedom in recent years characterized by visible government willingness to accept criticism. In spite of this, alleged human rights violations and press freedom crackdowns were reported, including imprisonment of journalists, online censorship and curbing the right to nonviolent protest. In May, the People's Assembly extended the state of emergency for another two years, until 2010. When emergency laws were last renewed in 2006 the Government promised these laws would be replaced in 2008 by new anti-terrorism legislation, which is still being pursued.

In 2008, there was a surge in the movement of asylum-seekers and migrants trying to transit illegally through Egypt, which raised legitimate concerns for countries involved as well as serious protection challenges. Hundreds of Eritreans and others were reportedly detained and forcibly returned from Egypt, despite UNHCR's repeated appeals to grant it access to detention centres to determine international protection needs, which have largely remained unsuccessful.

As a regional power, Egypt exerted great efforts in 2008 to advance the Palestinian-Israeli talks and inter-Palestinian dialogue. Egypt played a strong mediating role focusing on thorny issues such as resuming peace talks, a prisoner swap and a truce between Israel and Palestinian militant groups. Despite these efforts, little tangible progress was reached before the Israeli invasion of Gaza in late December. Egypt stepped up its efforts during the war to bring about an immediate truce, to provide humanitarian aid to Gaza (with the support of UN agencies) and afterwards to spearhead the organization of international efforts for Gaza reconstruction.

On the economic front, the economy registered 7.2% growth in the fiscal year 2007/2008 (as of June 2008) – the third year in a row with such high growth rates. The positive impact of recent economic reforms was reflected in the International Financial Corporation (IFC) Doing Business Report 2008 which ranked Egypt as the top reformer in the world for 2008 and UNCTAD's International Investment Report 2008 which ranked Egypt as the first in North Africa and second in Africa in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI).

Nonetheless, it is estimated that the current global financial turmoil will slow down Egypt's economic growth rate from around 7% in late 2008 to an average rate of 4% for 2009. Early growth figures for the first semester of 2009 were around 5% but experts foresee this rate declining to 3% in the second semester. These estimates highlight the impact of the price hikes Egypt faced in 2008 and the looming impact of the global financial crisis. According to statistics of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Egypt's urban inflation soared to 22% in the year to July, the highest since January 1992. These figures settled at 14% year to year from January 2008 to January 2009. Following unrest and the bread crisis earlier in the year, the Government expanded its already large food subsidy scheme to include 63 million people (from approximately 45 million before the crisis) out of a population of 79 million.

In early May, to counter the impact of rising inflation, a package of public-sector wage increases was implemented and the food ration card scheme was extended to more low-income families. During the fifth annual conference of the Egyptian ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) in early November, President Mubarak said maintaining the economic growth rate and extending social justice are the two priorities of the party and the Government.

Chronic unemployment remains a national challenge. Official figures released by CAPMAS indicate an 8.4% unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2008, down from 8.9% exactly one year earlier, with 30.4% of the unemployed university graduates and 20% to 25% among young people overall. It is also worthy to note that about 30% of employed people are in seasonal, temporary or irregular jobs.

In addition, population growth has remained stubbornly high at around 2% for the last decade and the fertility rate, at about 3.1 children per woman, has also levelled and ceased to drop. At this rate, Egypt's population could double to 160 million by 2050 with serious consequences in terms of quality of life and food security.

Summary on progress towards UNDAF outcomes

There are four notable areas of assistance, integral to the UNDAF, where Egypt made progress with support from the UN system over the past year: women's empowerment and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), environment and natural resources,

avian and human influenza, and landmines and unexploded ordnances.

The Government continued to prioritize women's empowerment as demonstrated through enhanced institutional arrangements, legislative changes and targeted initiatives and actions, as reflected, for example, in its Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women, its Socio-economic Plan (2007-2012), as well as recent constitutional reforms that ensure women's minimum representation in Parliament. Important challenges nevertheless persist – with greater participation by women in educational, economic and political life still calling for concerted action.

The UN family is working with the Government and development partners to create a more fertile environment for the political and economic empowerment of women. Examples of this collaboration include: strengthening legislative and oversight capacities of women Parliamentarians, and expanding women's participation in local and trade union elections, through collaboration between UNIFEM and UNDP with the Parliament and the National Council for Women; promoting gender equity in the private sector through a "Gender Equality Seal" where the World Bank and UNIFEM are assisting the Ministry of Investment; integrating gender into the National Five-Year Plan, macro-economic policies and the national budget, through the combined efforts of UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM with the Ministry of Finance and the NCW; reducing vulnerability of vulnerable women to HIV infection and addressing most-at-risk females who may be associated with sex work by improving access to information and services (UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF and UNIFEM); and scaling up girl-friendly community schools to enhance girls' enrolment and completion rates where UNICEF, UNESCO, and WFP are joining forces.

The work of UN agencies with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to free Egypt from FGM/C also deserves mention. After much initial success, Egypt is now challenged with accelerating the pace of change – both at programme and policy levels. The European Union and the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands, together with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNDP, are engaged in helping NCCM scale up the fight against FGM/C, learning from the successful experiences of the last five years, including the FGM/C-free declarations made in 120 villages. Cooperation in this area took another step forward in December 2008 when the important issue of FGM legislation was addressed in a conference strongly supported by First Lady Suzanne Mubarak. Egypt also passed a new Child Law in 2008 that explicitly criminalized the practice of FGM/C. In addition, under South-South cooperation arrangements, Egypt is providing technical support to other African countries on its FGM/C implementation strategies and approaches.

The preservation of Egypt's environment and natural resources is imperative for reaching the MDGs and ensuring economic growth, poverty reduction and social protection. Despite Egypt's proactive approach, however, global warming risks aggravating the country's current environmental and development challenges. International reports, including UNDP's Global Human Development Report 2007/2008, subtitled "Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World", indicate that Egypt is vulnerable to climate change, particularly in terms of its impact on coastal zones, water resources and agriculture.

