

Introductory letter

Introduction

Political Situation

In Egypt, as the state of emergency approaches the end of its third decade, 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 the enhancement of laws regulating the political and social roles of civil society. Nevertheless, critics remained skeptical, pointing to slow progress on political reform. In addition to the 2010 Parliamentary elections, the scheduled 2011 presidential election promises to be a crucial indicator of future policy direction, with Presidential succession remaining at the heart of the country's political debate. There is speculation that these elections may result in unrest, especially if the banned Muslim Brotherhood seeks to mobilize its considerable grass-roots support in the face of tough legal constraints. The main drivers of opposition to the Government would be resentment at political exclusion, economic privation, and criticism of Egypt's strategic alliance with the United States on many issues. Despite these challenges, the Egyptian state is likely to remain fundamentally stable, and with the coming year providing the opportunity for fresh debate about political reform.

Egypt continued to play an important role in regional politics in 2009, sponsoring an international Conference for reconstruction in Gaza in March following the Israeli incursion at the end of 2008 and beginning of this year, exerting significant efforts to secure agreement from Fatah and Hamas on its proposed reconciliation package, and hosting Israeli and Palestinian leaders for discussions in January 2010. Despite these efforts, little tangible progress was reached.

On the international front, Egypt assumed the chairmanship of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) in July 2009 for which it organized a Summit in Sharm El Sheikh with the participation of the UN Secretary-General and Heads of State from NAM countries.

A key foreign policy challenge that emerged strongly in 2009 related to the Nile river basin, where there was growing upstream disquiet over treaties governing the use of Nile waters that strongly favor Egypt. Several Nile riparian states indicated that they want to revise the 1929 Nile Basin Treaty, which gives Egypt a nominal veto over the use of Nile waters by East African nations. Moreover, a 1959 treaty between Egypt and Sudan divided the Nile waters between the two countries, with Egypt taking the lion's share (55.5bn cu metres/year), and excluded all of the other eight Nile basin countries. Egypt, which relies on the Nile for more than 95% of its water, has always maintained that both treaties are untouchable. The other Nile states increasingly question this position.

Economic Situation

Official data indicate that real GDP growth was 4.7% in 2008/09. Although this is well down on the average of 7% recorded in the previous three years, it remains a positive outcome against a background of a global economic recession in the first half of 2009. Real GDP growth continued to accelerate in the first quarter of 2009/10 (July-September), with year-on-year growth reaching 4.9%. Egypt's exports were hit by the global

recession, with a year-on-year contraction of almost 13% in 2008/09, and external demand will continue to be weak as the recovery in the EU and the US, Egypt's largest export markets, remains fragile. On the plus side, domestic demand remains strong, buoyed by the government's fiscal stimulus programme and by robust activity in sectors such as construction and telecommunications. However, some effects of the overall slowdown (the rate of growth nearly halved over an 18-month period) will be felt, especially through the labour market, and this means that private consumption will pick up only gradually. It is estimated that the rate of growth leveled out in the second half of 2009 and will pick up again in the first half of 2010. Overall, the forecast are that real GDP growth will reach 5.4% in 2009/10—although impressive in the global context, this will not be sufficient to significantly lift employment growth that needs to cope with the roughly 800,000 new entrants into the job market per year. The high population growth rates, high unemployment among young people, and a much higher unemployment rate among young females keeps posing a challenge.

The Government's fiscal stimulus package, which is particularly aimed at spending on infrastructure, will continue to offset some of the negative effects of the slowdown in the manufacturing sector and employment, and will help to sustain investment and household demand. Private investment also remains strong in the construction sector, and a renewed PPP programme in 2010 and 2011 should help to boost demand in the sector. The risk to the forecast stems from external factors: if Egypt's export markets do not pick up as quickly as forecasted, growth could slip to around 5%, even further below the 7-8% growth potential needed to lift living standards significantly. However, assuming that investment, both domestic and foreign, holds up, real GDP growth will remain at around 5.5% in 2010/11.

Partnership between the UN Agencies and partnership with the government and other development partners

With the review of the MDGs planned in 2010, considerable focus in Egypt was given to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the coming six short years before 2015. While there is much progress in Egypt as a whole on the MDGs, there are still considerable regional and gender disparities in Egypt. As in many other countries, Egypt is coping with the multiple crises – food, fuel, financial, and flu – that have all been hitting at once, as well as the threat of climate change, which looms larger every day. As a result, achieving all the MDGs by 2015 - not just at the aggregate or national level, but for all regions and for all peoples, including women and children and persons living with disabilities – is a formidable challenge.

In this backdrop, the UN is working in Egypt to address big development issues, forging a strengthened multilateralism among UN agencies and with our partners in Government, civil society, the private sector, and the international community to deliver real results, especially for those most in need. The following are a number of significant examples of this collaboration related to key development outcomes.

The UN is responding to several challenges through increasing joint work even further in 2009. For example on Climate Change, a partnership has been launched between six UN agencies (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, IFAD, FAO, and UNESCO) together with three Government ministries (Environment, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and Water Resources), and the Council for Economic Policy headed up by H.E. Prime Minister Dr. Ahmed Nazif. This partnership, which has been facilitated by a generous contribution from the Government of Spain's MDG Fund, will be

developed through two initiatives. First, to better grasp the impact of climate change on women and girl children so that investments can respond to specific gender challenges. And second, to more fully incorporate other key development partners in climate change actions, in particular Egypt's private sector. In this regard and in cooperation with the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt the UN (UNDP) brought former US Vice President Al Gore to Cairo to address Egypt's private sector which has given considerable attention in media, the government and the other development partners.

The food crisis reminded us that development progress remains fragile, also in Egypt. To its credit, the Government took effective measures to offset the impact of the rise in food prices on the poor, who spend up to seventy percent of their income on food. Nevertheless, it is recognized that there is a need to go beyond short-term actions in order to reduce Egypt's vulnerability to food price rises. In this context, a UN inter-agency mission (FAO, WFP and IFAD) together with the World Bank worked with the Government to formulate a comprehensive plan to strengthen Egypt's agricultural system, improve its social protection programmes, mitigate its vulnerability to future food price shocks, and address the rather serious problem of malnutrition in young children. The resulting report has recommended (a) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the government food security policy and programmes (b) targeting public-private investments to ensure the poor have access to adequate food and nutrition; and (c) supporting agricultural production, especially in Upper Egypt. The next step will be for Government officials, private sector representatives, and development partners to agree on how to move forward on the Report's recommendations.

Unfortunately, Egypt is faced with the dual challenge of combating Avian Influenza H5N1 and Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1). It is one of the countries most affected by avian influenza (H5N1) and influenza A (H1N1). Fully recognizing the threat that these influenzas pose to Egypt and its neighboring countries if not contained properly and urgently, UN agencies have stepped up technical and financial assistance to support the government and other national partners in preventing and mitigating their impact in the country. For example, we are helping: a) the Ministry of Agriculture build its veterinarian services to reduce the risks to humans from exposure to avian influenza (FAO); b) the Ministry of Health strengthen national surveillance, build national capacity to better detect, report and treat patients and have access to sufficient supplies of drugs and vaccines (WHO); c) the Ministry of Health and the Egyptian Red Crescent Society to develop communication and awareness campaigns for the general public and school children, (UNICEF), as well as d) ensuring continuity of essential services under pandemic conditions for vulnerable populations, such as migrants and displaced people (IOM and UNHCR). Finally, the UN (UNSIC and OCHA) continues to build synergies and foster effective links between national and international stakeholders, mirroring the exemplary global tripartite partnership between the UN, the European Commission and the United States, while also providing policy support to the National Pandemic Crisis Management team.