Recognizing these challenges, and the importance of a coherent, long-term strategy and plan, six UN agencies – UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD and UNESCO – have joined forces with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, and Supreme Energy Council to address both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Thanks to the Government of Spain, \$4 million have been approved through the Spanish MDG Fund to kick off this integrated climate change programme.

Despite progress in the fight against Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) both in Egypt and worldwide, the threats of HPAI persist and the risk of a pandemic remains unchanged and thus much work remains to be done to minimize the risk of a human influenza pandemic. The Government continues to respond on many fronts to the outbreaks in poultry and in humans despite limited resources and logistical difficulties on the ground. In October, it hosted the 6th International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Sharm El Sheikh in cooperation with the International Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza, the United States, European Commission and various UN agencies. The conference, which was attended by 126 countries and 26 regional and international organizations, allowed stakeholders to reflect, learn and re-commit to coordinated actions against AHI. The donor community continued its support to AHI and pandemic preparedness. The United States, Japan and Norway between them pledged more than \$350 million: the cumulative total of international assistance pledged since January 2006 has now reached \$3.060 billion.

The UN recognizes the threat that AHI poses to Egypt and its potential to spread to neighbouring countries and the world if not contained properly and urgently. UN agencies have been pro-active in collaborating with the Government to reduce the risks to humans and to mitigate the anticipated impact on people's livelihoods through effective prevention and control interventions. FAO and WHO, continue to support the Government in addressing AHI's human and animal health aspects. UNICEF is working with national authorities to control AI through community education and improving public knowledge and practices, while colleagues in WFP and OCHA are working to address non-health pandemic preparedness and developing humanitarian contingency planning. IOM and UNHCR are providing support to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations such as migrant and refugee communities and advocate for their inclusion in national response plans. Moreover, UNDP and the Office of the UN System Influenza Coordinator are supporting the RC Office to build synergies and foster effective links between national and international stakeholders and partners in Egypt

On the HIV/AIDS front, recent evidence has pointed to a HIV concentrated epidemic in Egypt, particularly among men having sex with men (6.2% prevalence). Through UN support, the response to HIV has developed in several areas to match the response to the new emerging epidemic situation. Main achievements in 2008 included: (a) developing one national HIV monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and establishing a national M&E reference group; (b) expanding research and outreach programmes related to vulnerable groups and most-at-risk groups; (c) improving access to antiretroviral medication for people living with HIV and establishing an NGO led by people living with HIV; and (d) supporting the Government to mobilize resources through the Global Fund for AIDs, Tuberculosis and Malaria (\$11 million) to enhance the national response in areas where gaps exist. Internally, the UN Learning Team on HIV/AIDS continued to addresses HIV in the workplace through HIV training sessions for UN staff, making UN Cares condom packages available at the workplace, and developing condom dispensers and staff protection information leaflets.

Another important humanitarian and development subject that affects Egypt profoundly is that of landmines and unexploded

ordnance (UXOs). The Egyptian North-West Coast and its desert hinterland are endowed with natural resources and a year-round moderate climate that have great potential to attract investment for tourism, agriculture and industry. Unfortunately, converting this potential into reality is hindered by the presence of huge quantities of mines and UXOs spread over a vast area of about 248,000 hectares. In conjunction with the Ministry of International Cooperation, UNDP and the UN Mine Action Service are providing technical and managerial support and mobilizing contributions from donors, including Italy, Germany, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States as well as China, in support of Egypt's Mine Action programme.

Finally, the EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative, implemented by UNDP with IOM, ILO, UNFPA and UNHCR, aims to (a) set up and reinforce networks working on migration and development; and (b) identify good practices and share information on what actually works at local and international levels. The overall purpose is to feed migration and development issues into policy-making. In October, IOM and the League of Arab States, in coordination with the Ministry of Manpower and Migration and UNFPA, organized a regional governmental expert meeting to coordinate Arab participation in the second Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Manila.

UNCT Working Groups were active in 2008, most notably the UN Communications Group (UNCG) and the UN Common Services Group.

The UNCG, led by UNIC, focused on articulating key UN messages to strengthen the UN's media profile and gain a positive understanding on the work of the UN in the Egyptian public. The launch of the MDG Midterm Assessment report on the eve of the high-level event convened by the Secretary-General in New York was an important media event that benefitted from the participation of two key ministers. Two MDG campaigns – Sailing the Nile for the MDGs and Stand-Up against Poverty – were successful in reaching out to the public nationwide and in generating the involvement of both Coptic and Muslim religious leaders. About 15 million Egyptians participated in this campaign.

The UNCG also took the lead in widely publicizing UN actions to address food security and financing for development. UNCT sponsorship of the Al-Ahram supplement magazine "Beyond" and its Arabic version MaaBaad continued to provide opportunities to raise awareness and generate debates on development issues. UNCG cooperation also supported successful high media-profile events, such as United Nations Day, World AIDs Day, and the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through joint inter-agency planning and execution.

The Common Services and Premises Working Group pursued efforts to move a number of UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies to new common premises. With support from the RC and working closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, interested UN agencies, comprising approximately 300 staff, identified appropriate buildings in the greater Cairo area. A cost-benefit analysis was prepared by the Working Group and sent to the UN Task Team on Common Premises at Headquarters. Currently, negotiations are ongoing with the landlord of the preferred option. It is hoped that the move to the new premises will take place towards the third quarter of 2009.

In 2009, the Working Group also took steps towards more cost-effective common services in a variety of areas, including VAT tax, telephone lines, banking services, vehicle insurance, security guards, first aid, radios, hotel rates, as well as establishing a UN Physician's Office. The Working Group seeks to finalize arrangements for many of these common services in 2009.