Supported by the Government of Spain, a new initiative was launched in late 2009 to increase incomes and expand employment opportunities among small farmers in Upper Egypt, where poverty remains a serious problem. Four ministries (Trade and Industry, Investment, Foreign Affairs, and International Cooperation) signed a joint programme with four UN agencies (UNIDO, UNDP, UNIFEM and ILO) to foster partnerships between small farmers in Upper Egypt and private investors to promote efficient, pro-poor horticulture value chains. The project is expected to enrich policy making and expand investment promotion efforts in the Upper Egyptian horticultural sector, which has a great potential to expand

its exports to Europe, generating significant employment opportunities, including for youth and women. I am confident that we will be reporting concrete results on this innovative partnership to you next year.

The Government continues to prioritize women's empowerment as demonstrated through legislative changes and targeted initiatives and actions. Within this context, the UN is supporting the National Council for Women (NCW) through its "Women Members of Parliament Forum", which is designed to strengthen the skills of women parliamentarians in drafting legislation (UNIFEM and UNDP) and monitoring media images and reporting on women (UNICEF). Despite NCW's efforts, obstacles still remain for greater participation by women in educational, economic and political life. Thus, there is still the need for concerted action to scale up opportunities for women to fulfill their economic and political potential. In terms of education, Egypt has already achieved gender parity in general secondary education and is on its way towards achieving this goal in primary education, while more work needs to be done in the area of technical education for girls. UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP and UNESCO) have been active in supporting the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) on a Girls' Education Initiative to ensure that girls have equal educational opportunities. Also, Egypt has tackled the sensitive issue of violence against children and women through a social movement to promote the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Four UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM), with financial backing from the Governments of Italy, the Netherlands and Norway as well as the European Commission, are contributing to the Government's efforts to realize the goal of Egyptian families and communities abandoning this harmful traditional practice in one generation!

A final example of our collective development efforts relates to protecting vulnerable groups, including persons living with disabilities and victims of human trafficking. Approximately one tenth of the world's population lives with a disability, with recent studies indicating that persons with disabilities constitute up to twenty per cent of the population living in poverty in developing countries. Under the leadership of the Minister of Social Solidarity, four UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and ILO) are working with Government and NGOs in a joint programme to: ensure that national legislation is in full accordance with UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (which is the first Human Rights Convention of the 21st century); develop a communication strategy that promotes more positive attitudes towards people with disabilities, and pilot community projects. Human trafficking is a global phenomenon that affects virtually every country. The challenge for all countries, rich and poor, is to target the criminals who exploit desperate people and protect and assist victims of trafficking, many of whom endure unimaginable hardships in their bid for a better life. Building on a number of important steps taken in the past few years, six UN agencies (UNODC, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP, ILO, and UNICEF), together with the International Organization for Migration, recently signed an agreement to support a comprehensive study on human trafficking in Egypt, with UNHCR contributing to training. Study findings will constitute a platform for action that can inform both the UN and other international partners on areas where they can help expand efforts to tackle human trafficking. We must prepare ourselves now to respond to the future call to act!

While the work of the UN in Egypt is primarily focused on addressing development issues, we are also engaged in humanitarian work, when needed. During 2009, in a process steered by UNHCR, several UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO) and IOM cooperated to strengthen efforts to protect and assist Iraqi refugees in Egypt, in the framework of the 2009 Iraq and the Region Consolidated Appeal. Additionally, during the Israeli

incursion into Gaza earlier this year, six UN agencies (UNRWA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and OCHA) as well as UNHCR worked closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, the International Federation of the Red Cross, and local authorities to help channel emergency humanitarian aid to the people of Gaza. From late December 2008 to early February 2009, it is estimated that 10,000 metric tons of medical and other supplies were channeled into Gaza via Egyptian border crossings, representing some thirty percent of the total humanitarian assistance entering Gaza during that period.

Summary on progress towards the UNDAF: the 2009 Mid-Term Review

2009 was also the year the UN Country Team embarked in the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of its current 2007-2011 UNDAF cycle, whose outcomes were reported to be in line with national development strategies such as the 'Vision for Egypt's Development by 2022' and the 'Sixth Five-Year Plan for Socio-Economic Development'. The MTR process was conducted in a genuine spirit of partnership with the Government of Egypt and our main development partners. The UNDAF MTR report contains a range of important recommendations formulated on the basis of an analytical review of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the UNDAF towards Egypt's national priorities, vis-à-vis the wider framework of UN Reform, the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR) and the development effectiveness paradigm as outlined in the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action.

At the programmatic and operational level, the MTR highlighted that the extent of inter-agency cooperation and harmonization significantly rose in comparison to the previous UNDAF cycle (2001-2006), as demonstrated by the number of joint programmes currently being implemented in Egypt (17), three of which are products of MDG Achievement Fund with the Government of Spain and which include the participation from UN Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs), as recommended by the TCPR.

On the role of the UN in Egypt, the UN Country Team was commended by the stakeholders for its intellectual leadership, its analytical competence, and its capacity to provide robust technical advice and capacity development, all of which represent very important assets in the context of a Lower Middle-Income Country.

At the technical level, the 2007-2011 UNDAF Results and Resources Matrix was found to encompass too many Country Programme Outcome and Outputs, making the UNDAF implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes lengthy, difficult to manage, and partially inefficient. In order to redress this situation, the existing six UNDAF M&E Task-Forces, composed of senior Government officials and UN staff, have promptly revised the UNDAF Results and Resources Matrix and all progress indicators and baselines, "pruning" UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs which have not been directly acted upon, or which had over the time become irrelevant towards national priorities.

On the emerging national development priorities, the MTR Report suggested to reflect the active role the UN family in Egypt is playing in Egypt towards Avian and Human Influenza and Influenza H1N1; climate change, refugees, and water and sanitation. In particular, it was underlined that the current UNDAF should highlight partnerships with civil society, the media and the private sector in the above-mentioned areas. As a

follow-up to these recommendations, UNDAF Task-Forces have worked together to incorporate these important areas in the revised UNDAF Results and Resources Matrix, highlighting coordination mechanisms to ensure successful implementation.

Importantly, the MTR Report highlighted that during the initial two years of UNDAF implementation (2007-2008), the flow of information between the UN System and bilateral partners in development was sub-optimal, and that UN's bureaucratic procedures at times did not constitute an incentive for enhanced collaboration between the two entities. In this regard, it is expected that Egypt's Development Partners Group (DPG) will generate an enhanced flow of information and increased collaboration in the framework of South-South Cooperation and the follow-up to the Accra Agenda for Action.

Summary on progress in the aid effectiveness agenda

The United Nations also demonstrated increasing commitment to the aid effectiveness and harmonization agenda by playing a catalytic role vis-à-vis the larger international development community in Egypt, with the UN Resident Coordinator assuming the responsibility of chairing, since January 2009, the Development Partners Group (DPG), which was expanded to incorporate a number of G-20 countries including Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Russia and India.

In line with the recommendations of the MTR and in the spirit of the Accra Agenda for Action, which 'encourage developing countries to design country-based action plans that set out time-bound and monitorable proposals to implement the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action', the UN facilitated the start up of an exercise in aid effectiveness, called the Cairo Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness which will enhance the coherence among national and international development partners, and ensure development effectiveness, efficiency and impact in Egypt.

The Cairo Agenda for Action (CAA) is intended to ensure Government leadership on its development agenda, guiding Development Partners on where to focus their bilateral and multilateral agenda.

The CAA has four deliverables, namely:

1. A nationally owned Situation Analysis;
2. Priority setting on the basis of the Situation Analysis;
3. Introduction of Results Based Management (RBM) arrangements in the priority areas, with lead institutions and focal points working with development partners. These RBM arrangements would constitute the basis for joint planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on Egypt's progress on its development priorities;
4. The Cairo Agenda for Action, i.e. an action plan to implement the Accra Agenda on Aid Effectiveness.