Finally, in early 2008, the Disaster Management Team under the leadership of WFP updated the Pandemic Preparedness Operational Contingency Plan and supported training in local capacity building on disaster preparedness among NGOs, in cooperation with the Government.

Summary on progress in UN Reform

1. Efforts to align with national development processes

The Egypt UNDAF addresses compelling development challenges such as expanding decent employment, reducing poverty in Upper Egypt, promoting women's empowerment and strengthening democratic institutions and practices. It is aligned with national development priorities and designed to be responsive to emerging priorities and lessons learned.

Two new concerns rose to the fore in 2008 – rising food prices and human trafficking – in addition to the now endemic issues of avian and human influenza and climate change. The UN family has responded through joint initiatives to help the Government and development partners tackle these challenges, as explained in more detail below.

2. Support to national government in the preparation, implementation and/or revision of comprehensive MDG-based national development strategies

While it does not have an official MDG-based strategy, the Government is closely tracking progress and moving in a positive direction on almost all the MDGs. There are, however, concerns that Egypt will not reach the MDGs in all of its regions owing to regional disparities, in particular in Upper Egypt. The Government's five-year plan underscores its commitment to achieving and at times surpassing the MDGs. The UN system led by UNDP supports the Ministry of Economic Development in producing biennial MDG reports and monitoring and scorekeeping in general. In 2008 UNDP helped the Government prepare and issue a mid-term MDG assessment report which overviewed progress on all MDGs and highlighted achievements and challenges yet to be met. It also has an award-winning MDG advocacy programme that raises awareness of the MDGs through a series of high visibility and youth-supported activities, in particular the Sailing the Nile MDG joint advocacy campaign.

3. Progress UNCTs are making collectively in support of national partner's endeavours towards capacity building and aid effectiveness

The Donor Assistance Group (DAG), established in 2001, continued to work closely in 2008 with the Ministry of International

Cooperation (MOIC) and its Centre for Project Evaluation and Macroeconomic Analysis (PEMA). DAG membership includes 15 bilateral partners and an equal number of multilateral agencies (including the UN family, World Bank, and African Development Bank). Nine sub-groups in priority development areas complement the plenary DAG main group. One of the main functions of the DAG sub-groups is to support the Government in follow-up to the Paris and Accra Declaration principles related to aid effectiveness through consultations and technical round tables with line ministry representatives.

In 2008 the DAG worked closely with MOIC and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to prepare the 2008 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey, and to follow up on recommendations highlighted by the 2008 Accra Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and its outcome, the Accra Agenda for Action. In June the Matrix of Donor Interventions, an interactive database designed to capture the distribution of development interventions within the ten priority areas of reform identified by Egypt's Prime Minister, was updated and distributed to MOIC and Egypt's line ministries. It is hoped that this matrix will provide useful information that will enhance coordination among development partners.

In follow-up to the UNDG-hosted workshop on capacity development that took place in New York earlier in 2008, the UN Coordination Office in Egypt organized a capacity development workshop for senior UN staff in October that was facilitated by colleagues from the UNDP Capacity Development Group. The workshop helped to: (a) familiarize participants with UNDG capacity development policies, principles and practice; (b) facilitate the mapping of capacity development approaches and resources, commonalities and complementarities in the UNCT; (c) identify opportunities for developing a common response to supporting capacity development (UNDAF midterm review, emerging joint programmes, etc.); and (d) develop a mechanism (inter-agency capacity development task force) and action plan to execute a common response.

One of the results of the workshop was a commitment among agencies to mainstream capacity development in the midterm review of the UNDAF, scheduled for mid-2009, in monitoring and evaluation reports, and the next UNDAF (2012-2016).

4. Experiences with joint programmes and HACT, as well as other highlights in coordination

In early 2008, the UN Coordination Office (UNCO) finalized an assessment of joint programmes in Egypt to measure overall performance and identify challenges encountered in recent years – with the ultimate purpose of plotting a strategy for improvement. The assessment was an integral part of the joint programme strategy, developed by the UNCO under UNCT guidance, and included the organization of an orientation workshop for programme and finance staff. The aim of the workshop, which took place in November 2008, was to acquaint programme and finance staff with procedures for joint programme implementation, focusing in particular on establishing appropriate governance, reporting and accountability frameworks in joint programmes.

The UN system has been working very closely with the Government to help develop a coherent national approach and plan of action to mitigate the effects of high food prices. An inter agency mission comprising FAO, IFAD, WFP and the World Bank, under the FAO Soaring Food Prices initiative, was conducted in November. The mission objective was to assess the impact of higher food prices in Egypt and identify short, medium and long-term measures that could feed into a comprehensive, coherent food security strategy. The recommendations of this mission will be presented to Government in early 2009. In addition, some UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP) developed a joint project proposal for submission to the Spanish MDG Fund on Nutrition, Food Security and Children.

In response to the emerging issue of human trafficking, IOM, UNODC, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM and the RC Office worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide technical support and mobilize funds to: (a) conduct a comprehensive study on the scope of the trafficking problem in Egypt; (b) draft comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation; (c) conduct public awareness campaigns; and (d) undertake capacity building, particularly training. It is expected that these joint efforts will lead to a joint programme in this area. In December, the Government and IOM jointly organized the Regional Expert Meeting on Rights-Based Assistance to Victims of Trafficking under the patronage of First Lady Suzanne Mubarak and initiated the first ever regional dialogue on rights-based assistance to victims of trafficking, involving governments, private sector and civil society from the Arab region. The conference culminated in the launch of the Arabic version of IOM's Handbook for Direct Assistance to Victims of Trafficking.

In the aftermath of the Doweika district rockslide, which affected hundreds of families in September, UN agencies joined efforts to support the Government in improving national disaster management. OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, ISDR and the RC Office met the national Crisis Management and Disaster Reduction Sector (CMDRS) team in October to coordinate initiatives under the auspices of a UNDP capacity building project for crisis and disaster risk management. The same agencies participated in an appraisal committee for the same project in early 2009.