While the title of the exercise explicitly highlights aid effectiveness, the objective of the CAA is broader. It is hoped that the exercise will be very useful for Government policy and resource allocation, since the exercise will identify key development priorities that need to be addressed both by national and international partners. This is especially important since, in quantitative terms, international aid in Egypt constitutes only about

1% of GDP, as in many other Middle Income Countries. Therefore, it is important that the Situation Analysis guides the allocation of all resources. In short, aid effectiveness is just one, albeit important, aspect of the discussion.

The first deliverable of the CAA has already started under the guidance of a national expert with the support of a team of national advisors that were formally designated by key government Ministers at the request of the Minister of International Cooperation. This task force is conducting consultations with civil society (non-governmental actors), academic and business communities and the international development partners, thereby not only forging 'government ownership' but also 'national ownership'. The national advisors will use their networks as well as their knowledge about the governmental agenda to prepare the Situation Analysis.

Based on the Situation Analysis – which will give an updated assessment regarding development trends and key development issues facing Egypt, taking into account Egypt's commitment to the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international development goals including human rights standards and principles, and environmental conventions and agreements – a priority setting exercise will take place.

Related to the UN, the situation analysis is expected to replace the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) for the next UNDAF cycle and facilitate the identification of development priorities, some of which are likely to constitute the priority areas for the next UNDAF (2012-2017), with other priority areas being led by other development partners, thus helping to clarify the division of labour among development actors in Egypt.

Aspects of the proposed 2010 work plan

Among the main features of our 2010 work plan will be the continued implementation of the refocused UNDAF in light of the MTR recommendations, and in support to Egypt's emerging development priorities.

Our 2010 agenda will also include continued support to the Development Partners Group and its theme groups and follow-up on the Cairo Agenda for Action, in line with Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action principles.

On 1 January 2012 the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Egypt will start for the period 2012-2017. It is projected that the new UNDAF needs to be signed by March 2011 to allow individual agencies time to draft and sign their own Country Programme Documents (CPDs) or similar documents that are to be derived directly from the UNDAF. Therefore, preparations for the new CCA/UNDAF cycle will be accelerated starting early 2010 with a UNCT Retreat, including heads of UN Agencies, national and international programme officers. The Cairo Agenda of Action on Aid Effectiveness (CAA) will be the starting point for our discussions since it is currently anticipated that the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) will be replaced by the Government-led "Situation Analysis" that is under

preparation, and the UNDAF strategic prioritization will be facilitated through the priority setting exercise as described in the CAA. In all likelihood, the UNCT will proceed to draft a UNDAF Action Plan resulting in a more coherent programming cycle for the UN in Egypt.

In closing, Mr. Secretary-General, I wish to highlight that our 2009 achievements represent the outcome of the substantive cooperation of the UN Country Team and all UN staff in shaping and positioning the UN development agenda in the context of Egypt's national priorities.

Allow me to take this opportunity to renew the commitment of the Egypt UN Country Team to continue to move forward on UN reform and aid effectiveness in Egypt in a consistent and realistic fashion.

James W. Rawley UN Resident Coordinator

Summary on Progress in UN Reform

(see above)

Summary on Progress Towards UNDAF Outcomes

(see above)

Key Aspects of the Proposed 2009 Workplan

(see above)

Recommendations

(see above)

Vital UNCT Statistics

Income Status of the Country

--

Select the security phase(s) of country

Phase	Phase Location	From Date	To Date
1	Most of the country with the exception of the Israeli border and Halal Mountain area in North-Central Sinai	11-Oct-05	
2	Halal Mountain area in north-central Sinai and along the Israel-Egypt border, from the point of the intersection of the southern tip of Gaza (Palestinian Authority), Israel and Egypt, to 10 kilometers north of the town of Taba on the Gulf of Aqaba.	10-Nov-05	