The UNCT quickly mobilized its support to the Government in response to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza early in 2009. Following a meeting of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) chaired by the Egypt's First Lady Suzanne Mubarak, UNRWA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the UN RC, with support from OCHA, worked closely with ERCS and local authorities to help channel emergency humanitarian aid from sources in Egypt and elsewhere to Gaza. From late December 2008 to early February 2009, it is estimated that more than 10,000 metric tons of medical and other humanitarian supplies were channelled via Egypt's borders with Gaza, representing approximately 30% of total assistance entering Gaza during that period. The UN role in working effectively with other partners such as the Red Cross Movement to facilitate the work of ERCS and local authorities was recognized by the ERCS and the Government.

Key aspects of the proposed 2009 workplan

The driver behind the 2009 work plan will be the continued implementation of the UNDAF in light of the refinement of UNDAF indicators, the second annual progress report set to appear in March, and the UNDAF mid-term review in May.

The UNDAF M&E Steering Committee will meet in March 2009 to review the second annual progress report. The report will focus on specific achievements in each of the five Outcome areas and recommendations on how to better implement the M&E framework. Part and parcel of the M&E agenda in 2009 will be the continued efforts led by PEMA of the Ministry of International Cooperation to build national capacities and ownership through M&E training sessions.

The midterm review of the UNDAF will focus first and foremost on streamlining the UNDAF by pruning a number of planned outputs so as to better target UNDAF interventions. At the same time, this exercise will incorporate a few issues, such as avian and human influenza, climate change and rising food prices that were not on the development radar screen at the time the CCA/UNDAF was being prepared in 2005.

Our 2009 agenda will also embrace continued support to the newly renamed Development Partners Group – formerly the Donors Assistance Group – and its thematic sub-groups and additional progress on aid harmonization in line with Paris and Accra Declaration principles. 2009 begins the two-year term of the new Chair and Co-Chair, UN Resident Coordinator and Head of Development Cooperation from the German Embassy, respectively, who are eager to support Egypt's efforts to apply Paris and Accra Declaration principles within the country's context. Part and parcel of these efforts will be to help the Government better articulate the role of development assistance and aid coordination in the context of Egypt's status as a "middle income country".

Recommendations

In closing, Mr. Secretary-General, I wish to highlight that our achievements in 2008 would not have been possible without the proactive, dedicated role of all heads of agencies and their staff in Cairo, especially in placing UN perspectives on the national agenda.

Allow me to take this opportunity to renew the commitment of the Egypt UN Country Team to continue to move forward on UN reform in Egypt in a pragmatic and tangible way.

James W. Rawley UN Resident Coordinator

Preparation of crisis prevention/natural disaster operations/plans	Support to AI Integrated National Plan and AI coordination mechanism	AI Integrated National Plan and coordination mechanism in place and operational. Recruitment of AHI Coordination Specialist	AHI Coordination Specialist recruited and in the process of recruiting support team. 6th International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Sharm El Sheikh in October supported in cooperation with the International Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza, the Government of the United States, the European Commission, and various UN agencies. Government supported to improve national disaster management in the aftermath of a Dowekia district rockslide, which affected hundreds of families in one of the neighbourhood of Cairo; agencies coordinated initiatives under the auspices of UNDP project to build capacity for crisis and disaster and risk management. Coherent national approach and plan of action to mitigate the effects of high food prices developed, following recommendations of inter-agency mission in November. Joint project proposal developed and submitted to the Spanish MDG Fund on Nutrition, Food Security and Children.	\$1,000.00																
Contingency Plan initiatives	1. UNCT Egypt Contingency Plan for Avian/Human Influenza (UN operations) kept updated 2. UN Disaster Contingency Plan produced including: a. Identify GOE focal point agency and assess capacities/ gaps b. Identify NGO partners in disaster management c. Arrange one training session for the identified NGO partners in disaster management	1. Egypt UNCT Contingency updated throughout year 2. UN Disaster Contingency Plan developed in dialogue with government and civil society partners.	UN Disaster Operations Contingency and Continuity Plan updated during inter-agency workshop organized in April 2008 in collaboration with OCHA and the RC Office.	\$2,000.00																
Other																				
Security																				
Security Management Team	DO and SMT kept abreast of changes in security situation SMT-endorsed unified security policy ready to be operationalized Crisis actions endorsed by SMT ready to be operationalized as necessary Security-related expenditures cost shared among SMT members	DO and SMT members advised Unified security policy developed Actions for crisis situations prepared Cost-sharing mechanism for security-related budget approved Monthly SMT meetings conducted Annual SMT emergency exercise conducted Annual review and approval of MOSS and MORSS, etc., conducted Annual cost-share budget paid no later than 30 March	Cost-sharing mechanism for security-related budget approved/implemented. 10 Monthly SMT meetings conducted. Unified security policy developed and implemented. Crisis simulation exercises conducted.																	
UNCT Security Plan	Security Advisor information collection activities (staff lists) and warden system supported	Staff lists dispatched quarterly to Security Advisor Wardens nominated for DO appointment as needed Security plan updated no later than DSS-established deadline and reviewed as needed	Security plan updated. Wardens nominated and list updated on a regular basis																	
Other																				
Common Services and Premises																				
Planned initiatives to increase cost-effectiveness of UN operations, incl. common administrative services and common arrangements in support of programme delivery (including Joint Office initiative)	Major common services identified among UN agencies and running costs of some services decreased through effective negotiation with vendors acting under the one UN umbrella	Common security services identified and implemented Business continuity management plan of UNDP shared with UN agencies as a model from which a common UN preparedness plan is developed in the event of a move to common premises Special common travel and hotel rates established for all UN agencies	The Common Services Working Group reinstated and made operational, taking initial steps towards more cost-effective common services in a variety of areas, including VAT tax, telephone lines, banking services, vehicle insurance, security guards, first aid, radios, hotel rates, as well as establishing a UN Physician's Office.	\$1,000.00																
Planned initiatives on common premises	MOSS compliant UN common premises in Cairo identified, corresponding to relevant agency needs and selection of common premises finalised (UN Semi-Common premises for short term and UN House for long term), with participating agencies moved in.	All participating agencies moved into MOSS compliant common premises with common services established For the UN House, negotiations with the Government of Egypt commenced with agreement on preliminary details of identified UN needs.	Interested UN agencies, comprising approximately 300 staff, identified appropriate buildings in the greater Cairo area. Cost-benefit analysis prepared by the Common Premises Working Group and sent to the UN Task Team on Common Premises at Headquarters. Proposed UN common premises identified as MOSS compliant. Currently in process of submission to TTCP for approval. In addition, agencies sent to their HQ for budget approval.	\$15,000.00																

Materials/Equipment	UN-wide and DAG materials, brochures, documentation developed and printed	UNDAF and CCA printed as needed in English and Arabic, DAG Newsletter developed and printed, business cards and other documentation printed	Business cards and UN notebooks printed. Donor newsletter still being developed.	\$10,000.00	\$7,976.00													
Training of UN staff	1. UN Induction courses held for all new UN staff every 3-4 months 2. UN Learning Strategy on HIV/AIDS implemented for all new UN staff in English and Arabic at least once 3. RBM training undertaken for UN staff in general and M&E officers in particular with a view to support UNDAF M&E process optimally	All trainings successfully undertaken	Induction courses for new UN staff held UN Learning Strategy on HIV/AIDS implemented for all new UN staff in English and Arabic RBM training undertaken for UN staff in general and Government M&E officers, in particular with a view to supporting the UNDAF M&E proc Capacity Development workshop held in October. Joint Programme Orientation Workshop organized and held in November for UN agencies programme and finance staff.	\$6,000.00	\$18,268.00						\$7,500.00		\$2,000.00					
Other																		
TOTAL				\$231,300.00	\$205,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,000.00					

Joint Programmes

Joint Programmes																																	
Title	Theme	Linkages to MDGs and UNDAF outcomes	Duration (from/to)	Fund management Modality	Manag. agent	Admin. agent	National or local partners and donors	Total budget	Financial contribution																								
Combating Child Labor through Education in Egypt	Education	UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated. MGD 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	2006 - 2010	Pass-through		WFP	Ministry of Manpower and Immigration, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Solidarity.	\$5,000,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>US Department of Labor</td> <td>US Department of Labor</td> <td>\$5,000,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	US Department of Labor	US Department of Labor	\$5,000,000.00																					
US Department of Labor	US Department of Labor	\$5,000,000.00																															
Programme Acceleration Funds to support Egyptian NGO Network Against Aids	HIV/AIDS	UNDAF OUTCOME 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent. MGD 2: Combat HIV/AIDS	2006 - 2008	Pooled	UNDP		Family and Environment Development Organization (FEDA)	\$109,980.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNAIDS and UNICEF</td> <td>PAF FUNDS</td> <td>\$74,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>TRAC</td> <td>\$30,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNAIDS and UNICEF	PAF FUNDS	\$74,000.00	UNDP	TRAC	\$30,000.00																		
UNAIDS and UNICEF	PAF FUNDS	\$74,000.00																															
UNDP	TRAC	\$30,000.00																															
Girls Education Initiative	Education	UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political spheres and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled MGD 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	2008 - 2009	Parallel			National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)	\$4,904,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$300,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNESCO</td> <td>UNESCO</td> <td>\$4,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFP</td> <td>WFP</td> <td>\$4,600,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNICEF	UNICEF	\$300,000.00	UNESCO	UNESCO	\$4,000.00	WFP	WFP	\$4,600,000.00															
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UNESCO	UNESCO	\$4,000.00																															
WFP	WFP	\$4,600,000.00																															
Sailing the Nile	MDGs	UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities are improved. Outcome 2: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and the worst forms of child labour are eliminated. Outcome 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. Outcome 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled. Outcome 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent. MGDS: 1-8 *	2008 - 2008	Pooled	UNDP		Donor: UNV, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIC, UNIFEM, Mansour Group, FGM Programme, Sailing the Nile 2007 National Partners: National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of International Cooperation	\$210,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNV</td> <td>UNV</td> <td>\$50,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$25,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$20,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$15,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$10,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mansour Group</td> <td>Mansour Group</td> <td>\$50,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>FGM Joint Programme</td> <td>\$15,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNV</td> <td>Sailing the Nile 2007</td> <td>\$25,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNV	UNV	\$50,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	\$25,000.00	UNICEF	UNICEF	\$20,000.00	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$15,000.00	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$10,000.00	Mansour Group	Mansour Group	\$50,000.00	UNDP	FGM Joint Programme	\$15,000.00	UNV	Sailing the Nile 2007	\$25,000.00
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UNV	Sailing the Nile 2007	\$25,000.00																															
Slum Upgrading	Poverty reduction	UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. MGD 1: End Poverty and Hunger/ MGD 7: Environmental Sustainability	2006 - 2008	Parallel Pooled		UNDP	Donors: UNDP, UNIFEM, ILO, UNFPA, Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF, UN HABITAT. National Partners- Governorate of el Minya	\$103,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$44,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$28,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILO</td> <td>ILO</td> <td>\$16,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$9,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$9,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RC Office</td> <td>RC Office</td> <td>\$5,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNDP	UNDP	\$44,000.00	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$28,000.00	ILO	ILO	\$16,500.00	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$9,500.00	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$9,500.00	RC Office	RC Office	\$5,000.00						
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RC Office	RC Office	\$5,000.00																															
Scaling Up Outreach to vulnerable women for vulnerability reduction in Cairo	HIV/AIDS	UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights increasingly fulfilled. MGD 3: Gender Equality and MGD 6: Combat HIV/AIDS	2007 - 2009	Pooled	UNFPA		Donors: UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNIFEM. National Partners: Al Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development	\$268,776.50	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$80,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNAIDS</td> <td>UNAIDS Secretariat</td> <td>\$64,466.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$50,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$10,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$80,000.00	UNAIDS	UNAIDS Secretariat	\$64,466.00	UNICEF	UNICEF	\$50,000.00	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$10,000.00												
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UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$10,000.00																															
The Dahsour World Heritage Site Mobilization for Cultural Heritage for Community Development	Poverty reduction	UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. MGD 1: End Poverty and Hunger/ MGD 7: Environmental Sustainability	2009 - 2012	Pass-through		UNDP	Donor- Government of Spain National Partners- Ministry of International Cooperation, Social Fund for Development, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Industrial Modernization Center	\$3,095,086.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government of Spain</td> <td>UN/ Spanish MDG Achievement Fund</td> <td>\$3,095,086.00</td> </tr> </table>	Government of Spain	UN/ Spanish MDG Achievement Fund	\$3,095,086.00																					
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Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt	Environment	UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. MGD 7: Environmental Sustainability	2008 - 2011	Pass-through		UNDP	National Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	\$4,000,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government of Spain</td> <td>UN/Spain MDG Achievement Fund</td> <td>\$4,000,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	Government of Spain	UN/Spain MDG Achievement Fund	\$4,000,000.00																					
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Enhancing the Knowledge and Policy Analysis Skills of Female MPs to Strengthen their Oversight and Legislative Functions	Gender	UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights increasingly fulfilled. MGD 3: Gender Equality	2006 - 2009	Parallel			National Partner: National Council for Women	\$120,000.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$50,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$70,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$50,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	\$70,000.00																		
UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$50,000.00																															
UNDP	UNDP	\$70,000.00																															
2008 Survey of Young People in Egypt	Youth & adolescents	Outcome 1: By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved.					Donors: Neatherlands, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM National Partner: Population Council	\$249,141.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$134,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$76,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$20,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$134,000.00	UNICEF	UNICEF	\$76,000.00	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$20,000.00															
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UNICEF	UNICEF	\$76,000.00																															
UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$20,000.00																															
Media Watch Unit	Gender	UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights increasingly fulfilled. MGD 3: Gender Equality	2008 - 2010	Parallel			National Partners- National Council for Women (NCW)	\$108,443.00	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>UNIFEM</td> <td>\$49,909.00</td> </tr> </table>	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$49,909.00																					
UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$49,909.00																															