Select (or identify otherwise) if the RC is also

Designation	Name	From Date	To Date
DO	James W. Rawley	11-Jul-06	

Interim RCs

Name	Agency	From Date	To Date

List the UNCT members

Please indicate Resident Name	Agency	Resident or Non Residents
Mr. Abdel Salam Ouldahmed, Representative	FAO	Resident
Mr. Mohamed Khonji, Regional Representative	ICAO	Resident
Mr. Mohamed El Eraky, Field Support Manager	IFAD	Resident
Mr. Resident Director, a.i.	IFC	Resident
Mr. Youssef Qaryouti, ILO Director	ILO	Resident
Mr. Shahidul Haque, Chief of Mission	IOM	Resident
Mr. Miloud Ameziane, Regional Representative	ITU	Resident
Mr. Abdul Haque Amiri, Assist. Director General and Regional Representative	OCHA	Resident
Mr. Mohamed Abdul Aziz, Regional Representative	UNODC	Resident
Ms. Hind Khatib-Othamn, Team MENA Director of the Regional Support	UNAIDS	Resident
Mr. Mounir Tabet, Country Director	UNDP	Resident
Mr. Tarek Shawki, Director	UNESCO	Resident
Mr. Ziad Rifai, Representative	UNFPA	Resident

Mr. Muhammad Kadhim, Senior Human Settlement Officer	UN Habitat	Resident
Mr. Mohammed Dayri, Regional Representative	UNHCR	Resident
Mr. Fethi Debbabi, Director, a.i.	UNIC	Resident
Ms. Erma Manoncourt, Representative	UNICEF	Resident
Ms. Lucia Cartini, Representative and Head of Regional Office, a.i.	UNIDO	Resident
Ms. Maya Morsy, Coordinator	UNIFEM	Resident
Ms. Luna Abu-Swaireh, Regional Coordinator	UNISDR	Resident
Mr. Negib Boulares, Regional Advisor	UPU	Resident
Mr. Gian Pietro Bordignon, Country Director	WFP	Resident
Mr. Daly Begasmi, Regional Director	WFP	Resident
Dr. Ahmed Abdel Latif, Representative	WHO	Resident
Dr. Hussein Gezairy, Regional Director	WHO	Resident
Mr. David Craig, Director	World Bank	Resident

List Any Multidimensional Peacekeeping or Political Missions in Country

--

Are there agencies with Liason officers

Agencies with Liason officers?	If yes, List them

List the current theme groups in your UNCT

Communications, Joint UN team on HIV/AIDS, Disaster Management
Food Security

Provide information of RC Office Staffing

Title of the Staff:	Mr	Title of the Staff:	Ms
First Name:	Frederik	First Name:	Fatoumatta
Last Name:	Matthys	Last Name:	Sabally
Agency:	UNDP	Agency:	UNDP
Post Type:	International	Post Type:	International
Contract modality:	300 series	Contract modality:	SSA
Level:	ALD 4	Level:	
Staff Title:	Head of RC Office	Staff Title:	Coordination Analyst
Funding Provided by:	Combination of sources	Funding Provided by:	Combination of sources
Funding Source (Agency, country, etc.):		Funding Source (Agency, country, etc.):	
Amount:		Amount:	
Main areas of responsibility:		Main areas of responsibility:	
Period in the Job:		Period in the Job:	
Title of the Staff:	Mr	Title of the Staff:	Ms

First Name:	Pablo	First Name:	Injy
Last Name:	Valenzuela	Last Name:	Galal
Agency:	UNDP	Agency:	UNDP
Post Type:	International	Post Type:	National
Contract modality:	JPO	Contract modality:	100 series
Level:		Level:	NOB
Staff Title:	Coordination Officer	Staff Title:	Communications Specialist
Funding Provided by:	Donor funding	Funding Provided by:	UNDP
Funding Source (Agency, country, etc.):		Funding Source (Agency, country, etc.):	
Amount:		Amount:	
Main areas of responsibility:		Main areas of responsibility:	
Period in the Job:		Period in the Job:	