									UNICEF	UNICEF	\$58,534.00
FGM	Human Rights	Outcome 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent. MDG 3: Gender Equality	2003 - 2008	Parallel Pooled			National Council for Childhood and Motherhood	\$90,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	\$40,000.00
									UNIFEM	UNIFEM	\$27,000.00
									ILO	ILO	\$15,000.00
									UNFPA	UNFPA	\$8,000.00
									Office of the Resident Coordinator	RCO	\$5,000.00
Strategic Urban Development Plan	Sustainable development	UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. MGD 2: Environmental Sustainability	2007 - 2009	Parallel			Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (General Organization for Physical Planning), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$3,590,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	\$70,000.00
									UNHABITAT	UNHABITAT	\$50,000.00
									Organization for Physical Planning	Organization for Physical Planning	\$3,470,000.00
UN Joint Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated. UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2011 regional disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved. UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and public life is increased and all their human rights increasingly fulfilled. MGD 5: Combat HIV/AIDS	2007 - 2008	Parallel Pooled			Donor: UNCT National Partners: Ministry of Health and Population, the National Council for Youth	\$2,296,347.00	UN Country Team	UN Country Team	\$2,296,347.00

Coordination Procedures and Practices

Coordination practices and procedures			
CP	Results	Recommendations to DGO	
Joint Programmes	<i>Transaction costs:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Joint Planning/Preparations, especially with the JPs under the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund. This help cut the amount of time spent on putting together project documents. •Pooling Funds meant only one agency handled the financial transactions and this helps in cutting down the administration costs. •Joint Reporting/Joint M&E: This helps reduce the amount of time each agency spends on writing reports. It also reduces report duplication. •Joint Training: we just conducted joint programme training and capacity development training for all programme officers, finance officers and national partners. This helped cut training costs for agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the updated JP guidelines, the coordination mechanism for the different funding modalities should be better defined with clear roles and responsibilities. • Explain how agencies can use two or even three funding modalities in one JP (Is it possible). • Provide reporting templates. • Try to simplify the new JP format and provide better guidelines on how to use them. • Do joint programmes always have to be linked to the UNDAF? What if there are emerging issues such as Human trafficking UN agencies should have more harmonised financial regulations , which are not included in the UNDAF? •Guidelines should be provided to help UNCTs mobilize resources jointly for emerging issues. •The role of the RC Office should be better defined in the guidelines.
	<i>Achievements:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Better coordination and coherence between UN agencies and national partners on cross cutting issues •Speaking with One message/One voice to all our partners, beneficiaries and the media. •Team Work: The time spent doing JPs allowed staff to 'take off their agency hat' and become a UN STAFF member. •Knowledge/Experience Sharing: working on joint programmes particularly at the preparation stage helped Pos learn about the mandate and day to day experience of different UN agency •It made some agencies better realise their areas of strength and weaknesses. 	
	<i>Lessons learned:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Joint programming is not always the optimal solution •Too many agencies in one JP can cause ineffectiveness and inefficiency •JPs require very good coordination mechanisms with very clear and comprehensive Terms of Reference for the coordination bodies •Roles and Responsibilities of each agency must be clearly defined •National Ownership is crucial in all joint programmes. Allowing the Government to take part from the planning/development stage of the programme to the implementation, evaluation stage gives more credibility to the programme. This was difficult to do at times, particularly with too many national partners. It is better to choose a lead national partner with technical expertise from the beginning of the JP, where the JP staff should be located at the implementation stage. •Preparation and development of some joint programmes was very time consuming and required a lot of negotiations between UN agencies. 	
Induction Course for new staff members	<i>Transaction costs:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower cost for introducing new staff to the UN system. • Saves staff time. 	
	<i>Achievements:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year new staff members are introduced to how the UN works globally and in Egypt. This ensures staff fully understand the UN system and UN reform as well as their role in ensuring we are implementing the 'One UN'. 	
	<i>Lessons learned:</i>		