Title of the Staff:	Ms
First Name:	May
Last Name:	Seraphim
Agency:	UNDP
Post Type:	National
Contract modality:	100 series
Level:	
Staff Title:	Coordination Associate
Funding Provided by:	Combination of sources
Funding Source (Agency, country, etc.):	
Amount:	
Main areas of responsibility:	
Period in the Job:	

Total Staff: 5

UNDAF Information

Indicate if Your Country has an UNDAF:	Yes
UNDAF Cycle From:	01 January, 2007
UNDAF Cycle To:	31 December, 2011
Date UNDAF Signature:	28 March, 2006
Date of CPAP Signature:	Dec-08
Is UNDAF Cycle Aligned with the National Cycle?:	No
When:	n/a
Is UNDAF Aligned to National Priorities?:	Yes
If Yes Please Specify:	2004/2005 Reform Plan as announced by the Prime Minister in his Statement to the General Assembly; Sectorial Development Plans
Is there an Integrated Strategic Framework (separate from UNDAF)?:	
Has the UNCT adopted innovative mechanisms for programme implementation and management such common operational documents?:	Yes

If Yes Please Specify Type of Mechanism:	17 Joint Programmes Developed (15 in 2010)
Provide an estimated percentage of the UNDAF that are covered by Joint Programmes:	Approximately 13%
In your current UNDAF specify the years that you have conducted Annual Reviews:	2007, 2008
Indicate What Years Your Country has ever undertaken an UNDAF Evaluation:	
Does the UNDAF Support the Achievement of the MDGs in Your Country?:	Yes
If Yes Please Specify Which MDGs:	MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 7, MDG 8

CCA Information

Indicate if your country prepared a CCA as the basis for formulating the current UNDAF:	Yes
If Yes Please Specify the Yeas(s):	2001 and 2005
If not what country analysis did you use as the basis for the UNDAF formulation?:	

National Development Plan - PRSP information

Indicate if your country has a:	Reform Plan as announced by the Prime Minister in his Statement to the Parliament; Sectorial Development Plans
Year From:	
Year To:	
Is the National Development Plan or PRSP MDG-based?	No
Did the UNCT provide support to the formulation of the PRSP/NDP?	Advocacy
In what areas?	Aid Coordination Management
Does/did the UNCT provide support to the implementation of the PRSP/NDS/NDP?	Yes
If Yes What type of support?	

Aid Effectiveness

Does the UNCT provide support on South-South Cooperation?:	Yes
Please Specify 1:	
Does the UNCT pursue a coordinated approach to developing national capacity?:	Yes
Please Specify 2:	Through Joint Programmes
Does the UNCT participate in sector-wide approaches (SWAs)?:	No
Please Specify 3:	
Does the UNCT provide direct budget support?:	No
Please Specify 4:	
Does the UNCT chair/co-chair aid effectiveness and coordination fora?:	Yes
Please Specify 5:	Resident Coordinator is the chair of the Development Partners Group
Has the UNCT defined complementary roles with the Bretton Woods Institutions?:	No
Please Specify 6:	
Does the UNCT provide capacity development for use of aid modalities and aid management?:	Yes
Please Specify 7:	Line ministries
Is there an aid management information system (AIMS) in place?:	Yes
Please Specify 8:	DevInfo, DECODE
Is the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF aligned with national systems?:	No
Please Specify 9:	
Does the UNCT monitor its performance on aid effectiveness independently of the Paris Declaration Monitoring Surveys?:	No
Please Specify 10:	

Common Services & Harmonized Business

Practices

Has a Common Services training been conducted?:	No
When or Why No?:	
Have you implemented new common services in the last year?:	Yes
If yes, What type?:	Semi Common Premises, Procurement
If no, please describe why:	
Does your common services/business operations planning coincide with programme planning?:	No