2009 Workplan

2009 Workplan																
KEY RESULTS AREA	Expected Outputs	Perf. Indicators	Actual Outputs at Year End	Funds required/spent at Year End								Additional support needed from HQ or Regional Director's Team	Target Date			
				SRC		UNCCF		UN Agencies		Other			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
				Req	Spt	Req	Spt	Req	Spt	Req	Spt					
Coordination for Results (WORKPLAN09)																
UNCT Contribution to the National Development Plan/Poverty Reduction Strategy/MD and MDGs plan	UN support to formulation/implementation of relevant national strategies or plans e.g. JAS/NDP/PRSP	Through the UNDAF, the UN family supports key government priority areas, through mutually agreed UN programmes and initiatives developed in accordance with nationally and mutually established action plans, which includes addressing emerging priorities within the context of increased inflation, rising food prices and the global financial crisis.	Outcomes of the UNDAF M&E 2009 Annual Review and UNDAF Mid-Term review. Joint objectives identified in working groups addressing emerging priorities.		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	UN plan to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, including scaling up MDG initiatives *	UNDAF supports government priority areas directly contributing to progress on the MDGs, especially on areas where Egypt is lagging behind (Gender, regional disparities and climate change). Improved public awareness and effective advocacy campaign on MDGs, the main targets being media professionals, academia, students and NGOs, implemented through joint initiatives similar to Sailing the Nile for the MDGs and international days.	Reports of the Social Contract Unit of the Information and Decision Support Centre, mandated to monitor progress on the 55 areas of the 2005 reform plan, targeting progress on the MDGs. Findings reported by the Egypt MDGs Mid-Point Assessment. Findings reported by the Egypt National Human Development Report.		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	UN support to capacity development strategies	Capacity development components systematically mainstreamed into UN programmes and projects and into the mid-term review of the UNDAF.	Outcomes of the UNDAF Mid-Term Review, which indirectly captures progress on UN efforts to build national capacity, in particular on M&E/RBM. N. trainings on M&E/RBM delivered within the framework of the UNDAF M&E process. N. Trainees from GoE institutions, National Councils and Line Ministries on M&E/RBM.		\$9,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	UN assistance to national authorities for the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action of LDCs 4 *															
	Formulation/implementation of a transition plan or strategy *															
Other																
Aid Coordination / Management / Paris Declaration	Planned efforts to making use of national systems in the areas such as programme/project reporting, PRS/sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems, annual PRS/sectoral performance reviews, national procurement systems, etc.	IDSC and CAPMAS continuously supported in managing DevInfo. Strengthening utilization of DevInfo within the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Enhancing utilization of DECODE, administered by the Ministry of International Cooperation, by partners in development and the UN system in tracking ODA flows.	UN system and partners in development provide timely information to the DECODE Unit of the MDIC. DECODE reports published and distributed in a timely fashion to the UN and partners in development. UNDAF M&E mechanism incorporates information drawn from DevInfo by working in closer collaboration with IDSC and CAPMAS.		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	UN support to aid coordinators/management	Continued partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation in the area of aid effectiveness through the work of the Development Partners Group(DPG) and the 8 sub-groups. DPG membership expanded to include G-20 countries not previously represented in the DPG.	N. UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors present in the DPG. Development of common DPG work plan in cooperation with Ministry of International Cooperation. N. senior GoE officials, UN agencies representatives, multilateral and bilateral donors active in the DPG sub-groups. N. monthly DPG and DPG sub-groups meetings held with participation from GoE officials. N. DPG members participating to the OECD Paris Declaration Survey.		\$35,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
Other																
UNDAF/Common Programming	Efforts to align UN programme cycle with national development cycle *	The 2009 UNDAF Mid-Term review leads to re-focused assistance and results framework, better aligned with national development plan and emerging priorities (i.e., food crises, soaring food prices, avian and human influenza, climate change.) The newly established joint programmes and initiatives target national emerging priorities (i.e. food crises, soaring food prices, avian and human influenza, climate change.) Consolidation and endorsement of the 2008 UNDAF Annual Report.	Following 2009 UNDAF Mid-Term review, agreement on a better focused UNDAF for 2010 and 2011, and establishment of a more functional UNDAF M&E coordination mechanism. Smooth and successful implementation of the UNDAF/MDG-F joint programmes on environment and climate change and culture and development.		\$1,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	Preparation of CCA/UNDAF				\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					

	HIV/AIDS in the Workplace *	UN Learning Team on HIV and AIDS continued to enhance HIV learning in the workplace through HIV training sessions for UN staff, making available UN condoms packages at the workplace, developing condom dispensers and information leaflets for improving access to information related to staff protection.	N. UN staff trained N. training sessions held	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Other																		
Human Rights	Application of Human Right Based Approach																		
	Strengthening the capacity of UNCTs to support national human rights protection systems																		
	Other																		
Common Services and Premises	Planned initiatives to increase cost-effectiveness of UN operations, incl. common administrative services and common arrangements in support of programme delivery (including Joint Office initiative)	UN Cairo semi-common premises established. Major common services identified among UN agencies and running costs of some services decreased through effective negotiation with vendors acting under the one UN umbrella	N. UN organizations and common services present in the new common premises More cost-effective common services in a variety of areas, including VAT tax, telephone lines, banking services, vehicle insurance, security guards, first aid, radios, hotel rates, as well as establishing a UN Physician's Office.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Planned initiatives on common premises																		
	Other (specify)																		
Other (specify)	Other (specify)																		

Coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Relief (WORKPLAN09)

Preparedness	Coordination of emergency preparedness efforts of UNCT members and relevant humanitarian actors	UN Operations Contingency Plan reviewed and updated by Disaster Management Team. Establishment of an AHI UN Coordination Team Establish information sharing mechanisms for AHI activities to be shared with all internal and external partners Support the GoE to coordinate AHI efforts at the national level Strengthening of national pandemic plans Mobilize resources for AHI activities Set-up an AHI Unit to support coordination activities: Personnel plan for AHI Unit	One-day Operations Contingency Planning held and Plan updated AHI UN Coordination Team established Information sharing mechanisms for AHI activities established and information shared with all internal and external partners GoE AHI activities at the national level coordinated National pandemic plans strengthened Resources for AHI activities mobilized AHI Unit to support coordination activities set up: Personnel plan for AHI Unit established	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
Relief	Coordination of humanitarian operations	Ad hoc UN Humanitarian Team works closely with the Government, SRSGs' Office and UN Security to respond to emerging crisis situations as they develop, in particular in relation to Gaza	Rapidity of response and delivery of humanitarian assistance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Establishment of Humanitarian Country Team	Ad hoc Humanitarian Country Team established to respond to Gaza crisis maintained as needed	Meetings held and agreed decisions implemented in response to Gaza-related humanitarian needs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Development of a response plan	AHI preparedness plan updated.	Timely update and distribution of the AHI Pandemic Preparedness Plan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Other (specify)																		
	Advocacy	Role of UN Egypt clearly elaborated in press releases, speeches and news articles supported by strategic messaging developed in advance.	No. of press releases, speeches and articles issued in a timely manner	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Resource mobilization																		

UN Advocacy and Resource Mobilization (WORKPLAN09)

Joint UNCT Advocacy and Communications	Development/implementation of the UNCT communications/advocacy strategy & plan	Enhance the visibility/understanding of UN's support-in terms of value added-to Egypt's social and economic development led by UNIC Enhance the public/media profile of the UN activities/objectives in Egypt led by UNIC Encourage useful partnerships/volunteerism to achieving MDGs and UNDAF objectives in Egypt. (Government, NGOs, private sector, Opinion leaders, Educators and academia) led by UNIC UNCT common communications approach implemented focusing on creation of UNCT Newsletter and revamped UN website led by RC Office Recruitment of UN Communications Officer (national post) for the RC Office. UN Day prepared and implemented led by RC Office with support of UNIC	80% of activities indicated in the work plan implemented under the three themes: MDGs, UNDAF, Campaign on UN Perception/Relevance. UN Day prepared and implemented with staff and partners.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00												
	Other (specify)																		
Joint UNCT Resource Mobilization Strategy	Development/implementation of RM strategy																		
	Other (specify)																		

Security Management (WORKPLAN09)																	
Security	Duty station specific security risk assessment (SRA) for all locations in the country where UN staff are present	Continue to maintain up to date the SRAs prepared by the SMT in late 2008.	SRAs updated twice a year.			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	Implementation of mitigating measures as identified in SRA	continue to follow-up on the implementation of the mitigating measures	Reports by DSS to DO/SMT on implementation of the mitigating measures prepared twice a year.			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	Other																
	Up to date security plan	Security plan updated.	Timely update of the security plan.			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	Security Management Team	SMT meetings regularly convened on a monthly basis Ad Hoc SMT meetings convened as per necessity	N. monthly SMT meetings convened N. UN agency representatives regularly attending SMT meetings			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					
	Implementation of security training for staff	Annual SMT emergency exercise conducted Regular trainings organized for resident UN agencies' staff	Annual SMT emergency exercise conducted N. Of UN staff Trained N. UN organizations benefiting from the training			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00					

Non-Resident UN Agencies (WORKPLAN09)																
Special measures to integrate non-resident UN agencies in UNCT processes	Supporting the Involvement of non-resident UN agencies in the national strategic planning processes/ UN programming	Non-resident agencies mailing list revamped Non-resident agencies focal points identified Relevant NRAs involved in joint programmes implemented under the MDGs Achievement Fund.	N. communications shared with the NRAs mailing list N. NRAs involved in joint programmes implemented under the MDGs Achievement Fund.			\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00				
	Other (specify)															

Coordination Capacity of the UNCT (WORKPLAN09)																
Strengthening UNCT Coordination Capacity	RCO Staffing	Strengthened UN coordination as well as donor coordination, including efforts to build national capacities and ensure national ownerships of W&E and donor coordination processes. UNV office contributing to UN Coordination at grass root level through establishing horizontal networks. Partial SRC funding of Head of Coordination Office, Coordination Associate, UN Coordination Analyst and Donor Coordination Officer. Further funding sought elsewhere. UNV and UNV assistant daily allowances funded by UNV HQ. One communications analyst hired.	Synergies created within UN system and donors and partnerships with government strengthened in coordination, evaluation and harmonization efforts. Horizontal networks created among UN agencies through UNVs. Communications analyst hired.			\$115,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00				
	Materials/Equipment	UN-wide and DAG materials, brochures, documentation developed and printed	UNDAF and CCA printed as needed in English and Arabic, DAG Newsletter developed and printed, business cards and other documentation printed			\$2,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00				
	Training of UN staff	Induction courses for new UN staff regularly organized three times a year.	N. Induction courses held N. UN staff trained			\$2,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00				
	Other (specify)															
TOTAL						\$175,000.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00				